National Outlooks

Job Futures 2000

2 Outlooks by Field of Study

occupations

practitioners

world of work

counsellors

job prospects

teachers

training

job seekers

earnings

students

education

Human Resources
Development Canada

Développement des
ressources humaines Canada

Canada

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occupations

practitioners

world of work

counsellors

job prospects

teachers

training

Job Futures 2000

job seekers

Outlooks by Field of Study

earnings

students

education

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Minister
of Human Resources
Development

Ministre
du Développement
des ressources humaines

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0J9

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CANADA

Welcome to *Job Futures 2000*, a guide to the jobs of tomorrow for students, parents, job seekers, teachers, career and education counselors.

Deciding on a career path has never been easy. It has always involved difficult choices. Preferences and aptitudes must be matched with education and training choices. As we move into the new millenium, we also want to keep the future job market in mind.

The Government of Canada is strongly committed to providing young Canadians with quality career information, to supporting all Canadians in their career and education choices, and to offering the best labour market information through such endeavours as *Job Futures*.

Available in print and Internet formats, *Job Futures 2000* profiles current and future labour market conditions in Canada by occupation and field of study. New labour market information has been added to assist education and training choices. *Job Futures 2000* is also more accessible and user-friendly. State-of-the-art, dynamic web technology allows users of the web version to customize requests for information.

I believe you will find *Job Futures 2000* to be an indispensable resource in helping you make informed choices.

Jane Stewart

Jane Stewart

Canada

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Field of Study Profiles

Alphabetical Listing

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C110	Accounting	22
T610	Agricultural Technologies	214
U610	Agricultural Technologies	216
U613	Agriculture - Other	220
U612	Animal and Plant Sciences	218
U010	Applied Arts	2
C331	Architectural and Construction Technologies - Other	96
T334	Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies	102
C334	Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies	104
U330	Architecture	94
T312	Auto Body Repair	80
T313	Auto Mechanic	82
	B	
M510	Basic Medical Sciences	176
U620	Biology	222
M620	Biology	224
T121	Business Administration	30
C121	Business Administration	32
	C	
U340	Chemical Engineering	110
M340	Chemical Engineering	112
C340	Chemical Engineering Technologies	108
U710	Chemistry	242
M710	Chemistry	244
U350	Civil Engineering	118
M350	Civil Engineering	120
T350	Civil Engineering Technologies	114
C350	Civil Engineering Technologies	116
U120	Commerce - Business Administration	26
M120	Commerce - Business Administration	28
C030	Commercial and Promotional Arts	4
T720	Computer Science	246
C720	Computer Science	248
U720	Computer Science	250
M720	Computer Science	252
T332	Construction Technologies	98
T810	Cooking	266
T040	Creative and Design Arts	6
C040	Creative and Design Arts	8
	D	
T531	Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies	190
C531	Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies	192
U530	Dentistry	188
T335	Drafting Technologies	106
	E	
U820	Economics	274
M820	Economics	276
U220	Education - Non-Teaching	64
M220	Education - Non-Teaching	66
C210	Education and Counselling	62

FOS **FIELDS OF STUDY - ALPHABETICALLY** **PAGE**

U360 Electrical Engineering 124
M360 Electrical Engineering 126
T362 Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies 128
C362 Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies 130
U230 Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training 68
M230 Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training 70
U370 Engineering - Other 134
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C370 Engineering Technologies - Other 132
U402 English 150
M402 English 152
C640 Environmental and Conservation Technologies 230

F

C111 Financial Management - Other 24
C050 Fine Arts 10
U630 Food and Household Sciences 226
T811 Food Preparation - Other 268
T631 Food Processing Technologies 228
U641 Forestry 234
C641 Forestry Technologies 232
U403 French 154
M403 French 156

G

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M830 Geography 280
U730 Geology 254
M730 Geology 256
T060 Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts 14
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H

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I

C380 Industrial Engineering Technologies 138
C131 Institutional Management 38
C382 Instrumentation 142

L

U840 Law 282
M430 Library and Records Science 170
U404 Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation 158
M404 Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation 160

M

T383 Machining 144
T381 Manufacturing Engineering Technologies 140
C140 Marketing 40
C410 Mass Communications 162
U410 Mass Communications 164
U740 Mathematics 258
M740 Mathematics 260
U316 Mechanical Engineering 90
M316 Mechanical Engineering 92
T315 Mechanical Engineering Technologies - Other 86
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FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - ALPHABETICALLY	PAGE
C550	Medical Laboratory Technologies	194
M521	Medical/Surgical Specialties	180
U520	Medicine (MD)	178
U051	Music	12
	N	
U560	Nursing	198
M560	Nursing	200
C560	Nursing - Diploma	196
T561	Nursing - Other	202
C561	Nursing - Other	204
T562	Nursing Aide/Orderly	206
	P	
T070	Personal Arts	18
U570	Pharmacy	208
U240	Physical Education	72
M240	Physical Education	74
U750	Physics	262
M750	Physics	264
U850	Planning and Resource Management	286
M850	Planning and Resource Management	288
U860	Political Science	290
M860	Political Science	292
C660	Primary Technologies - Other	236
C841	Protection and Correction Services	284
U870	Psychology	294
M870	Psychology	296
	R	
C580	Radiography, Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine Technologies	210
U590	Rehabilitation Medicine	212
U450	Religious and Theological Studies	172
M450	Religious and Theological Studies	174
C670	Resource Processing Technologies	238
T141	Retail Sales	42
C141	Retail Sales	44
	S	
T150	Secretary - Accounting and Bookkeeping	46
T151	Secretary - General	48
C151	Secretary - General	50
T152	Secretary - Legal	52
C152	Secretary - Legal	54
T153	Secretary - Medical	56
C153	Secretary - Medical	58
T155	Secretary - Word Processing	60
T812	Service Industries Technologies - Other	270
C812	Service Industries Technologies	272
T891	Social Services	306
C891	Social Services	308
U890	Social Work/Welfare	302
M890	Social Work/Welfare	304
U880	Sociology	298
M880	Sociology	300
U130	Specialized Administration	34
M130	Specialized Administration	36
C893	Sports and Recreation	310
C531	Surveying	122

FOS	*FIELDS OF STUDY - ALPHABETICALLY*	*PAGE*
	T	
U250	Teaching - Other	76
M250	Teaching - Other	78
T390	Transportation Engineering Technologies	146
C390	Transportation Engineering Technologies	148
	V	
U680	Veterinary Sciences and Medicine	240
	W	
T333	Welding	100

Listing by Broad Field of Study

FOS *FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY* *PAGE*

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C030 Commercial and Promotional Arts . . . 4
T040 Creative and Design Arts . . . 6
C040 Creative and Design Arts . . . 8
C050 Fine Arts . . . 10
U051 Music . . . 12
T060 Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts . . . 14
C060 Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts . . . 16
T070 Personal Arts . . . 18

Business, Commerce, Management and Administration

T110 Accounting . . . 20
C110 Accounting . . . 22
C111 Financial Management - Other . . . 24
U120 Commerce - Business Administration . . . 26
M120 Commerce - Business Administration . . . 28
T121 Business Administration . . . 30
C121 Business Administration . . . 32
U130 Specialized Administration . . . 34
M130 Specialized Administration . . . 36
C131 Institutional Management . . . 38
C140 Marketing . . . 40
T141 Retail Sales . . . 42
C141 Retail Sales . . . 44
T150 Secretary - Accounting and Bookkeeping . . . 46
T151 Secretary - General . . . 48
C151 Secretary - General . . . 50
T152 Secretary - Legal . . . 52
C152 Secretary - Legal . . . 54
T153 Secretary - Medical . . . 56
C153 Secretary - Medical . . . 58
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Education

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U220 Education - Non-Teaching . . . 64
M220 Education - Non-Teaching . . . 66
U230 Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training . . . 68
M230 Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training . . . 70
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FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY	PAGE
T312	Auto Body Repair	80
T313	Auto Mechanic	82
T314	Heavy Equipment Mechanic	84
T315	Mechanical Engineering Technologies - Other	86
C315	Mechanical Engineering Technologies	88
U316	Mechanical Engineering	90
M316	Mechanical Engineering	92
U330	Architecture	94
C331	Architectural and Construction Technologies - Other	96
T332	Construction Technologies	98
T333	Welding	100
T334	Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies	102
C334	Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies	104
T335	Drafting Technologies	106
C340	Chemical Engineering Technologies	108
U340	Chemical Engineering	110
M340	Chemical Engineering	112
T350	Civil Engineering Technologies	114
C350	Civil Engineering Technologies	116
U350	Civil Engineering	118
M350	Civil Engineering	120
C351	Surveying	122
U360	Electrical Engineering	124
M360	Electrical Engineering	126
T362	Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies	128
C362	Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies	130
C370	Engineering Technologies - Other	132
U370	Engineering - Other	134
M370	Engineering - Other	136
C380	Industrial Engineering Technologies	138
T381	Manufacturing Engineering Technologies	140
T382	Instrumentation	142
T383	Machining	144
T390	Transportation Engineering Technologies	146
C390	Transportation Engineering Technologies	148

Humanities

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY	PAGE
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M402	English	152
U403	French	154
M403	French	156
U404	Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation	158
M404	Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation	160
C410	Mass Communications	162
U410	Mass Communications	164
U420	History	166
M420	History	168
M430	Library and Records Science	170
U450	Religious and Theological Studies	172
M450	Religious and Theological Studies	174

FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY

Medicine and Health

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY	PAGE
M510	Basic Medical Sciences	176
U520	Medicine (MD)	178
M521	Medical/Surgical Specialties	180
C523	Health Technologies - Other	182
U523	Health - Other	184
M523	Health - Other	186
U530	Dentistry	188
T531	Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies	190
C531	Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies	192
C550	Medical Laboratory Technologies	194
C560	Nursing - Diploma	196
U560	Nursing	198
M560	Nursing	200
T561	Nursing - Other	202
C561	Nursing - Other	204
T562	Nursing Aide/Orderly	206
U570	Pharmacy	208
C580	Radiography, Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine Technologies	210
U590	Rehabilitation Medicine	212

Natural Sciences and Primary Technologies

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY	PAGE
T610	Agricultural Technologies	214
C610	Agricultural Technologies	216
U612	Animal and Plant Sciences	218
U613	Agriculture - Other	220
U620	Biology	222
M620	Biology	224
U630	Food and Household Sciences	226
T631	Food Processing Technologies	228
C640	Environmental and Conservation Technologies	230
C641	Forestry Technologies	232
U641	Forestry	234
C660	Primary Technologies - Other	236
C670	Resource Processing Technologies	238
U680	Veterinary Sciences and Medicine	240

Physical Sciences

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY	PAGE
U710	Chemistry	242
M710	Chemistry	244
T720	Computer Science	246
C720	Computer Science	248
U720	Computer Science	250
M720	Computer Science	252
U730	Geology	254
M730	Geology	256
U740	Mathematics	258
M740	Mathematics	260
U750	Physics	262
M750	Physics	264

FOS — **FIELDS OF STUDY - BY BROAD FIELD OF STUDY** — PAGE

Social Sciences and Services

T810 Cooking 266
T811 Food Preparation - Other 268
T812 Service Industries Technologies - Other 270
C812 Service Industries Technologies 272
U820 Economics 274
M820 Economics 276
U830 Geography 278
M830 Geography 280
U840 Law 282
C841 Protection and Correction Services 284
U850 Planning and Resource Management 286
M850 Planning and Resource Management 288
U860 Political Science 290
M860 Political Science 292
U870 Psychology 294
M870 Psychology 296
U880 Sociology 298
M880 Sociology 300
U890 Social Work/Welfare 302
M890 Social Work/Welfare 304
T891 Social Services 306
C891 Social Services 308
C893 Sports and Recreation 310

Listing by Level of Education

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION	PAGE
	Trade/Vocational	
T040	Creative and Design Arts	6
T060	Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts	14
T070	Personal Arts	18
T110	Accounting	20
T121	Business Administration	30
T141	Retail Sales	42
T150	Secretary - Accounting and Bookkeeping	46
T151	Secretary - General	48
T152	Secretary - Legal	52
T153	Secretary - Medical	56
T155	Secretary - Word Processing	60
T312	Auto Body Repair	80
T313	Auto Mechanic	82
T314	Heavy Equipment Mechanic	84
T315	Mechanical Engineering Technologies - Other	86
T332	Construction Technologies	98
T333	Welding	100
T334	Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies	102
T335	Drafting Technologies	106
T350	Civil Engineering Technologies	114
T362	Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies	128
T381	Manufacturing Engineering Technologies	140
T383	Machining	144
T390	Transportation Engineering Technologies	146
T531	Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies	190
T561	Nursing - Other	202
T562	Nursing Aide/Orderly	206
T610	Agricultural Technologies	214
T631	Food Processing Technologies	228
T720	Computer Science	246
T810	Cooking	266
T811	Food Preparation - Other	268
T812	Service Industries Technologies - Other	270
T891	Social Services	306
	Community College	
C030	Commercial and Promotional Arts	4
C040	Creative and Design Arts	8
C050	Fine Arts	10
C060	Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts	16
C110	Accounting	22
C111	Financial Management - Other	24
C121	Business Administration	32
C131	Institutional Management	38
C140	Marketing	40
C141	Retail Sales	44
C151	Secretary - General	50
C152	Secretary - Legal	54
C153	Secretary - Medical	58
C210	Education and Counselling	62
C315	Mechanical Engineering Technologies	88
C331	Architectural and Construction Technologies - Other	96
C334	Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies	104
C340	Chemical Engineering Technologies	108

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION	PAGE
C350	Civil Engineering Technologies	116
C351	Surveying	122
C362	Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies	130
C370	Engineering Technologies - Other	132
C380	Industrial Engineering Technologies	138
C382	Instrumentation	142
C390	Transportation Engineering Technologies	148
C410	Mass Communications	162
C523	Health Technologies - Other	182
C531	Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies	192
C550	Medical Laboratory Technologies	194
C560	Nursing - Diploma	196
C561	Nursing - Other	204
C580	Radiography, Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine Technologies	210
C610	Agricultural Technologies	216
C640	Environmental and Conservation Technologies	230
C641	Forestry Technologies	232
C660	Primary Technologies - Other	236
C670	Resource Processing Technologies	238
C720	Computer Science	248
C812	Service Industries Technologies	272
C841	Protection and Correction Services	284
C891	Social Services	308
C893	Sports and Recreation	310

Undergraduate University

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION	PAGE
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U051	Music	12
U120	Commerce - Business Administration	26
U130	Specialized Administration	34
U220	Education - Non-Teaching	64
U230	Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training	68
U240	Physical Education	72
U250	Teaching - Other	76
U316	Mechanical Engineering	90
U330	Architecture	94
U340	Chemical Engineering	110
U350	Civil Engineering	118
U360	Electrical Engineering	124
U370	Engineering - Other	134
U402	English	150
U403	French	154
U404	Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation	158
U410	Mass Communications	164
U420	History	166
U450	Religious and Theological Studies	172
U520	Medicine (MD)	178
U523	Health - Other	184
U530	Dentistry	188
U560	Nursing	198
U570	Pharmacy	208
U590	Rehabilitation Medicine	212
U612	Animal and Plant Sciences	218
U613	Agriculture - Other	220
U620	Biology	222
U630	Food and Household Sciences	226
U641	Forestry	234

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION	PAGE
U680	Veterinary Sciences and Medicine	240
U710	Chemistry	242
U720	Computer Science	250
U730	Geology	254
U740	Mathematics	258
U750	Physics	262
U820	Economics	274
U830	Geography	278
U840	Law	282
U850	Planning and Resource Management	286
U860	Political Science	290
U870	Psychology	294
U880	Sociology	298
U890	Social Work/Welfare	302

Master's University

FOS	FIELDS OF STUDY - BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION	PAGE
M120	Commerce - Business Administration	28
M130	Specialized Administration	36
M220	Education - Non-Teaching	66
M230	Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training	70
M240	Physical Education	74
M250	Teaching - Other	78
M316	Mechanical Engineering	92
M340	Chemical Engineering	112
M350	Civil Engineering	120
M360	Electrical Engineering	126
M370	Engineering - Other	136
M402	English	152
M403	French	156
M404	Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation	160
M420	History	168
M430	Library and Records Science	170
M450	Religious and Theological Studies	174
M510	Basic Medical Sciences	176
M521	Medical/Surgical Specialties	180
M523	Health - Other	186
M560	Nursing	200
M620	Biology	224
M710	Chemistry	244
M720	Computer Science	252
M730	Geology	256
M740	Mathematics	260
M750	Physics	264
M820	Economics	276
M830	Geography	280
M850	Planning and Resource Management	288
M860	Political Science	292
M870	Psychology	296
M880	Sociology	300
M890	Social Work/Welfare	304

Job Futures 2000, LMI and Career Planning

Job Futures 2000

What is Job Futures 2000?

The national edition of *Job Futures 2000* is a suite of products that includes:

- World of Work: Overviews and Trends;
- Part 1: Outlooks by Occupation;
- Part 2: Outlooks by Field of Study; and
- the Job Futures Companion.

Job Futures 2000 provides Canadians with the latest information available about the world of work—information that is important for anyone in the process of making decisions, or advising others about making decisions, related to career or educational planning. It includes:

- overviews of the labour market and general economic trends;
- detailed information on all occupational groups and post-secondary fields of study;
- current and future labour market conditions; and
- prospects for finding work in the Canadian workforce.

The data, analysis and national outlooks contained in *Job Futures 2000* are produced by a team of HRDC specialists who base their projections on a set of sophisticated economic models and forecasting tools, including the Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS) of the Applied Research Branch of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). While no one can foresee exactly how the future will unfold, particularly over a horizon of many years in a rapidly changing labour market, these projections represent the best judgement of the HRDC specialists in consultation with private and public sector experts.

Job Futures 2000 is only one of many sources of labour market information for Canadians. Other complementary material is available. For example, most provincial governments and regional offices of HRDC also produce, often in collaboration, provincial occupational outlooks. A list of these and other related publications can be found in the section, *"For More Information."*

Who can use Job Futures 2000?

Job Futures 2000 is useful for all Canadians interested in the current and future labour market and the links between education and the world of work. They include:

- *career/education professionals* providing advice to their clients on career choices, career changes or prospects for finding work;
- *teachers* providing information to their students on occupations, the labour market or for career and education planning;
- *parents* who wish to help their children plan for the future;
- *students* making educational and career decisions or who want to know more about work prospects in their field of study;
- *workers* thinking about upgrading their skills or making a career change;
- *unemployed* persons exploring job prospects and training opportunities; and
- *individuals* re-entering the labour market.

What is included in each part of the Job Futures 2000 suite?

World of Work: Overviews and Trends
—new in Job Futures 2000

This new part of *Job Futures 2000* addresses topics crucial to understanding today's labour market. It is designed to help users become informed about a variety of factors so that they can make, or advise others in making, good career and education decisions. It examines broad economic and labour market issues as well as providing detailed information on key labour market indicators and the benefits and costs that may be associated with different educational or occupational paths. Topics included are:

- ***Overview of Outlooks by Occupation:*** presents overall trends and average ratings (good, fair or limited) related to current and future labour market conditions by skill level—amount of education and training required to work in an occupation, and by skill type—the broad industry category in which occupations are concentrated. Exceptions are listed and briefly explained.
- ***Overview of Outlooks by Field of Study:*** summarizes the overall average ratings of current and future labour market conditions for recent post-secondary school graduates, spanning four educational levels and nine broad fields of study. Exceptions are listed and briefly explained.
- ***Emerging Sectors and Occupations:*** provides a synopsis of some new and growing sectors and occupations, and describes the skills that job seekers in these areas may need to acquire. These occupations are in addition to the more traditional occupations detailed in *Part 1* and *Part 2*.
- ***Other Key Factors to Consider:*** provides an assessment of several other economic indicators that people may want to take into account when making education or career choices. The analysis reveals that an individual's labour market outcomes generally improve if they have more education and that these results can vary by person, occupation, field of study, region, and over time. The outcomes evaluated include lifetime earnings by occupation, net benefits to investing in post-secondary education based on various levels and fields of study, factors related to transitions in and out of the labour force, and relative unemployment rates.
- ***Across Canada:*** presents a sample of occupations with favourable outlooks over the next few years for Canada as well as for each province.

Part 1: Outlooks by Occupation

This part of the *Job Futures 2000* suite offers students and job seekers important occupational information that can help them make informed decisions about possible career routes. It provides a "snapshot" of each occupational group, designed with graphics as well as text, and includes detailed descriptions about current labour market conditions and what may impact or change these conditions in the coming years. *Part 1* includes the following sections:

- ***Indexes:*** organizes the occupational profiles alphabetically, by broad industrial groups (NOC skill type), and by education and training levels (NOC skill level).
- ***Understanding the Occupational Profiles:*** provides a detailed explanation of each section of the profiles and how to interpret the information and data for career planning purposes, as well as describing the underlying methodologies and data sources.
- ***For More Information:*** provides a list of related publications or Web sites.
- ***Occupational profiles:*** summarizes 211 occupational groups, covering the entire Canadian labour market, except military occupations. The order of occupations is based on HRDC's *National Occupational Classification* (NOC) which organizes work according to *skill levels*—levels of education and training, and *skill types*—type of work performed by industry group. Each occupational profile includes information on:
  - job duties and responsibilities;
  - the level and type of education, training and experience required to find work in that occupational group;
  - key labour market characteristics of the group, such as recent employment trends; distribution of workers by age; share of people working part-time, full-time, and self-employed;
  - key sectors where workers in the group are employed;
  - a range of earnings information;
  - relative unemployment rates;
  - current prospects of finding work; and
  - prospects of finding work over the five years to 2004.
- ***Appendices:***

  Glossary: defines terms and phrases—new in *Job Futures 2000*.

  List of Organizations: provides information on private and public sector organizations consulted in the preparation of the profiles.

  Detailed Index of Occupational Titles: provides a list of all occupational titles found in the headings and text of the profiles.

It is strongly recommended that users refer to the chapter, "*Understanding the Occupational Profiles,*" to make the best use of the information contained in the profiles.

Part 2: Outlooks by Field of Study

This part of the *Job Futures 2000* suite is designed to help students and people seeking to upgrade their skills make informed educational and training choices. Each field of study provides detailed information on that particular educational/ training route and describes the work experiences of recent graduates. *Part 2* includes the following sections:

- ***Indexes:*** organizes the field of study profiles alphabetically, by field of study, and by level of education.
- ***Understanding the Field of Study Profiles:*** offers a detailed explanation of each section of the profiles and how to interpret the information and data for career planning purposes, as well as describing the underlying methodologies and data sources.

- ***For More Information:*** provides a list of related publications or Web sites.
- ***Field of Study Profiles:*** summarizes 155 fields of study that include all Canadian post-secondary programs, including trade and vocational schools, colleges, and universities. The classification of the fields of study is based on Statistic Canada's student information system, with a coding structure adapted by COPS. Each field of study profile includes information on:
  - content of the program and its availability by province;
  - prerequisites;
  - key occupations in which recent graduates found work;
  - how these graduates feel about their educational choices and their jobs;
  - key labour market characteristics of recent graduates, such as recent employment trends; movement between occupations or sectors (mobility); share of people working part-time, full-time, and self-employed;
  - a range of earnings information;
  - relative unemployment rates;
  - current prospects for finding work; and
  - job prospects for graduates over the coming years.
- ***Appendices:***

  Glossary: defines terms and phrases—new in *Job Futures 2000*.

  Detailed Index of Field of Study Titles: provides a list of all fields of study found in the headings and text of the profiles.

It is strongly recommended that users refer to the chapter, *"Understanding the Field of Study Profiles"*, to make the best use of the information contained in the profiles.

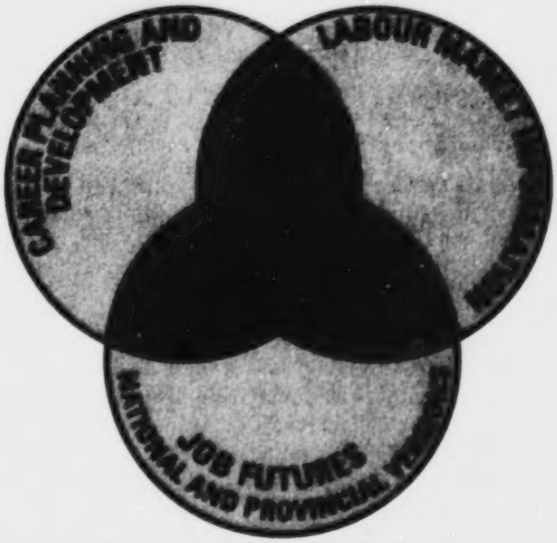
Job Futures Companion

The *Job Futures Companion,* new in 1999, is designed to act as a bridge between the labour market information contained in *Job Futures 2000* and the everyday issues that students and work searchers face in employment and career planning. The *Companion:*

- ***Uses a question-and-answer format*** based on survey results of typical questions asked by job seekers and students.
- ***Provides steps*** for users to follow to find the relevant information in *Job Futures 2000*; and
- ***Offers sample scenarios*** demonstrating how a career practitioner can use *Job Futures 2000* to answer a client's questions about career planning.

How does Job Futures 2000 fit into Career and Education Planning?

Job Futures 2000 is a useful tool for individuals and advisors involved in the education and career planning process. But where and how does it fit?



As demonstrated below, the detailed information in *Job Futures 2000* is useful for each career planning step by providing people with valuable insights about the Canadian labour market that will be pertinent to their educational and occupational choices.

However, it is important to remember that no one resource can be all-encompassing. *Job Futures 2000* should be used in conjunction with other sources of information. (See *"Across Canada"* in *World of Work: Overviews and Trends* and *"For More Information"* in *Part 1* and *Part 2*.)

Important Planning Steps

There are a number of important steps that people need to take in their career planning and development—self-assessment, labour market research, and "informed" decision-making.

Parts of this section are adapted from: Labour Market Information or LMI Guide, working draft, HRDC, Waterloo Region, Wellington and Perth Counties, January 2000.

Step 1: Self-assessment

Students and work searchers should identify and explore individual factors that affect their choices such as personality traits, interests, values, wishes and dreams, lifestyle activities, skills, aptitudes, education/training, work-related experience, and health. There are a number of tools available to help them with this part of the journey. Please see *"For More Information"* in *Part 1* and *Part 2* for a partial list. Keep in mind that these tools cannot measure personal motivation, attitude, or the drive to succeed—all of which can affect individual success in the workplace.

Step 2: Labour Market Research

Students and work searchers also need to undertake, at the very least, some basic research related to the labour market. This labour market information (LMI) is an important complement to their self-assessment as it can help them better understand external factors that may affect their career choices.

LMI is valuable. It includes both qualitative and quantitative information, related to the demand for, and the supply of, labour. It provides facts and figures about a place—the "market"—where an exchange occurs between employers needing workers and individuals offering their baskets of "goods", containing a blend of their education, skills, experience, and various other personal characteristics.

There are several labour markets to consider. Students and work searchers need to understand that LMI exists in four "markets"—local, provincial, national, and global — that function simultaneously. Each "market" has its own levels and types of LMI, and the supply and demand for workers in each may be different, depending on the type of occupation or work in question. Some questions for students and work searchers to consider:

- *Which "market" most affects my area of work?* An occupational group may operate in one or more of the different labour markets. For example, many workers in professional occupations, such as engineers, computer analysts, and consultants, generally operate in a national or global labour market.
- *How do the local and/or provincial "markets" affect my area of work?* Local and provincial conditions may vary considerably and affect work issues, such as employment opportunities and earnings.
- *What "market" is most involved with my personal career options?* Individuals' personal situations may determine which labour market may have the greatest impact on their decision-making. For example, if a person's options are limited to a local area due to personal interests or family responsibilities, his/her awareness of local labour market conditions will be extremely important.

LMI is important. Students and work searchers need to make the best investment of their time, money and education as they plan for the future. To do this, they must assess as much relevant information as they can find, regarding the type of career they are considering. LMI can impact directly or indirectly on their choices.
For example:

- *Some people may make career decisions based completely on LMI factors.* They may choose a job after analyzing what job pays the most or which job has a good outlook for obtaining and maintaining employment. Or, they may know what kind of job they want or are trained for, and are seeking the best location in Canada for finding that job. Perhaps they already know their preferred work locality and want to know what jobs are available in that area.
- *Other people may make career decisions that arise primarily out of personal needs and desires.* However, being aware of current or future labour market conditions will still be extremely useful for them. While some students and work searchers may have already decided on fields of study, preferred occupations, or locations, their research on LMI may reveal that relative conditions are not favourable for their choices. This knowledge will help prepare them for potential difficulties and reduce the possibility of unpleasant surprises. LMI may also help people target a job search, have an idea of what level of earnings to expect, or realize that it may take some time to find or keep their preferred job; or, perhaps, that they should consider other occupational options.

Step 3: Making Informed Decisions

Self-assessment and LMI research will not only help people form a solid "knowledge" base for making effective choices, but will also help them develop confidence in their choices. They will feel these "informed" decisions are right for them. And, whether their knowledge of LMI impacts on their decisions directly or indirectly, they will be much better prepared to enter the world of work.

Step 4: Staying Informed

The labour market is constantly changing. As a result, people need to regularly collect, validate, and interpret new LMI to ensure that their ongoing decision-making is based on the latest information available. They need to gather specific information on subjects such as hours of work, educational requirements, physical requirements, job duties, geographical location, wages/earnings, and work environment. As well, they should continue to learn more general information about occupational demand and supply, industries or sectors employing various occupations, broad and specific labour market trends, and general economic trends. This is why HRDC is committed to producing annual updates to *Job Futures.*

How can each part of Job Futures 2000 be used for career/education planning?

World of Work: Overviews and Trends provides useful information for a variety of students and work searchers. For example:

- *Students* who want to compare the relative labour market conditions of the different levels of education and fields of study.
- *Job seekers* who want information about overall labour market conditions for professional occupations as compared to technical occupations.
- *Individuals re-entering the labour market* who want to learn more about new and emerging sectors, occupations and required skills that are not covered in detail in *Part 1.*
- *Persons considering a career change* who want to explore occupations with favourable outlooks across Canada.

One key message found in this part of *Job Futures 2000* is that an individual's labour market outcomes such as relative earnings or rates of unemployment improve if they have more education. In other words, a person with a high school diploma has more flexibility, options, and opportunities than a person with no diploma. Similarly, a person with post-secondary courses, certificates, diplomas, or degrees has better outcomes relative to a person with a high school diploma. The research also shows, however, that these general results can vary by person, occupation, field of study, region, and over time.

Part 1: Outlooks by Occupation offers detailed information for people with different types of needs. For example:

- *People interested in a particular occupation* can learn about the current and future labour market conditions that newcomers can expect to face.
- *People who are not sure what they want to do* can gather ideas on what types of occupations exist in Canada, or which occupations match their personal working styles.
- *People trying to target a work search* can learn which sectors employ the majority of workers in a particular occupation.
- *People with certain skills* can research occupations requiring their skills where they would be at an advantage relative to others.
- *People who want to know more about educational requirements for a particular occupation* can find cross-references to fields of study in *Part 2.*

Part 2: Outlooks by Field of Study provides useful information for people who have a particular field of interest or aptitude and would like to know more about occupations related to that field. For example:

- *People who want to target their work search* can find information on typical occupations of graduates from each field of study and the related labour market conditions that recent graduates are expected to face as they enter the world of work.
- *People looking for a career change* can learn about the movements of recent graduates within the first five years after graduation. They can also use the cross-references to *Part 1* for ideas about occupations related to their education.

The ***Job Futures Companion*** helps practitioners answer real-life, critical questions on employment and career issues, and guide clients to build LMI into their career planning process. Although written primarily for practitioners, the *Companion* can help any user wanting to get the most from *Job Futures 2000* by directing them to the appropriate parts where they can find information related to their specific questions. For example:

- *Secondary school students* who want to know why they should continue to study past high school;
- *Job seekers* who want to know which occupations offer the best chances of getting work without having to read each profile; and
- *University students* who want know what their chances are of getting a job after graduating from their specific field of study.

National and Provincial Versions of Job Futures

In addition to the national edition of *Job Futures 2000*, there are several provincial versions providing similar information about occupations and the labour market from a provincial perspective. References to these can be found in:

- *"Across Canada"* in the *World of Work—Overviews and Trends*; and
- *"For More Information"* in *Part 1* and *Part 2.*

What's New in Job Futures 2000?

Job Futures 2000, a suite of products from Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), is a comprehensive reference tool designed to help Canadians make informed educational and occupational decisions, based on the latest data available.

Please note that Job Futures 2000 is available *in print format and on the Internet.*

In addition to providing updated data and revised occupational projections from the Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS), *Job Futures 2000* includes several enhancements to both the print and Internet versions. As a result of suggestions received from various user surveys and focus groups with career and education counsellors and practitioners, teachers, job seekers, parents, and youth, HRDC has implemented the following improvements:

- **Title changes:** *Part 1,* previously *Occupational Outlooks,* is now titled *Outlooks by Occupation. Part 2,* previously *Career Outlooks for Graduates,* is now titled *Outlooks by Field of Study.*

- **A new product,** *World of Work: Overviews and Trends:* addresses topics critical to understanding Canada's labour market. It includes:
  - aggregate trends related to skill types, skill levels, education levels, and broad fields of study;
  - a summary of emerging occupations, sectors and skills within the Canadian labour market;
  - a view of occupations with favourable outlooks by province; and
  - information about potential lifetime earnings by occupation and expected net benefits of various levels of educational investment.

- **The *Job Futures Companion:*** Introduced in 1999, the *Companion* is a step-by-step guide to using *Job Futures 2000.* It is designed to act as a bridge between the important labour market information in *Job Futures 2000* and everyday issues that students and job seekers face in education and career planning. The practical format, using questions-and-answers and sample client scenarios, will help both practitioners and users.

- **New technology on the *Job Futures 2000* Web Site:** HRDC has incorporated a dynamic technology on the site that significantly improves its functionality. Since the technology creates comparison graphs or charts on request, users can now search and compare text or graphic information for up to five occupations or fields of study simultaneously. For example, people interested only in those occupations with low unemployment rates and above-average earnings can now select those variables and receive information on occupations that are limited to their criteria.

- **New linkages on *Job Futures 2000* Web site:**
  - This site now provides more visible links to provincial career information sites.
  - The search criteria on the site are now linked to the *National Occupational Classification* (NOC). This allows a user to search for over 25,000 sample job titles and be linked to the related occupation(s) profiled in *Job Futures 2000.*
  - Each occupational profile in *Job Futures 2000* now links directly to the corresponding occupation in the NOC database.

- **Enhanced earnings information:**
  - For comparison purposes, Part 1 now has enhanced earnings information that shows a range of earnings by selected ten-year age groups as well as overall averages. The age groups were chosen to reflect early, middle, and later periods in a career path.
  - For comparison purposes, *Part 2* now has enhanced graduates' earnings information that shows a range of earnings over time as well as by overall averages according to level of study. This information was derived from three different national graduate surveys.

- **A glossary of terms:** Definitions and explanations of economic, labour market and other terminology specific to *Job Futures 2000* has been added.

- **Improved indexes in the print version:**
  - *Part 1* now includes listings of occupational profiles alphabetically, by broad industrial grouping (NOC skill type), and by education and training levels (NOC skill level).
  - *Part 2* now includes listings of the field of study profiles alphabetically, by educational level and by broad field of study.

- **Improved design:** Text and graphics have been modified to be more visually appealing in both the print and Internet versions.

Understanding the Field of Study Profiles

Coverage

Part 2 of *Job Futures 2000* provides general information on the education and early work experiences of recent graduates from 155 major fields of study at four educational levels. The breakdown is as follows:

- 34—university master's level
- 45—university undergraduate level
- 42—community college/Cégep level
- 34—trade/vocational level

The fields of study covered in *Part 2* represent approximately 90 percent of all 1997 post-secondary school graduates. The remaining 10 percent include graduates of programs whose numbers are too small to provide a basis for analysis and projections. These include graduates from doctoral programs and from other fields of study at the various levels of study, e.g., commercial and promotional arts at the trade/vocational level.

The classification of fields of study in *Part 2* is based on Statistic Canada's student information systems. However, the coding structure is from Human Resources Development Canada's Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS) of the Applied Research Branch. For more information on the Field of Study Classification, please read *"About the Field of Study Classification (FOSC)"* at the end of this chapter.

Contents

Information on each field of study includes:

- content of the field of study.
- availability in Canada.
- prerequisites.
- major occupations in which recent graduates found work.
- how these graduates feel about their educational choices and their jobs.
- early labour market experiences of these graduates.
- current labour market prospects for these graduates.
- work prospects for graduates over the next five years.

This information applies to the field of study *only*, not to specialized areas within it. Generally, study areas that have been grouped together share similar characteristics. It is possible, however, that:

- graduates from a specialized area within a field of study may experience different labour market conditions than graduates from other areas in the *same* field; or
- they have responded or will respond differently to the *same* conditions.

Where possible, such situations are described in the text.

About the Text

Program of Study

This section provides general information about a field of study. It is divided in three main parts:

- ***An opening statement*** that describes the main types of knowledge acquired from the program of study.
- ***A set of facts*** that identify:
  - which provinces in Canada offer the program.
  - whether or not it is available in a co-op format.
  - in which provinces/territories the program is offered in both official languages
  - how students in this program may combine this field with other fields of study. There has been a trend among students to have double majors, such as economics and law, over the past five years. Such double majors tend to enhance graduates' employability.
- ***A final statement*** outlines the prerequisites for entrance into the field of study.

Profile of Recent Graduates

This four-part section provides information on the school-to-work transitions of recent graduates, including:

- related fields of study.
- industries and occupations in which graduates tend to look for work.
- graduates' movement among various occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.
- earnings.
- success in finding employment as measured by the unemployment rate.
- the most current statistics on the number of graduates.

In most cases, this information includes a comparison between graduates from a particular field of study and all graduates from the *same level* of study, e.g., trade/

vocational, community college, university bachelor's or university master's. However, in the case of unemployment rates and earnings, comparisons are also made with *similar* graduates from *other* levels of study, e.g., the earnings for graduates with bachelor's degrees in computer science are compared to earnings of computer science graduates at the community college, trade/vocational and master's level.

The information sources in this section are Statistic Canada's National Graduate Surveys (NGS), i.e., 1990 graduates in 1995, 1995 graduates in 1997, and 1990 graduates in 1992, and Statistics Canada administration data taken directly from the relevant educational institutions.

Recent Trends

- ***The first bullet*** provides information about graduates from other fields of study who usually find work in the same occupations as graduates from this field of study. In many instances, graduates from related fields of study are competitors for the same jobs. However, in other instances, these graduates perform complementary tasks within the same occupational grouping and are not competitors.
- ***The second bullet*** itemizes the occupations and industries in which past graduates have tended to look for work, providing current students or graduates with an idea of where they could focus a job search.
- ***The final bullet*** describes the occupational movements of past graduates between the second and fifth years after graduation. This information is significant for two reasons:
    - It provides students already in this field of study, or those considering this field of study, with a preview of the amount of job turnover they may expect as newcomers to the labour market.
    - It gives some indication of job mobility and advancement opportunities for graduates from this field and related fields of study.

Earnings

This bulleted item deals with the earnings of recent graduates two and five years after graduation. The data are based upon the 1997 NGS of 1995 post-secondary graduates and on the 1995 National Graduate Follow-Up Survey (FOG) of 1990 graduates. Although these data may appear to be dated, it is the most recent available and is useful when making relative comparisons of the labour market experiences of graduates over time, and at the same level of study or in the same field at other levels of study.

Labour Market Facts

This bulleted item presents some labour market facts about recent graduates from this field of study and compares these results to all graduates at the *same level* of study. Information includes:

- The percentage of 1995 graduates looking for work or who had a job in 1997, i.e., the percentage in the labour force.
- The percentage of graduates employed full time, i.e., working 30 hours or more per week in their main job.
- The percentage of graduates actively looking for work, and able to work but not having a job, i.e., the unemployment rate. This percentage indicates, in general, the relative ease or difficulty that graduates may have in finding or keeping employment.

This information reflects the labour market outcomes of these graduates resulting from their choice of a particular field of study. Other outcomes are also possible depending on the strength of the job market after graduation, an applicant's creativity in hunting for a job, and a person's individual preferences, interests, skills and aptitudes.

Latest Available Statistics

The bullets in this section offer a snapshot of 1997 graduates from this field of study as compared to 1987 graduates from the *same* field of study.

- The number of graduates in 1997.
- The percentage increase or decrease in the number of graduates since 1987.
- A highlight of different growth patterns over this period.
- A comparison with growth trends in the number of graduates in this field of study to the total number of graduates from the *same level* of study.
- The percentage of women graduates in 1997 compared to 10 years earlier.

This information comes from Statistics Canada administrative data.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

This section evaluates current labour market conditions for occupations in which graduates from each field of study are expected to look for work, and how these conditions are expected to change through 2004.

Readers should note that these ratings describe conditions for the national level *only*, based on averages. Conditions may vary across levels of study and fields of study, or in different local and provincial labour markets.

- ***The first bullet*** is a ratings statement about current, i.e., 1998, labour market conditions and factors that influenced the rating. As well, it includes information on labour market conditions faced by recent graduates from the field of study.
  - The current conditions are determined primarily by labour market conditions for new entrants in the occupations in which graduates are expected to look for work. (Also see "How Ratings are Determined" in "*Understanding the Occupational Profiles*" in *Part 1* of *Job Futures.*)
  - The expected occupations for graduates for each field of study were determined by a careful analysis of recent school-to-work transitions.
  - Some fields of study have more diverse outcomes, while others are more specific. For example, undergraduate economics graduates may become economists, financial officers, investment dealers or business service professionals, while graduates receiving an undergraduate degree in engineering generally work as engineers.
  - The statement following the determination of the current labour market situation indicates whether the recent unemployment rates and earnings in the targeted occupations have been well above or below the average, for all occupations over the 1996 to 1998 period. For example, electrical/electronic engineering graduates have a *good* rating because the electrical/ electronic engineer occupation has experienced above-average labour market conditions.

- ***The second bullet*** indicates how labour market conditions are expected to evolve over the 1999-to-2004 period and the causes for this evolution.
  - The future outlooks are based on the state of current labour market conditions, combined with forecasts regarding future employer requirements and the number of people expected to be seeking jobs in specific occupational groups.
  - The occupational groups are those in which graduates from the field of study are expected to look for work. For example, the current labour market conditions for master's geology graduates are considered *limited.* Over the 1999-to-2004 period, the number of new job openings in the targeted occupations is expected to exceed the number of qualified new job seekers by about 11 per cent. With demand greater than supply, labour market conditions for these geology graduates are expected to improve from *limited* to *fair* by 2004.
- ***The third bullet*** highlights industries and occupations where graduates might have the best chance of finding employment and why. Conversely, the sectors and occupations where employment opportunities are *limited* may also be noted.

Definitions of Rating Terms

Current and future labour market conditions for graduates are rated as *good, fair* or *limited.*

- ***Good*** ratings usually mean that new entrants have a relatively easy time finding permanent employment in targeted occupations with relatively high pay or attractive labour market conditions.
- ***Fair*** ratings are neither *good* nor *limited.* Jobs are more difficult to find; the probability of unemployment is higher; and wages and salaries are lower than in comparable fields of study that are rated good. However, as compared to fields of study with conditions described as *limited,* a rating of *fair* means that jobs are easier to find; unemployment is less likely; and wages and salaries are higher.
- ***Limited*** ratings mean that new entrants will have difficulty finding permanent work or that labour market conditions in the targeted occupations are not as attractive as in other occupations.

A *limited* rating does not mean that people should avoid these fields of study, but that their work search may be longer or more challenging than a similar work search for other graduates.

About the Charts

Occupations of Graduates

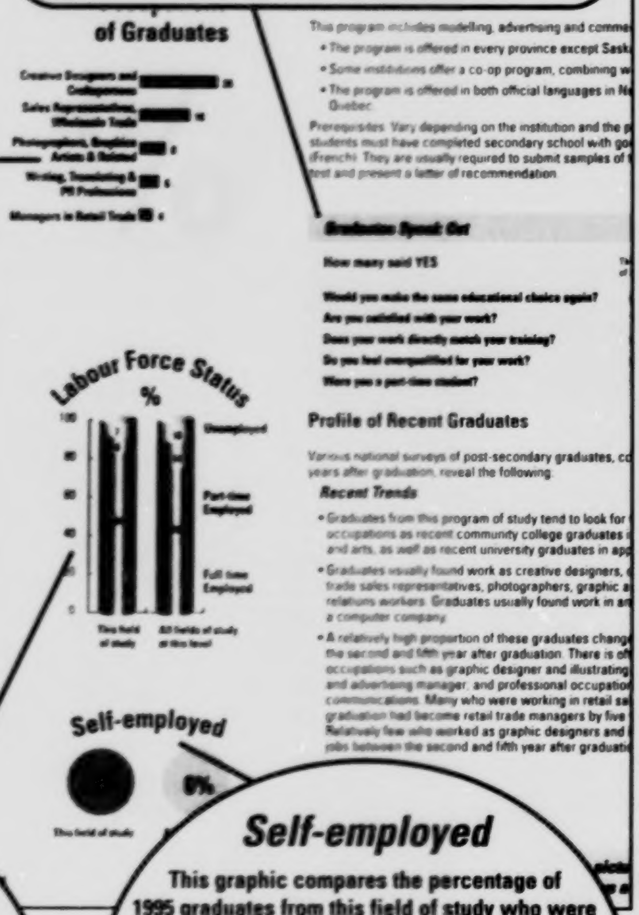
This bar chart identifies a maximum of five key occupations in 1997 in which most 1995 graduates from each field of study were employed. This chart includes only graduates who entered the labour force and those not pursuing their education on a full-time basis six to nine months after graduation.

The results demonstrated by the chart reflect certain refinements to the data that were made to the observed transitions of 1995 graduates to the labour market in 1997 to account for any apparent anomalies, i.e. to reflect only "possible" transitions from school to work. For example:

- The labour market outcomes for 1995 graduates may have been affected by the relative labour market conditions in 1997 (e.g. a university graduate working as a taxi driver.)
- Some graduates may have had a certificate/diploma/degree prior to the field of study they graduated from in 1995, or may have received an additional certificate/diploma/degree between 1995 and 1997. This additional certification would not be revealed in the data but could distort the apparent transition they made between 1995 and 1997. For example, a person may have graduated from a mathematics program in 1995 and be working as a teacher in 1997. But most provinces require (new) teachers to have a degree/certificate in teaching. So this person likely had obtained a certificate prior to enrolling in the mathematics program, or acquired the certificate between 1995 and 1997.

Graduates Speak Out

This table shows how 1995 graduates from each major field of study answered educational-choice and work-related questions two years after graduation, i.e., in 1997. Their answers are compared to the responses given by graduates from all major fields of study at the *same* level of education.



Labour Force Status

This bar chart, based on the 1997 NGS (National Graduate Survey) depicts the status of 1995 graduates who were in the labour force in 1997. Each bar is composed of the percentage of employed graduates who work full time and part time, and the percentage of unemployed graduates seeking work. The information provided here includes a comparison between graduates from each field of study and all graduates from the *same* level of study. A low proportion of part-time employment may mean that the occupational group offers few opportunities for part-time work, while a high proportion may indicate more opportunities for part-time work, or it may mean full time employment is more difficult to find. The percentage unemployed indicates the relative ease or difficulty that graduates may have in finding or keeping employment.

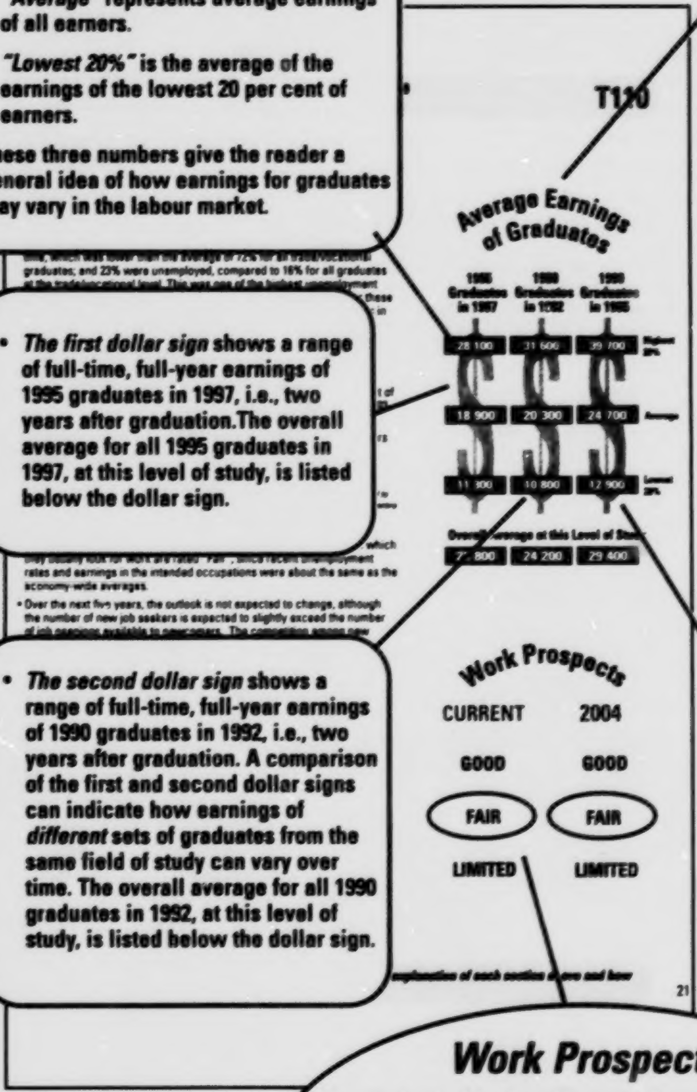
Self-employed

This graphic compares the percentage of 1995 graduates from this field of study who were self-employed in 1997, to the percentage for all graduates from the *same* level of study. A high percentage of self-employment may indicate a field of study from which self-employment is a viable option, or a situation where there is a high level of competition for new graduates in the occupations in which they look for work, with the result that many decided to establish their own business.

Each dollar sign displays a range of three earnings figures:

- ***"Highest 20%"*** **is the average of the earnings of the top 20 per cent of earners.**
- ***"Average"*** **represents average earnings of all earners.**
- ***"Lowest 20%"*** **is the average of the earnings of the lowest 20 per cent of earners.**

These three numbers give the reader a general idea of how earnings for graduates may vary in the labour market.



Average Earnings of Graduates

This bar chart provides information on the full-time, full-year earnings of recent graduates. Although the data may appear to be dated, it is the most recent available and is useful when making relative comparisons of the labour market experiences of graduates from different fields of study, and over time.

The 1992 and 1995 NGS and the 1995 FOG of 1990 graduates, conducted by HRDC and Statistics Canada, are the sources for this information on earnings. The distribution of earnings by field of study is based on survey results. The sample size for each field of study may vary in size and, as a consequence, the smaller sample sizes may not fully reflect the true distribution of earnings for some fields of study. Dollar values relate to the year the surveys were taken.

Full-time, full-year earnings **do not include other forms of compensation such as retirement benefits, stock options or expense accounts.**

- ***The first dollar sign*** **shows a range of full-time, full-year earnings of 1995 graduates in 1997, i.e., two years after graduation. The overall average for all 1995 graduates in 1997, at this level of study, is listed below the dollar sign.**

- ***The second dollar sign*** **shows a range of full-time, full-year earnings of 1990 graduates in 1992, i.e., two years after graduation. A comparison of the first and second dollar signs can indicate how earnings of** ***different*** **sets of graduates from the same field of study can vary over time. The overall average for all 1990 graduates in 1992, at this level of study, is listed below the dollar sign.**

- ***The third dollar*** **sign provides additional information about 1990 graduates. It shows a range of full-time, full-year earnings of these graduates in 1995, i.e., five years after graduation. A comparison of the second and third dollar signs gives an indication of how earnings increased or decreased between the second and fifth years after graduation for the** ***same*** **set of graduates. The overall average for all 1990 graduates in 1995, at this level of study, is listed below the dollar sign.**

Work Prospects

The circles in this chart illustrate the current (1998) and future (2004) outlooks for finding work, rated as ***good, fair*** **or** ***limited.*** **These ratings correspond to the description provided in each profile in the section** ***National Outlooks for Graduates to 2004.*** **(Also see section "How Ratings are Determined", in** ***"Understanding the Occupational Profiles", Part 1, Outlooks by Occupation.*****)**

Links to Related Information

Part 2 of Job Futures 2000 may be a starting point for readers who are interested in more information on a specific program of study. The header on the second page of each profile in the print version highlights important links to related information that the reader may wish to explore. The Internet version lists the related information in a linked section within each profile.

Related Field(s) of Study

The codes appear in the header on the second page in the print version and in a linked section in the Internet version.

The *Related Field(s) of Study* refers to other programs that are similar in terms of learning and, regardless of educational level, also supply workers to occupations in which the field of study's graduates are expected to look for work. For example, the field of study *U720*, which refers to computer science at the undergraduate university level, has the following related codes:

- ***C720* – Computer Science, community college**
- ***U740* – Mathematics, undergraduate, university**
- ***U360* – Electrical/Electronic Engineering, undergraduate, university**
- ***U370* – Other Engineering, including computer engineering, undergraduate, university**
- ***M720* – Computer Science, master's, university**
- ***T720* – Computer Science, trade/vocational school**

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U740, U120, U360, U370, M720, T720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 216, 214, 021

U720

Part 1 Occupational Cross-index

The codes appear in the header on the second page in the print version and in a linked section in the Internet version.

Each field of study is linked to related occupations identified by codes which are based on the NOC (National Occupational Classification). These codes refer to those occupational groups, described in *Part 1* of *Job Futures 2000*, in which graduates from a field of study are most likely to look for work. For more information, see *"Understanding the Occupational Profiles"* in *Part 1* for a description of the NOC.

Field of Study Classification (FOSC) Code

The FOSC code for each program of study appears in the header on the second page of the print version, and in parentheses following the opening title in the Internet version.

This code provides information on the level of education and the broad and major fields of study. For example, in the code *U720*:

- ***U* – undergraduate university**
- ***7* – Physical Sciences**
- ***2* – Computer Science**
- ***0* – no further breakdown**

For more information on these codes, see *"About the Field of Study Classification (FOSC)."*

About the Field of Study Classification (FOSC)

The Field of Study Classification (FOSC) is adapted from the Statistics Canada University Student Information System (USIS) and Community College Student Information System (CCSIS) which codes every program of study in Canada. A sample code and its components are shown in the picture below.

U	Undergraduate University
0	"Arts" broad area of study
1	"Applied Arts" major field of study
0	No further breakdown of "Applied Arts" is given

The one-letter prefix identifies the level of education. *Part 2* of *Job Futures 2000* covers four levels of education. The prefixes and corresponding levels of education are:

- *M* – Master's, university: includes master's degrees and graduate diplomes and certificates.
- *U* – Undergraduate, university: includes bachelor's degrees, first professional degrees, and undergraduate diplomas and certificates;
- *C* – Community college: includes graduates of career programs, hospitals, schools of nursing, colleges d'enseignement general et professional (CÉGEPs), and teachers' colleges, but excludes university transfer program graduates.
- *T* – Trade/vocational: includes pre-employment or pre-apprenticeship and skill-upgrading courses lasting three months or more, offered at a community college or high school, but does not include block-release apprenticeship training, basic training for skill development, language training and job readiness training.

U010

The first number of a code identifies a broad area of study. These areas of study are organized into broad groupings based on the commonality of their curriculum or area of specialization. *Job Futures 2000* includes nine broad areas of study, numbered from 0 to 8, as listed below.

Broad areas of study:

0. Arts
1. Business, Commerce, Management and Administration
2. Education
3. Engineering and Engineering Technologies
4. Humanities
5. Medicine and Health
6. Life Sciences and Primary Technologies
7. Physical Sciences
8. Social Sciences and Services

The remaining numbers classify major fields of study within a broad area of study. These fields are arranged alphabetically within each area of study. For example, *U010* refers to University level, Applied Arts. Applied Arts is higher on the alphabetical list than Music at the undergraduate university level, which is coded *U030*. The numeric part of the FOSC is identical across all levels of study for each major field of study. Only the letter part of the code changes.

For More Information

Job Futures 2000 is one of many sources of labour market information for Canadians. Complementary publications offering comprehensive information on training and education, career planning, counselling and occupations are also available. The following list is a sample of some useful sources that the reader may like to reference, including:

- **Provincial/Regional Versions of Job Futures**
- **Related Sites – Occupational, Labour Market and Career Information**
- **Local Labour Market Information**
- **HRDC – Related Publications**
    - **– Occasional Publications**
- **Other Relevant Sites**
- **Additional Career Information**

Provincial/Regional Versions of Job Futures

Provincial education or labour departments, as well as the national and regional offices of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), are partners in the Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS). Most jurisdictions produce, often in collaboration, current and future information on occupations, several of which are provincial versions of *Job Futures*. These are listed below.

Province	
Prince Edward Island	**www.pei.jobfutures.org**
New Brunswick	**www.nb.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/New_Brunswick/common/lmi/jobf/nofrmj_e.html**
Quebec	**www.qc.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/job-futures** – Scheduled to be updated on an on-going basis, beginning mid-October 1999.
Ontario	**www.on.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/english/lmi/eaid/occ.info/ojf/jobf_e.html** Provides access to *Ontario Job Futures* which is scheduled to be updated in the Spring of 2000. **www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/career/labmark.html**: Also provides access to *Ontario Job Futures.*
Saskatchewan	**www.sk.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/lmi/en/menu/00000e.shtml** - An occupational outlook to 2002.
Alberta/NWT	**www.ab.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/lmi/main/futures.htm** – Provides access to *Alberta Job Futures, 1995 to 2001.* **www.alis.gov.ab.ca** - Also provides access to *Alberta Job Futures, 1995 to 2001.*
British Columbia	**www.workfutures.bc.ca** - Provides access to *B.C. Work Futures'* site, scheduled to be updated in April 2000.
Yukon	**www.workfutures.yk.ca**

Many HRDC COPS partners do not produce a 'Job Futures', but do provide similar occupational information as well as other career and labour market information material, at provincial and local levels. This information can be accessed through the web sites listed below.

Province	Related Sites – Occupational [illegible] Career Information
Newfoundland	**www.nf.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca** - General labour market information, including occupational profiles. **www.gov.nf.ca** – Includes publications *Career Search 1999* and *Post-secondary Indicators.*
Prince Edward Island	**www.gov.pe.ca/infopei/index.php3** - *see sections "Education and Learning" and "Statistics".*
Nova Scotia	**www.ns.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/english/index.htm** **www.ednet.ns.ca/educ/career/** - Includes *Career Options: an Occupational Handbook for Nova Scotians.*
New Brunswick	**www.gov.nb.ca/dol-mdt/lma/product.htm** - Includes *Occupational Profiles; Snapshot of the New Brunswick Labour Market* (hard copy also available); *Handbook of Labour Market Information* (update in 2000); and *Employer Survey* (December 1999).
Quebec	**www.mss.gouv.qc.ca/mes/doc/Emplqc/imt.htm** - Includes *Information sur l'éducation,la formation et les établissements de formation; Données et analyses sur l'intégration des finissants des systèmes d'enseignement et de formation; Analyses de la conjoncture économique et du marché du travail;* et *Perspectives du marché du travail au Québec 1999-2000.*
Ontario	**www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/career/** - Includes *Career Gateway* (career exploration, job-search skills, education/training information.) **www.equalopportunity.on.ca/enggraf/more/trades.html** - Provides information on access to professions and trades.
Manitoba	**www.mb.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/menu/lmi.shtml** - Includes local labour market information. **www.edu.gov.mb.ca/tce/carjob/occ_car_info/occ_car_info.html** - Includes *High Demand Occupations in Manitoba* (1999); *Occupations with Active Recruitment; Industrial and Occupational Profiles;* and *Career Planning Guide.*
Saskatchewan	**www.sasknetwork.gov.sk.ca** - Includes career, employment and labour market information.
Alberta/NWT	**www.alis.gov.ab.ca/** - Includes a summary document of *Alberta Careers Beyond 2000* (scheduled to be updated in the Spring of 2000).
British Columbia	**www.ceiss.org** – Includes *Job Destinations of Former College and Institute Students: Analysis by Institutions; Survey Results by Program for Former College and Institute Students; Indicators for B.C. Colleges and Institutes: Analysis by Institution; B.C. University Graduates Outcomes;* and *Private Training Outcomes Survey.* **www.workinfonet.bc.ca** – Provides access to *B.C. Work Futures,* and other resources such as *WorkScene: B.C. Work Futures for Youth; A Guide to the B.C. Economy and Labour Market;* and *What's Key in Labour Market Information in B.C.*

Readers are also encouraged to contact their provincial ministry of education or labour, or a HRDC regional office or resource centre in their area for additional resources and related information.

Local Labour Market Information

HRDC's National Labour Market Information Service site provides access to general and detailed information on local labour markets across Canada:
http://lmi-imt.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca

HRDC – Related Publications

- The National Occupational Classification (NOC) describes occupations, employment and licensing requirements in Canada. Electronically available at Web address: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/noc**
- NOC *Career Handbook* details career counselling information based on occupational groups in the NOC. Electronically available at Web address: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/noc**
- *Career Considerations* provides a wall chart and accompanying brochures on 19 occupational groups.
- *Career Moves* is a series of booklets on labour market trends and job opportunities in different sectors of the economy.
- *Career Directions* details information about 160 jobs that do not require a university education.
- *Canada Prospects* gives career information for all Canadians in an annually published tabloid format. Electronically available at Web address: **www.careerccc.org/english/showcase/index_e.htm.**
- *InterOptions* is an interactive software program that helps users match their interests to different careers.
- The *Ellis Chart* details information on provincial and territorial apprenticeship programs.
- HRDC and Industry Canada have identified a number of emerging sectors, considered to be high growth areas. Overviews of some of these emerging sectors are available at the following Web address: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/sector/profiles/emerging.shtml.**
- HRDC provides information about labour market issues and how they relate to various industry sectors in Canada. Electronic access to these studies is available at: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/sector/home.shtml.**

Readers who want more information on these publications or products should contact:

Human Resources Partnerships Directorate
140 Promenade du Portage
Place du Portage
Phase IV, 5th Floor
Hull, Quebec K1A 0J9
Fax: (819) 953-8700

HRDC – Occasional Publications

- The *School Leavers Survey* examines high school graduates and school leavers with respect to their school experience, academic performance, part-time employment, labour market and changes to lifestyle.
- The *National Apprenticeable Trades Survey* looks at the social characteristics of apprentices, their labour market experiences, the match between training and occupations, and factors leading to non-completion of trade programs.
- The *National Graduates Survey* (NGS) examines such areas as the employment status, occupations, earnings and job satisfaction of university, community college and trade/vocational graduates two years after graduation.
- The *Follow-up Survey of Graduates* re-examines the experience of the graduates surveyed in the NGS five years after graduation, providing more information on their career progressions.
- The *Adult Education and Training Survey* reports on the learning activities of adults once they have completed their formal education with a special focus on job-related learning.
- From HRDC's Applied Research Branch, the *Canadian Occupational Projection System, 1999 Macroeconomic Reference Scenario, T-99-1E*. For more information on this publication only, visit: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb/publications/research/alph.shtml#cc;** or contact: **research@spg.org**; fax: 819-953-9077.
- A detailed inventory of other publications related to a variety of labour market research topics can be accessed via HRDC's Applied Research Branch Web site: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb/publications/research/research.shtml.**

More information on these publications and products is available from:

Public Enquiries Centre
Communications Branch
Human Resources Development Canada
Hull, Quebec K1A 0J9
Fax: (819) 953-7260

These publications are also available electronically at: **www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/arb/publications/books.**

Other Relevant Sites

- Canada's WorkinfoNET is a free on-line gateway site providing links to numerous career, labour market and education information sites as well as links to provincial, regional and local sites:
  - **www.workinfonet.ca**
- Industry Canada's Web site may be useful for more information on economic and industrial trends and links to other relevant sites.
  - **http://strategis.ic.gc.ca**
- SchoolNet is a free on-line source for information on education:
  - **www.schoolnet.ca**

The following educational associations can also provide relevant information:

Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC)
1223 Michael Street, Suite 200
Ottawa, Ontario K1J 7T2
Fax: (613) 746-6721
Internet: www.accc.ca

Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC)
350 Albert Street, Suite 600
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 1B1
Fax: (613) 563-9745
E-mail: info@aucc.ca
Internet: www.aucc.ca

Additional Career Information

Below are a few examples of other resources and sites which may be useful for the career planning process.

- ***Self-Assessment/Self-Exploration***

Keirsey Temperament:
www.keirsey.com
Myers-Briggs General Information:
www.teamtechnology.co.uk/
Career Questionnaire :
http://cbweb9p.collegeboard.org/career/html/searchQues.html
Careers Interest Quiz:
www.schoolfinder.com/career/carquiz.htm

- ***Career Exploration***

Work Search:
worksearch.gc.ca
Youth Resource Network of Canada:
youth.gc.ca/menu_e.shtml

- ***Guidance/Career Counsellors***

HRDC: Counsellor Resource Centre:
www.worksearch.gc.ca/crc
Contact Point:
www.contactpoint.ca
Canada Career Consortium:
www.careerccc.org

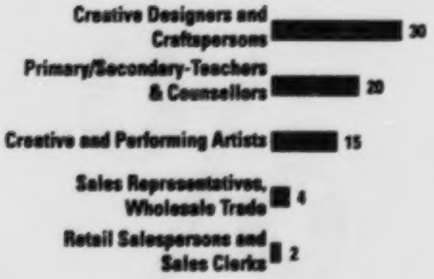
Job Futures 2000

Field of Study Profiles

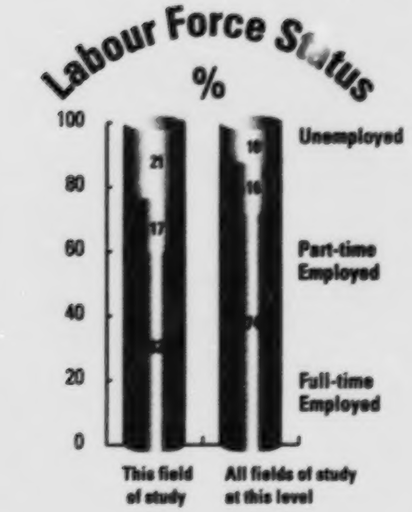
Applied Arts

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

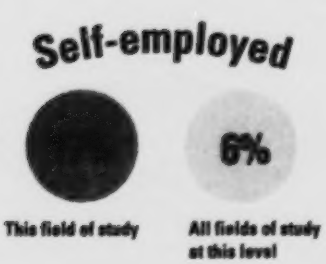
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes graphic arts, photography, industrial design, fashion design, plastic arts and theatre.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with above-average marks from a school offering a concentration in the arts. In some cases, applicants must have an interview and submit a portfolio of their work. Quebec students must complete a Diploma of Collegial Studies with arts courses related to their chosen area of specialization. Enrollment is limited in some universities.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	97%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	53%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	20%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	42%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often compete for work with graduates from other arts fields at the university and community college levels, especially graduates from graphic and audio-visual arts, and creative and design arts and communications.
- Graduates usually found work as creative designers and craftspersons, creative and performing artists, or elementary and secondary school teachers. They worked in advertising firms, companies providing computer services, schools and universities.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Many graduates who were working as graphic designers two years after graduation moved into occupations such as photographer or theatre, fashion and exhibit designer and other technical occupations in motion pictures, broadcasting and the performing arts. However, there was relatively little movement out of occupations such as painter, sculptor, pattern maker and interior designer.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C040, C050, C060
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 524, 513, 522, 216, 051

U010

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 4% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, they remained the highest paid of all arts graduates at this level. They earned 32% less than those with a master's degree in applied arts, but 40% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 16% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 87% of these graduates were in the labour force; 62% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 21% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the highest unemployment rate of all arts graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for those with a master's degree in applied arts (9%).

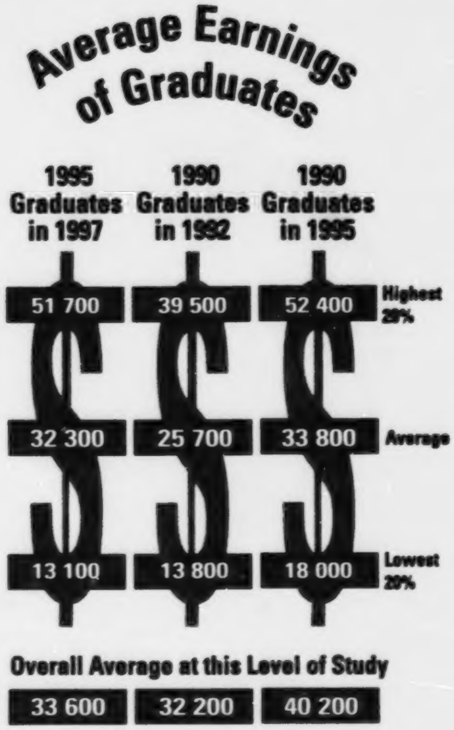
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 840 students received an undergraduate degree in applied arts. This reflects an decrease of 10% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all university graduates at this level. After increasing by 23% over the 1991-1994 period, the number of applied arts graduates declined by 34% between 1993 and 1997.
- In 1997, 64% of these graduates were women, the same percentage as ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as photographers, film and video camera operators, graphic arts technicians, audio-video technicians and motion picture technicians. Most of this growth is expected to occur in the amusement and recreation and retail trade sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for producers, directors and performing artists in the radio and television sector.



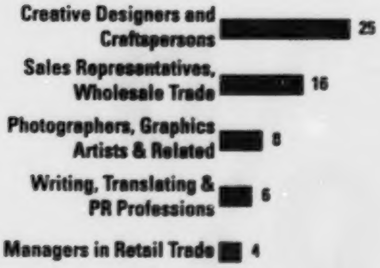
Work Prospects

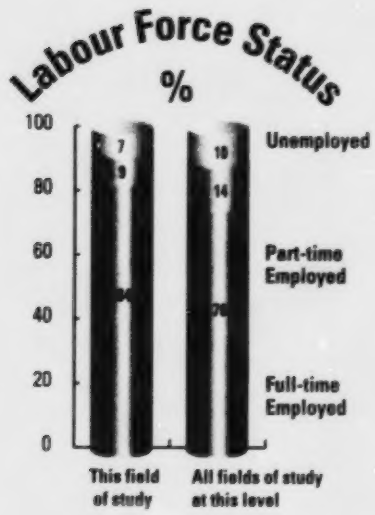
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Commercial and Promotional Arts

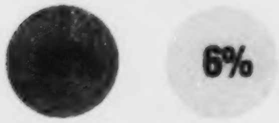
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes modelling, advertising and commercial arts.

- The program is offered in every province except Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have completed secondary school with good marks in art and English (French). They are usually required to submit samples of their work, pass an aptitude test and present a letter of recommendation.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	60%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	75%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	56%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	57%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in mass communications and arts, as well as recent university graduates in applied arts.
- Graduates usually found work as creative designers, craftspersons, wholesale trade sales representatives, photographers, graphic arts technicians or public relations workers. Graduates usually found work in an advertising agency or for a computer company.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as graphic designer and illustrating artist; sales, marketing and advertising manager; and professional occupations in public relations and communications. Many who were working in retail sales two years after graduation had become retail trade managers by five years after graduation. Relatively few who worked as graphic designers and illustrating artists changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C060, C040, U010, C410, T060
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 524, 522, 512, 216, 513

C030

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 3% less than all community college graduates. They were the highest paid of community college graduates in arts. They earned 32% more than graduates at the trade/vocational level in commercial and promotional arts. After five years, they earned 19% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 84% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in arts.

Latest Available Statistics

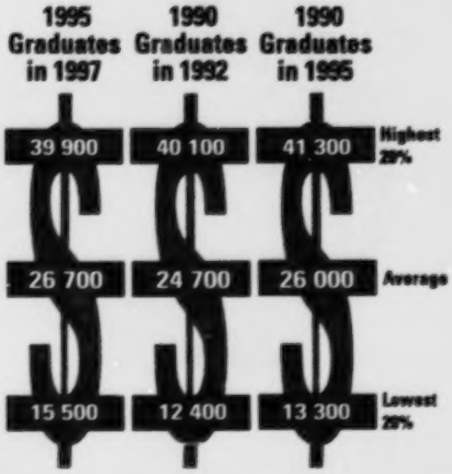
- In 1997, 870 students received a college diploma in commercial and promotional arts. This reflects a decrease of 2% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of commercial and promotional arts graduates declined by 36% between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 59% of these graduates were women, compared to 58% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as photographers and graphic, audio-visual, broadcast and motion picture technicians. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the amusement and recreation sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Overall Average at this Level of Study

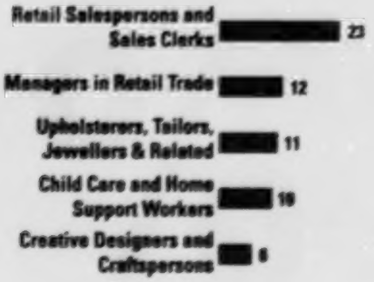
27 500	26 700	31 900

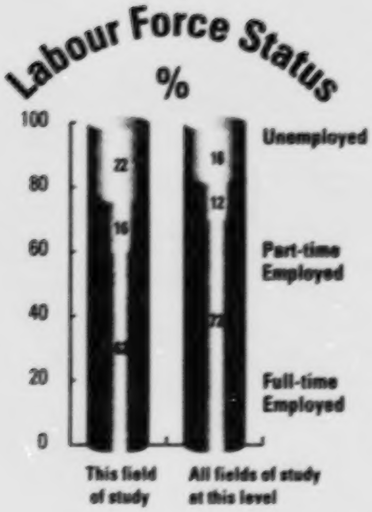
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

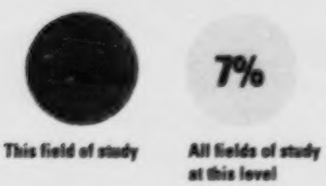
Creative and Design Arts
Trade/Vocational (8 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in fashion arts and interior decorating.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks. An aptitude test is often required. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	49%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	24%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	85%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition with community college graduates in creative and design arts for the same jobs, as well as with graphic and audio-visual arts graduates when they work in their field of study.
- Graduates usually found work as sales clerks, sales managers, creative designers and craftspersons. They usually worked for a florist, in a gardening centre, in a factory or in a clothing store.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. One half of graduates who were working as graphic designers and illustrating artists two years after graduation were sales, advertising or marketing managers by five years after graduation. However, none of the graduates working as theatre and fashion designers changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 36% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of arts graduates at this level. They earned 22% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 21% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U010, C030, C040, C050, C060, T060
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 524, 642, 734, 641

T040

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 62% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 22% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates of all arts graduates at this level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was quite close to the rate for community college graduates in creative and design arts (21%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 515 students received a trade/vocational certificate in creative and design arts. This reflects an increase of 22% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. In the years after 1993, however, the number of creative and design arts graduates increased dramatically, by 420%, while the total number of trade/vocational graduates increased by 4%.
- In 1997, 86% of these graduates were women, compared to 64% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is expected to weaken to "Limited", as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as graphic designers and illustrating artists, interior designers, theatre and fashion creative designers, and artisans and craftspersons. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the advertising services sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
28 400	28 300	34 500	Highest 20%
16 500	18 600	23 400	Average
7 800	12 600	13 500	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

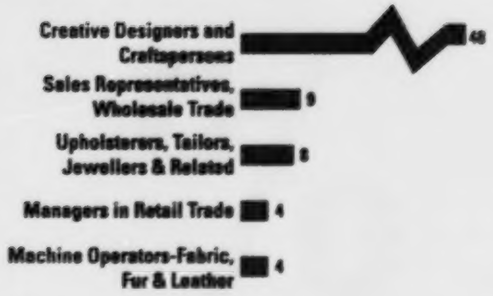
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	[✓ LIMITED]

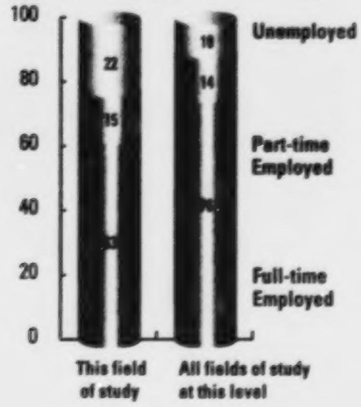
Creative and Design Arts

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

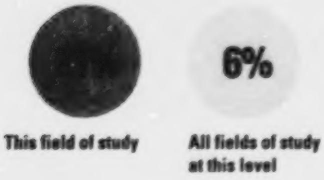
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes fashion arts, interior decorating and jewellery design.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in art or drafting and good marks in English (French) and mathematics. Applicants usually must also submit samples of their work and a letter of recommendation and, in some cases, must undergo an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	63%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	87%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	43%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	45%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent community college graduates in mass communications and arts, as well as recent university graduates in applied arts, music and mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as designers or wholesale trade representatives and worked in women's fashion or business services firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as interior designer, graphic designer and illustrating artist, retail salesperson, and theatrical/fashion creative designer. For example, many who were working in retail sales two years after graduation had become interior designers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as graphic designers and illustrating artists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U010, C030, C060, C410, T040
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 524, 734, 513, 522, 642

C040

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 23% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid of community college graduates in arts. However, they earned 22% more than graduates at the trade/vocational level in creative and design arts. After five years, they earned 27% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 63% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 21% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was by far the highest unemployment rate for all community college graduates in arts. The unemployment rate for these graduates was close to that for trade/vocational graduates in creative and design arts (22%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,175 students received a college diploma in creative and design arts. This reflects an increase of 51% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of creative and design graduates increased 23% after 1995.
- In 1997, 85% of these graduates were women, the same percentage as ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as graphic designers, illustrating artists, jewellers and tailors. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the advertising, printing and publishing, and personal and household sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	32 000	37 900	36 300
Average	21 200	21 700	23 300
Lowest 20%	12 300	11 000	12 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

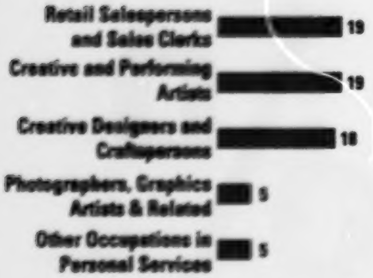
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

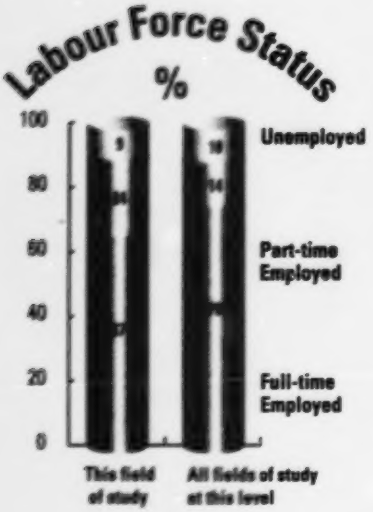
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Fine Arts

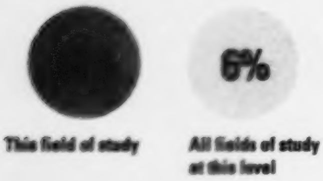
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the study of dance, music, other performing arts, sculpture, painting and handicrafts.

- The program is offered in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with good marks in English (French). Applicants are also usually required to submit samples of their work and a letter of recommendation, and undergo an interview or audition.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**88%**	**71%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**90%**	**90%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**20%**	**55%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**54%**	**34%**
Were you a part-time student?	**3%**	**6%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in mass communications and arts, as well as recent university graduates in applied arts, music and mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as artists, comedians or artisans, or creative designers and craftspersons in the entertainment industry or for an advertising agency.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as musician, singer, dancer, actor, graphic designer and illustrating artist, and supporting occupations in motion pictures and broadcasting. However, relatively few who worked as graphic designers and illustrating artists or in supporting occupations in motion pictures and broadcasting changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U010, C030, C040, C060
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 513, 524, 522, 642

C050

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 25% less than all community college graduates. They were the lowest paid community college graduates in arts. They earned 8% less than graduates at the trade/vocational level in fine arts. After five years, they earned 26% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 67% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 9% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in arts.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,525 students received a college diploma in fine arts. This reflects an increase of 45% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Growth in the number of fine arts graduates increased significantly (66%) over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 54% of these graduates were women, compared to 56% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as theatre, fashion and exhibit creative designers; artisans and craftspersons; and creative and performing artists. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the business services, amusement and advertising sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	37 200	33 500	34 700
Average	20 700	17 600	23 700
Lowest 20%	10 700	5 400	13 600
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

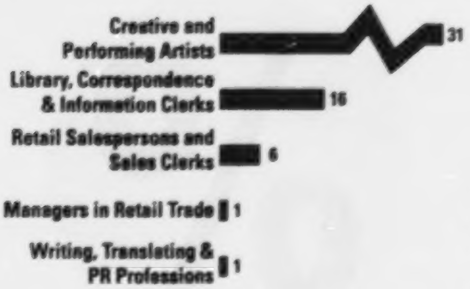
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

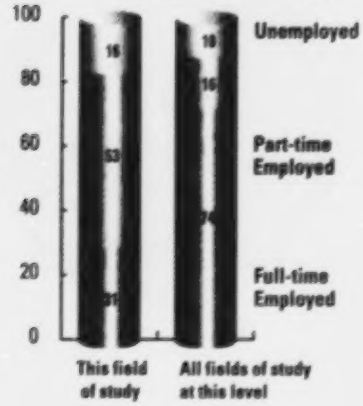
Music

Undergraduate University (4 years)

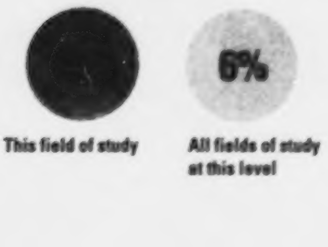
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes music history, music theory, music composition and the teaching of music.

- The program is offered in every province. However, enrollment is often limited.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma and sufficient musical training. Applicants must usually pass an audition. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies with a concentration in music.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	85%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	58%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	10%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	62%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	18%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as recent graduates from other creative or performing arts programs, in either teaching or the cultural sector.
- Graduates usually found work as musicians. Others worked as elementary or secondary school teachers or in retail sales. They often found work in theatrical and other stage entertainment sectors and the advertising services industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were working in teaching two years after graduation were still in teaching five years after graduation. There was some occupational movement between musician and teacher.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 38% less than all university graduates at the bachelors's level. They were the lowest paid of all arts graduates at this level. They earned 39% less than those with a master's degree in music, but 1% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 15% less than the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C030, C060
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 513, 523, 512, 145, 642

U051

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 31% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably lower than the average of 74% for all bachelors's graduates; and 16% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was lower than for other arts graduates at the same level. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained twice as high as for those with a master's degree in music (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

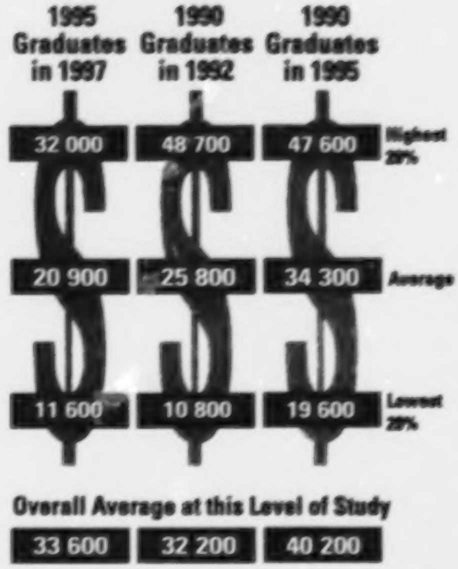
- In 1997, 1,065 students received an undergraduate degree in music. This reflects an increase of 19% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After following an upward trend over the 1987-1995 period (3.3% per year), the number of music graduates decreased by 6% between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 61% of these graduates were women, compared to 58% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as performing artists and music teachers in the amusement and recreation and education sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the radio and television sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates



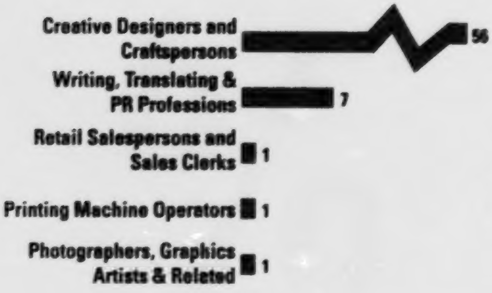
Work Prospects

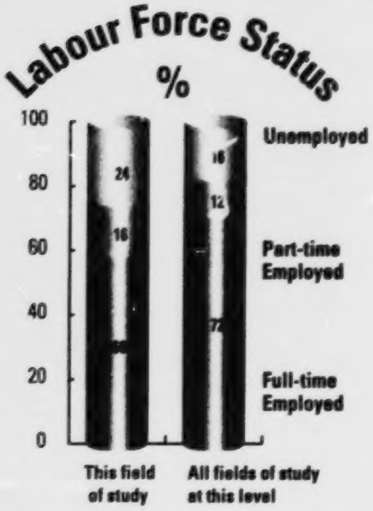
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

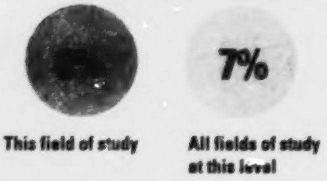
Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts
Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

Graphic and audio-visual arts include printing, publishing and music recording.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma and some community college courses in graphic and audio-visual arts. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	65%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	88%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	53%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	51%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are often in competition with community college graduates in graphic and audio-visual arts, creative and design arts, commercial arts and communications, and university arts graduates for designer positions.
- Graduates usually found work as designers and worked in advertising firms.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation, although many who were working as printing machine operators two years after graduation were working as graphic designers and illustrating artists by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the highest paid of arts graduates at this level. They earned 5% less than community college graduates in graphic and audio-visual arts. After five years, they earned 13% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C030, C040, C060, U010
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 524, 512, 522, 513, 947

T060

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 85% of these graduates were in the labour force; 60% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 24% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all trade/vocational graduates. This was the highest unemployment rate of all arts graduates at this level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for community college graduates in graphic and audio-visual arts.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 550 students received a trade/vocational certificate in graphic and audio-visual arts. This reflects an increase of 67% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. Most of the growth in the number of graphic and audio-visual graduates occurred over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 45% of these graduates were women, compared to 34% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as photographers, graphic arts technicians and graphic designers and illustrating artists. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the advertising, amusement and recreation services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	37 900	39 300	48 100
Average	23 200	22 800	25 500
Lowest 20%	11 500	12 900	6 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

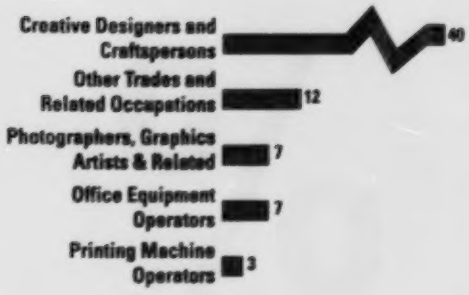
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

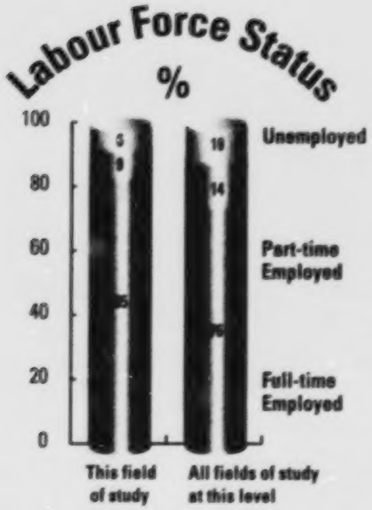
Graphic and Audio-Visual Arts

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

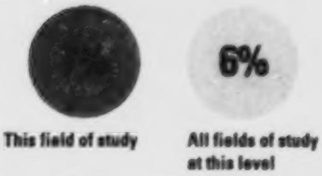
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in photography, music recording, printing and publishing.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma. Applicants are also usually required to submit samples of their work and a letter of recommendation, and undergo an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	55%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	45%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent community college graduates in mass communications and arts; recent university graduates in applied arts and mass communications; and trade/vocational graduates in creative and design arts, and graphic and audio-visual arts.
- Graduates usually found work as designers, printing machine operators, or graphic technicians for advertising agencies or in a printing shop.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as graphic designer and illustrating artist, photographer, retail salesperson, and sales, advertising and marketing manager. For example, many who were working in retail sales two years after graduation were working as graphic designers and illustrating artists by five years after graduation. Further, many who were working as graphic designers and illustrating artists two years after graduation were working as graphic arts technicians or graphic arts camera operators three years later. However, relatively few who worked as sales, advertising and marketing managers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U010, C030, C040, T060
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 524, 738, 522, 947, 642

C060

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% less than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid of all community college graduates in arts. They earned 5% more than graduates at the trade/vocational level in graphic and audio-visual arts. After five years, they earned 17% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the lowest unemployment rate for community college graduates in arts. The unemployment rate for these graduates was much lower than for trade/vocational graduates in graphic and audio-visual arts (24%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,735 students received a college diploma in graphic and audio-visual arts. This reflects an increase of 145% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Almost three quarters of the increase in the number of graphic arts and audio-visual graduates over this period occurred between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 53% of these graduates were women, compared to 49% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as printing press operators, photographers, film and video camera operators, graphic arts and audio-visual recording technicians, and motion picture technicians. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the advertising and amusement services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	36 600	39 800	42 900
Average	24 500	21 800	26 500
Lowest 20%	15 600	9 900	14 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

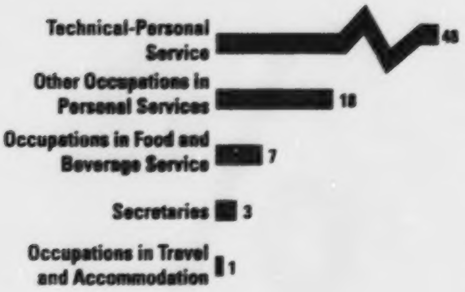
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

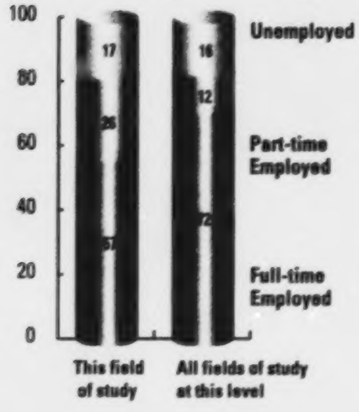
Personal Arts

Trade/Vocational (11 months)

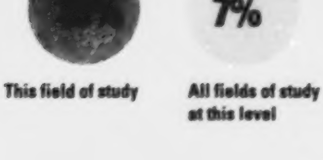
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program covers barbering, hair dressing, hair styling, cosmetology and manicuring.

- The program is offered in every province except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program (pre-employment or skills upgrading) and the institution. In general, applicants must have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	69%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	20%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study encounter very little competition from other graduates when looking for work in their field.
- Most graduates were working in their field. They were working in hairstyling salons, beauty parlours and the food service industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Those who did not change occupations continued to work as hairstylists, barbers and estheticians.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 45% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the lowest paid of all arts graduates at this level. After five years, they earned 32% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C812
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 627, 648, 641

T070

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 57% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 17% were unemployed, compared to 16% of all trade/vocational graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for arts graduates at this level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,620 students received a trade/vocational certificate in personal arts. This reflects an increase of 70% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. All of the growth in the number of personal arts graduates occurred over the 1993-1997 period.
- In 1997, 93% of these graduates were women, compared to 76% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as hairstylists and barbers. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the personal and household services sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	21 600	33 700	32 500
Average	14 200	16 700	20 000
Lowest 20%	9 000	7 100	9 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

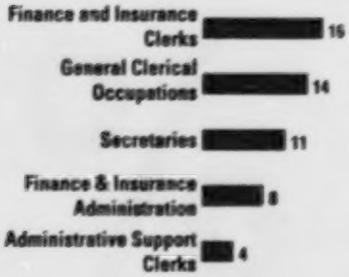
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

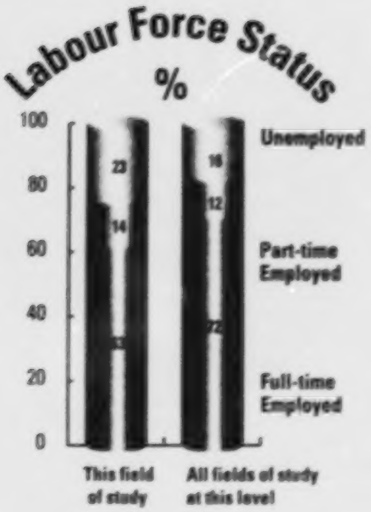
Accounting

Trade/Vocational (7 months)

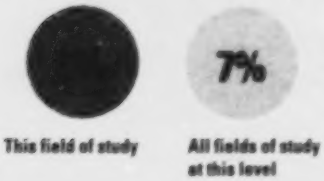
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the fundamentals of accounting and small business management.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	79%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	48%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	34%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are often in competition with community college graduates in business.
- Graduates usually found work as finance and insurance clerks, general office clerks and secretaries. They worked in non-institutional social services, other business services and retail stores.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. A large proportion of those whose job two years after graduation was in retail sales moved to business-related occupations. Some who worked as accounting clerks moved on to become insurance agents and brokers, and some who worked as cashiers became accounting clerks, three years later.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 27% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the lowest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 25% less than community college graduates in accounting. After five years, they earned 16% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T121, T150, C110, C111, C121, U120, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124, 143, 141, 661, 123

T110

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 63% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 23% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for business graduates at this level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for community college graduates in accounting (6%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,510 students received a trade/vocational certificate in accounting. This reflects an increase of almost 200% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. Most of the growth in the number of accounting graduates occurred over the 1993-1997 period.
- In 1997, 86% of these graduates were women, compared to 62% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be stronger than average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as bookkeepers, loan officers and insurance adjusters. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the finance, insurance and real estate, and professional services sectors of the economy, which are expected to have steady employment growth over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	28 100	31 600	39 700
Average	18 900	20 300	24 700
Lowest 20%	11 300	10 800	12 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

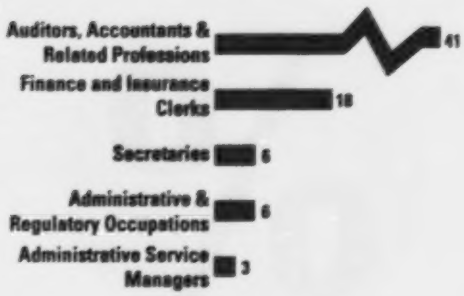
Work Prospects

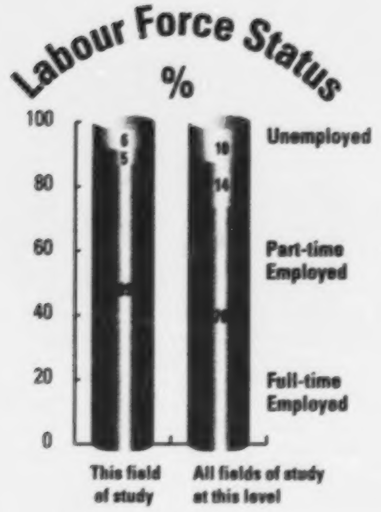
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

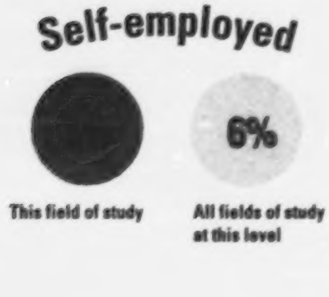
Accounting

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training in bookkeeping, office management and accounting.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with advanced courses in mathematics.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	47%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	8%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in business, financial management and computer science; recent university graduates in business, specialized administration and mathematics; and recent trade/vocational graduates in business and accounting.
- Graduates usually found work as accountants or as financial or insurance clerks. They worked for accounting or management consulting firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as accountant, account clerk, bookkeeper, financial manager, and payroll clerk. For example, many who were working as account clerks two years after graduation were working as accountants or financial managers by five years after graduation and many who were working as financial managers moved into occupations such as securities agent or investment dealer. However, relatively few who worked as accountants, bookkeepers or payroll clerks changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% less than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid of all community college graduates in business. They earned 33% more than graduates at the trade/vocational level in accounting. After five years,they earned 13% below the average for all community college graduates.

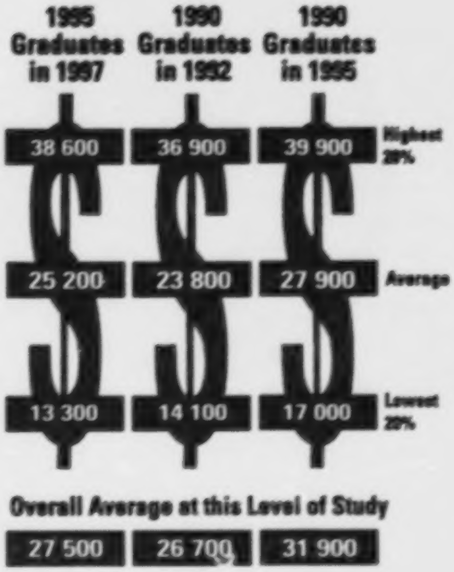
Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 89% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in business. The unemployment rate for these graduates was much lower than for trade/vocational graduates in accounting (23%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,280 students received a college diploma in accounting. This reflects an increase of 68% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After a period of almost no growth between 1987 and 1990, the number of accounting graduates increased by almost 16% on average per year between 1990 and 1996. The number of these graduates declined by 12% between 1996 and 1997.
- In 1997, 66% of these graduates were women, compared to 59% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as accounting and related clerks, payroll clerks, and banking and insurance clerks. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the finance, insurance, real estate, professional services and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Work Prospects

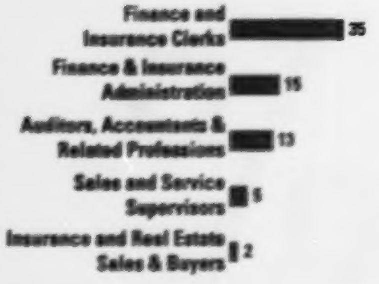
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Financial Management - Other

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

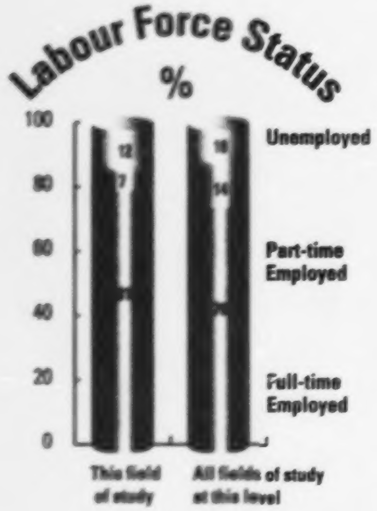
This program includes training in investment management, real estate appraisal, property management and banking.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have completed secondary school with good marks in mathematics and English (French).

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	67%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	35%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	6%



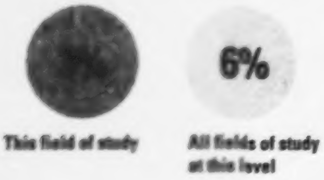
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in financial management, accounting or business; recent university graduates in business, economics, specialized administration and mathematics; and trade/vocational graduates in business and accounting.
- Graduates usually found work as clerks or in other administrative positions in finance or insurance. Sometimes they were also employed in accounting. They worked for placement consulting firms, management consulting firms or brokerage firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as accountant, account clerk, bank/insurance clerk, bookkeeper, retail salesperson, administration officer and financial planner/mortgage broker. Many who were working in retail sales two years after graduation were working as retail trade managers by five years after graduation. Relatively few who worked as accountants, bookkeepers or bank/insurance clerks changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T121, C110, C121, U120, U820, M120
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 143, 123, 111, 623, 122

C111

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 7% less than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid of all community college graduates in business. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 12% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for community college graduates in business.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,625 students received a college diploma in financial management. This reflects a decrease of 30% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Most of the decrease in financial management graduates over this ten-year period occurred between 1993 and 1997.
- In 1997, 58% of these graduates were women, compared to 62% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as bookkeepers, loan officers, insurance adjusters, assessors, valuators, appraisers and financial planners. Employment opportunities for these graduates should be best in the professional services, business services and construction sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	38 000	36 600	45 600
Average	25 600	22 400	27 600
Lowest 20%	15 300	13 200	17 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

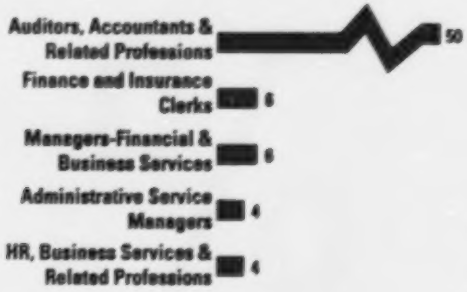
Work Prospects

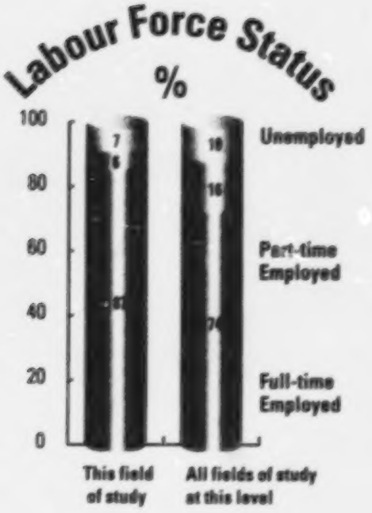
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

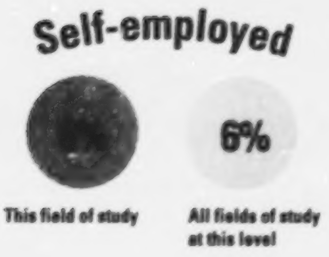
Commerce - Business Administration

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes accounting, marketing, production management, personnel management, industrial relations and finance.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with above-average grades in mathematics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	79%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	61%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	30%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	25%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as university and community college graduates in commerce and economics.
- Most graduates usually found work as auditors or financial consultants. They worked in accounting offices or financial institutions.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There was often movement among the auditor/accountant, financial manager/analyst, investment analyst/dealer, securities agent, banking/credit/investment manager and advertising and marketing consultant occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 5% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all business graduates at this level. They earned 38% less than those with a similar master's degree, but 27% more than community college graduates in business administration. After five years, they earned 3% above the average for graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 88% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. However, this rate was higher than for specialized administration graduates. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 7% at the master's level; 13% at the community college level; and 18% at the trade/vocational level.

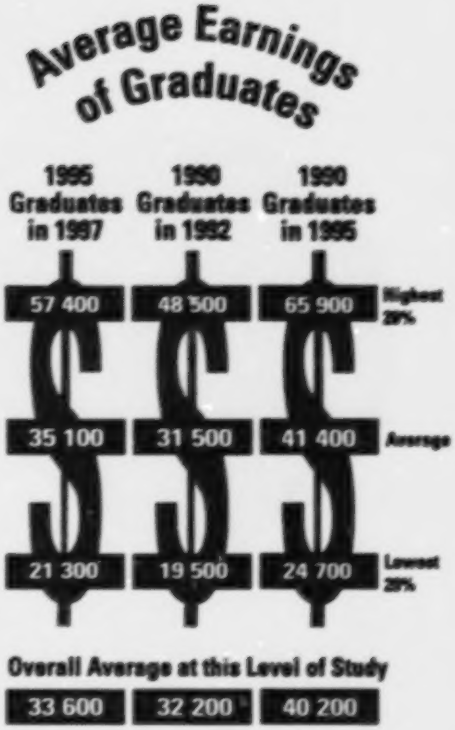
Latest Available Statistics

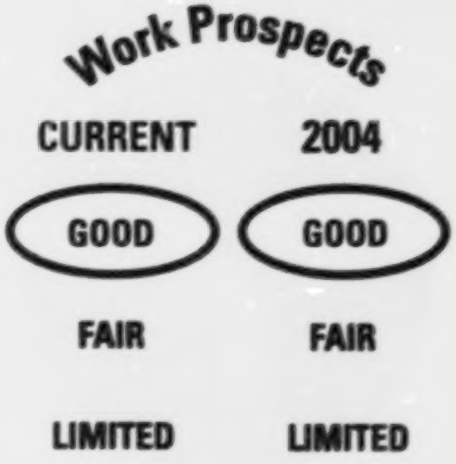
- In 1997, 19,565 students received an undergraduate degree in business administration. This reflects an increase of 15% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. Following a steady increase (5.5% growth per year) over the 1987-1993 period, the trend reversed and the number of these business graduates decreased by 3.4% per year from 1993 to 1997.
- In 1997, 51% were women, compared to 46% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- The outlook for all the key occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work is good. The strongest growth in employment is expected for accountants, auditors, financial investment analysts, human resource specialists, management consultants and marketing managers in the business services and wholesale trade sectors of the economy.

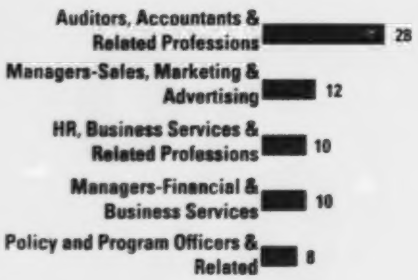




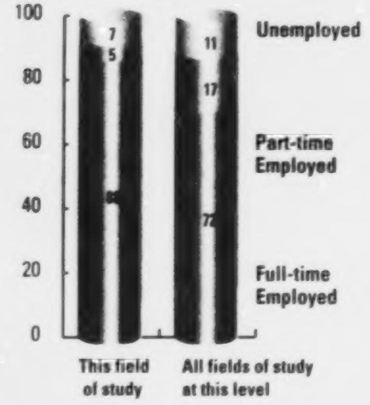
Commerce - Business Administration

Master's University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed

Program of Study

This program includes accounting, finance, industrial relations, marketing, inventory management, business economics and strategic planning.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in commerce or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	**This Field of Study**	**All Fields of Study at this level**
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**89%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**89%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**62%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**31%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**33%**	**27%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in economics and specialized administration, as well as community college graduates in accounting, other financial management, business and marketing.
- Graduates usually found work as financial auditors, sales or marketing directors, or professionals in a human resources department. Most were employed in banks, or for accounting or management consulting firms.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. This movement occured among occupations such as manager, program analyst and systems analyst. Many who were financial and investment analysts two years after graduation had become financial and investment managers by five years after graduation. Similarly many who were personnel and recruitment officers two years after graduation were working as human resource specialists by five years after graduation. However, few who worked as teachers, securities investment dealers or traders changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C121, C110, C111, C140, U120, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 111, 061, 112, 012, 416

M120

Earnings

- Two years after graduation, these graduates earned on average 20% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were better paid than master's graduates in specialized administration. They earned 60% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level and double the earnings of community college graduates in business administration. After five years, they earned 23% above the average of all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 88% who entered the labour force were working full-time, well above the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 4% for master's graduates in specialized administration and 11% for all master's graduates. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 7% at the bachelor's level; 13% at the community college level; and 18% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 4,630 students received a master's degree in business administration. This reflects an increase of 52% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. After strong increases in the number of business administration graduates over the 1987-1992 period, growth slowed between 1992 and 1997. However, it did rebound slightly between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 36% of these graduates were women, compared to 30% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as financial brokerage managers and banking, credit and investment managers in the finance and insurance sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to also exist for sales, marketing and advertising managers.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	97 600	77 400	104 600
Average	56 500	49 000	65 300
Lowest 20%	28 500	27 500	37 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

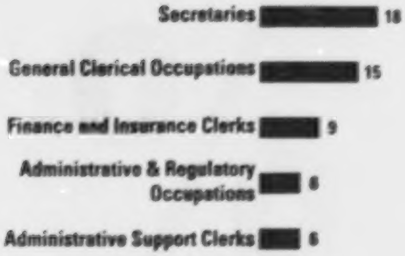
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

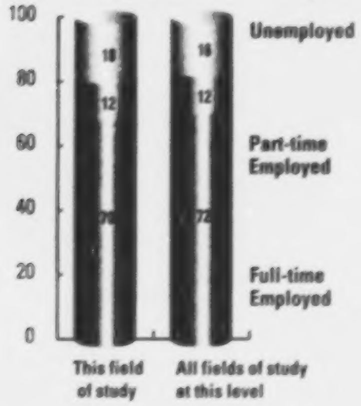
Business Administration

Trade/Vocational (7 months)

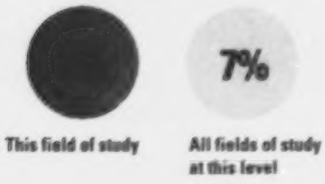
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes basic management skills, bookkeeping and retail sales.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	48%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	37%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	8%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition with trade/vocational graduates in accounting and computer science, and with community college graduates in accounting, business, marketing and other financial management.
- Graduates usually found work as secretaries or clerks for an insurance or real estate agency; for the municipal, provincial or federal government; in the food service industry; or in other service sectors of the economy.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Some of those graduates working as accounting and related clerks two years after graduation were working as banking, insurance or other financial clerks by five years after graduation, while those working as administration officers moved on to become insurance adjusters or accounting clerks.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 4% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 4% less than community college graduates in business administration. After five years, they earned 11% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T110, C110, C111, C121, U120, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124, 141, 143, 142, 062

T121

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 70% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 18% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was not a high unemployment rate compared to that for other business graduates at this level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was nevertheless higher than for community college graduates in business administration (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 885 students received a trade/vocational certificate in business administration. This reflects a decrease of 24% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The largest decreases in the number of business administration graduates occurred over the 1987-1989 and 1995-1997 periods.
- In 1997, 72% of these graduates were women, compared to 30% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as financial and investment analysts, financial planners and mortgage brokers than as accounting and payroll clerks or banking, insurance or other financial clerks. The better outlook for the first group of occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the business services sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	44 700	41 800	40 700
Average	24 700	24 700	26 200
Lowest 20%	12 500	13 600	13 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

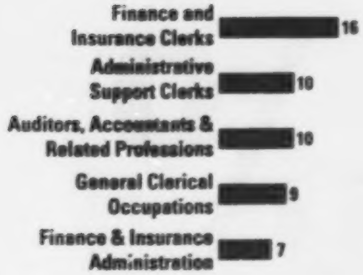
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

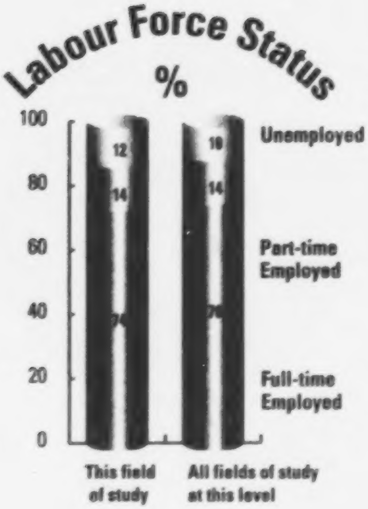
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

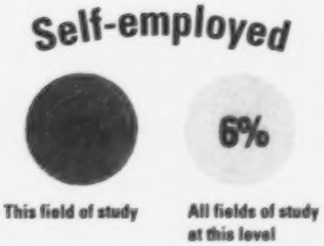
Business Administration

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training in bookkeeping, administration and accounting.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.
- In some cases, students must complete a work placement before graduating.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have completed high school with good marks in mathematics, English (French) and, in some cases, bookkeeping. Some programs require applicants to undergo a mathematics test and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	44%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	40%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent community college graduates in business, accounting, financial management and computer science; recent university graduates in business, economics, specialized administration and mathematics; and trade/vocational graduates in business and accounting.
- Graduates usually found work as clerks in finance or insurance, or as general office clerks. They worked in food services, for insurance or real estate agencies, for road transportation companies or for accounting firms.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as accountant, retail trade manager, accounting clerk, bank/insurance clerk, administration clerk and officer, and sales, marketing and advertising manager. For example, many who were working as account clerks two years after graduation were working as accountants or financial managers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as accountants changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T121, C110, C111, C140, C720, U120, U720, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124, 141, 111, 143, 122

C121

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid of all community college graduates in business. They earned 4% more than trade/vocational graduates in business administration. After five years, they earned 1% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 74% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for community college graduates in business. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained lower than for trade/vocational graduates in business administration (18%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 7,120 students received a college diploma in business administration. This reflects an increase of 94% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Almost all of the increase in the number of business administration graduates over this ten-year period occurred between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 62% of these graduates were women, compared to 52% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	45 000	39 500	52 600
Average	25 800	25 700	32 100
Lowest 20%	13 100	14 200	17 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as administrative and personnel clerks in the business services sector and in doctors' or dentists' offices or as bookkeepers in the professional services sector. The better outlook in these areas follows from the fact that these sectors are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

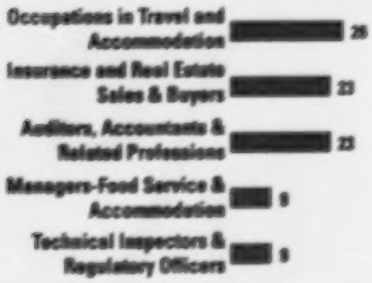
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Specialized Administration
Undergraduate University (3 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

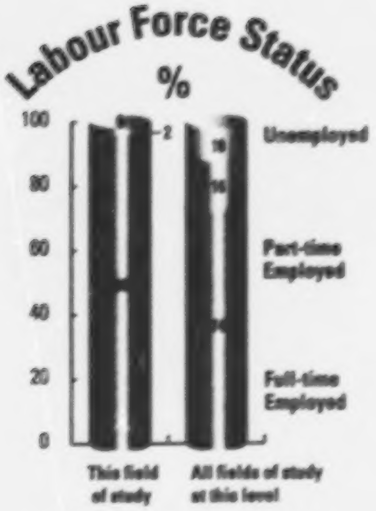
This program covers administration and management of public sector programs, health services, the hotel and food industries and real estate.

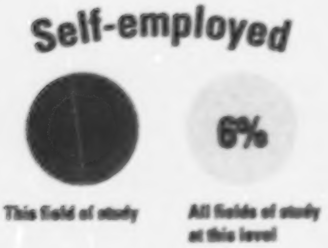
- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Manitoba.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with above-average marks in mathematics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies. Enrollment is limited in some universities. Some applicants who do not meet the prerequisites can enroll in a certificate program if they have relevant experience and skills.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	58%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	36%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	48%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	32%	16%





Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as university and community college graduates in commerce, economics and institutional management.
- Graduates usually found work in the hotel industry, or as real estate agents, insurance agents, auditors or financial consultants.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates managing health care institutions two years after graduation were in the same field three years later. However, managers and administrators in other fields seemed more mobile.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C131, U120, U130, M130
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 111, 031, 416, 112, 011

U130

Earnings

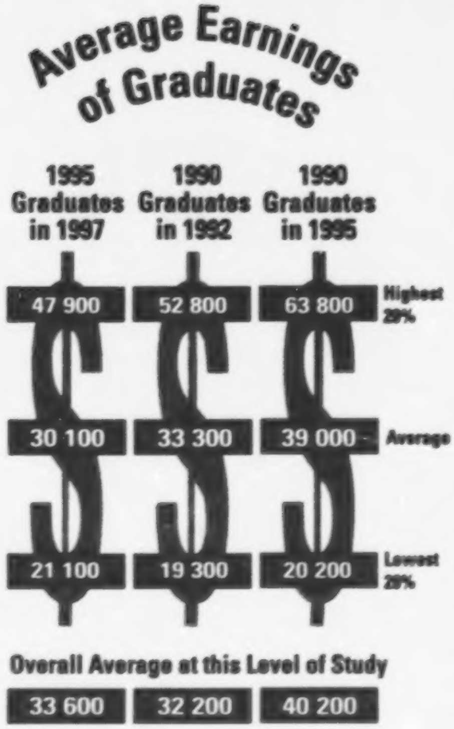
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were lower paid than graduates at the same level in business. They earned 48% less than those with a similar master's degree, but 14% more than community college graduates in institutional management. After five years, they earned 3% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 100% of these graduates were in the labour force; 98% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and no one was unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level and 7% of all graduates in business. The unemployment rate for these graduates was even lower than for those with a master's degree in specialized administration (4%) and those with a community college diploma in institutional management (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,035 students received an undergraduate degree in specialized administration. This reflects an overall increase of 12% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of specialized administrative graduates increased by 18.3% per year over the 1987-1990 period, declined by 14.3% per year between 1990 and 1994, then rose again by 6.5% per year from 1994 to 1997.
- In 1997, 65% of these graduates were women, compared to 69% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

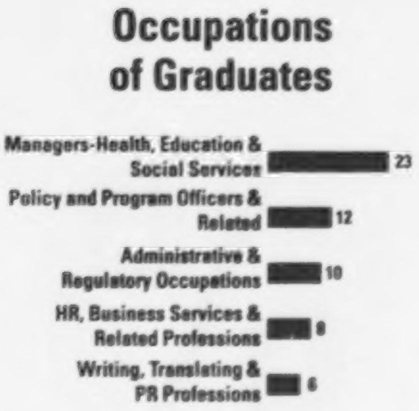
- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as financial investment analysts, securities agents, investment dealers, financial planners and mortgage brokers in the business services, finance, insurance, real estate and provincial administration sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected be limited in the professional services sector.

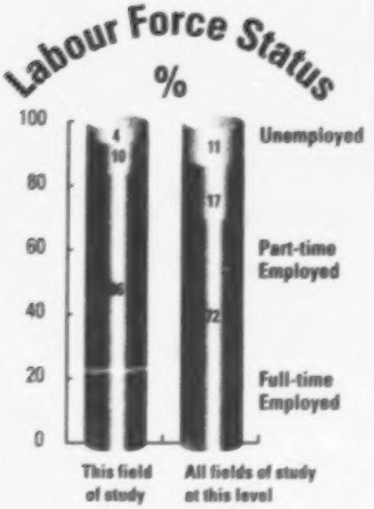
Work Prospects

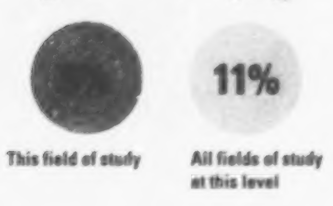
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Specialized Administration

Master's University (2 years)







Program of Study

This program includes public administration, administration of health care institutions, and hotel and restaurant administration.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in administration or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	72%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	87%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	66%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	36%
Were you a part-time student?	52%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in business, teaching and social work, as well as community college graduates in education and counselling, nursing and social services.
- Graduates usually found work as directors, managers or administrators and worked most often in a hospital or a government department or agency.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as health, education and community/social services manager, program analyst and management consultant. However, relatively few who worked as elementary or secondary school principals, administrators or senior managers changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C121, C140, U120, U130
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 111, 031, 416, 112, 011

M130

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were slightly less well paid than master's graduates in business administration. They earned 72% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level and twice as much as similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 12% above the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were the labour force; 86% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level and 7% for graduates in business administration. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in specialized administration since none of the latter were unemployed. This rate was lower than the unemployment rate for community college graduates in institutional management (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 695 students received a master's degree in specialized administration. This reflects an increase of 52% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the increase in the number of specialized administration graduates occurred between 1987 and 1992. This long-run growth trend reversed itself over the 1995-1997 period, with the number of these graduates decreasing by 6%.
- In 1997, 51% of these graduates were women, compared to 50% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as managers in health care (hospitals) and managers in social, community and correctional services. The better outlook in these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the hospital and social services sectors, which are expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	79 700	76 600	82 400
Average	51 800	51 000	59 500
Lowest 20%	25 400	29 000	40 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Institutional Management

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Program of Study

This program includes training in how to manage institutions such as hospitals, other health care facilities, hotels and resorts.

- The program is offered in every province except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and English (French). Some institutions require applicants to undergo an aptitude test and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	72%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	53%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	6%

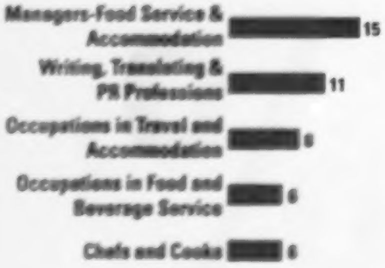
Profile of Recent Graduates

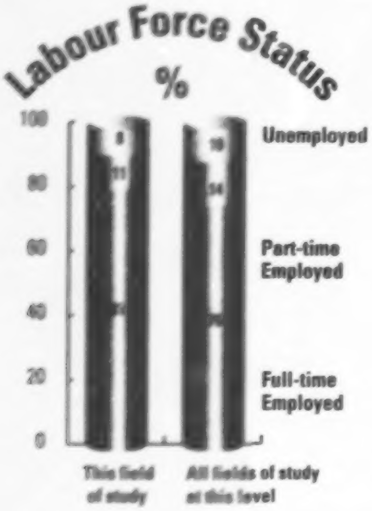
Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

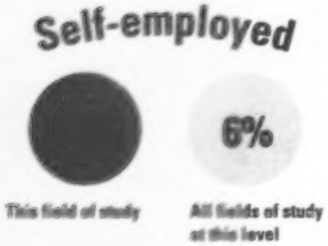
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in marketing or service industry technologies, as well as recent university graduates in specialized administration.
- Graduates usually found work as managers in the accommodation and food services industries or as public relations employees in various industries.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as food and beverage server, food service supervisor, accommodation manager, maitre d'hotel, and restaurant and food service manager. For example, many who were working as food service supervisors two years after graduation were working as restaurant food service managers by five years after graduation and many who were working as food service managers were working as retail trade managers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as maitres d'hotel changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Occupations of Graduates







Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T810, T811, T812, C121, C140, C812, U120, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 063, 643, 645, 621, 642

C131

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 13% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid of all community college graduates in business. After five years, they earned 19% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in business.

Latest Available Statistics

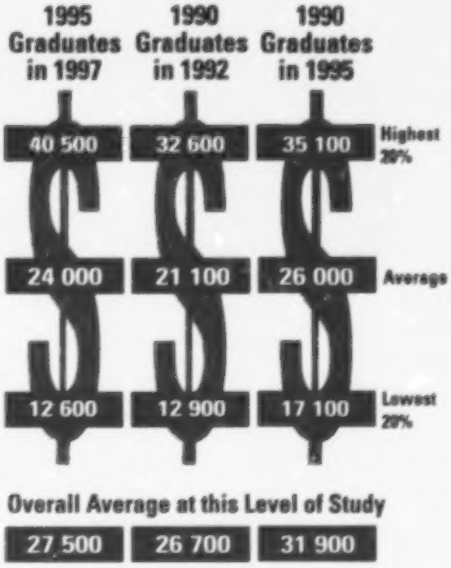
- In 1997, 1,525 students received a college diploma in institutional management. This reflects an increase of 72% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Most of the increase in the number of institutional management graduates over this ten-year period occurred between 1990 and 1996.
- In 1997, 60% of these graduates were women, compared to 58% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as restaurant and food service managers and accommodation service managers, since these jobs are in the accommodation and food services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	40 500	32 600	35 100
Average	24 000	21 100	26 000
Lowest 20%	12 600	12 900	17 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

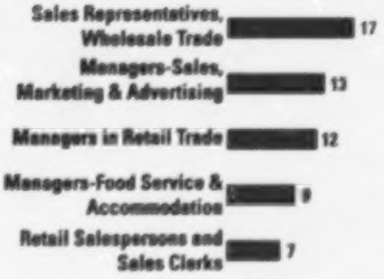
Work Prospects

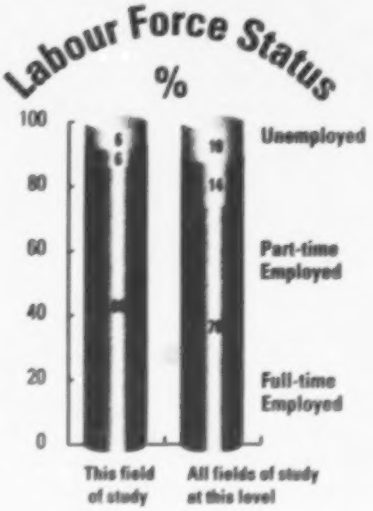
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Marketing

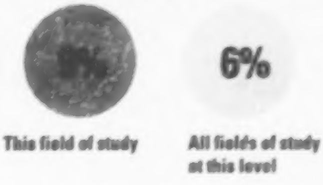
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes marketing techniques and strategies.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with advanced courses in mathematics. Applicants must also undergo mathematics and English (French) aptitude tests and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	40%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	40%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in business, retail sales, institutional management, service industries technologies, arts and mass communications; recent university graduates in business and economics; and trade/vocational graduates in creative and design arts, and retail sales.
- Graduates usually found work as salespersons or sales or marketing directors in a retail firm or as managers in the food services and accommodation industries. Some also found work in advertising agencies.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as wholesale sales representative, retail salesperson, retail trade manager, sales/marketing/advertising manager, retail/wholesale buyer and retail trade supervisor. For example, many who were working as wholesale sales representatives, retail/wholesale buyers and retail salespersons two years after graduation were working as retail trade managers, sales/marketing/advertising managers and advertising/marketing consultants by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as sales/marketing/advertising managers or retail trade supervisors changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T121, C110, C111, C121, C720, U120, U820, M120
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 641, 061, 062, 063, 642

C140

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% more than all community college graduates. They were the highest paid community college graduates in business. After five years, they earned 2% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 88% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was also one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in business.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,175 students received a college diploma in marketing. This reflects an increase of 24% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Almost all of the increase in the number of marketing graduates over this ten-year period occurred between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 51% of these graduates were women, compared to 49% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as sales, marketing and advertising managers in the advertising, business services, and accommodation and food services sectors of the economy. The better outlook for these areas follows from the fact that these sectors are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	48 700	40 000	50 500
Average	29 700	24 900	32 500
Lowest 20%	16 300	13 700	21 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

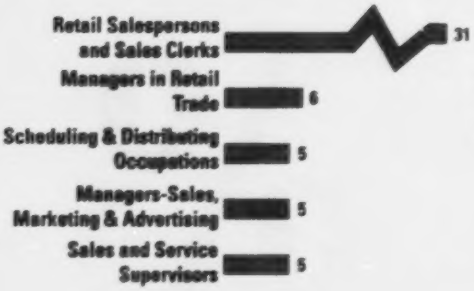
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Retail Sales
Trade/Vocational (7 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program covers retail sales and sales management.

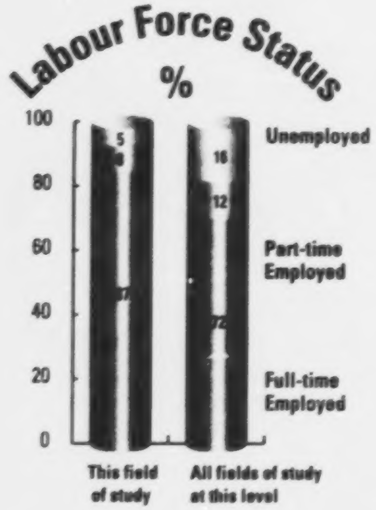
- The program is offered in every province except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma and a solid background in English (French) and mathematics. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	68%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	8%

Labour Force Status



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

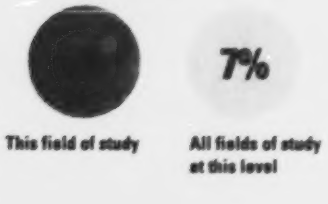
Recent Trends

- Competition is highly varied for the positions that the graduates from this program of study occupy, but they often compete against community college graduates in retail sales, marketing and business.
- Graduates usually found work as sales clerks in food stores, car dealerships, construction supply stores and automobile parts stores.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Some who worked as retail salespersons, two years after graduation, were working as retail or wholesale buyers by five years after graduation, while others who worked as cashiers became retail supervisors.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 5% more than community college graduates in retail sales. After five years, they earned 18% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C121, C140, C141, U120, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 642, 062

T141

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 87% who entered the labour force were working full-time, well above the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was by far the lowest unemployment rate of all business graduates at this level. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained slightly higher than for community college graduates in retail sales.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 385 students received a trade/vocational certificate in retail sales. This reflects an increase of 31% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. While the number of retail sales graduates declined dramatically over the 1987-1990 period, it increased fivefold over the 1990-1997 period.
- In 1997, 34% of these graduates were women, compared to 69% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Limited", as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as sales and service supervisors than as retail salespersons or cashiers. The better outlook in the first group of occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the retail trade sector of the economy, which is expected to have steady employment growth over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	34 700	27 900	44 700
Average	21 400	17 600	24 200
Lowest 20%	12 000	9 500	10 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

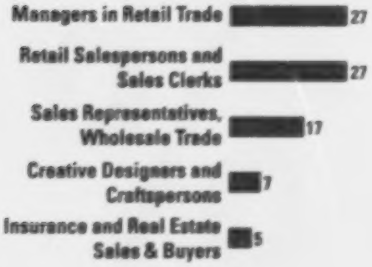
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	[✓ LIMITED]

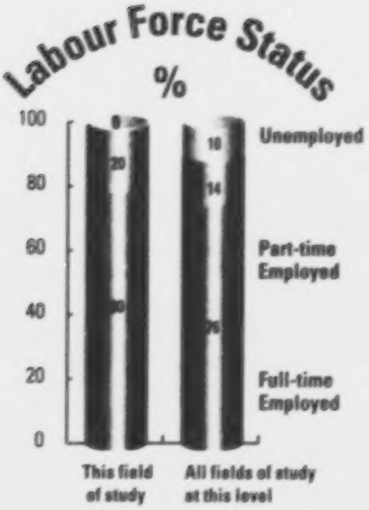
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

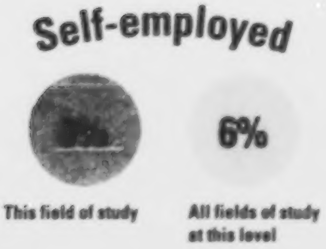
Retail Sales

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program offers training in retail sales and sales management.

- The program is offered in every province except Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and a solid grounding in English (French) and mathematics.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	66%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	71%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	51%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in marketing, business, arts and mass communications; recent university graduates in business and economics; and trade/vocational graduates in creative and design arts, and retail sales.
- Graduates usually found work as sales directors or salespersons in both retail and wholesale trade. They worked for soft drink companies and in clothing stores, furniture stores, florist shops, toy stores and sports stores.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as retail trade manager, retail salesperson, wholesale sales representative and retail trade supervisor. However, relatively few who worked as wholesale sales representatives or retail trade supervisors two years after graduation had changed occupations three years later.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 26% less than all community college graduates. They were the lowest paid of all community college graduates in business. They earned 5% less than trade/vocational graduates in retail sales. After five years, they earned 13% below the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T121, C110, C111, C121, C140, C720, U120, U820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 062, 642, 641, 141, 143

C141

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 80% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and none were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. Obviously, this was the lowest unemployment rate for community college graduates in business. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than for trade/vocational graduates in retail sales (4%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 290 students received a college diploma in retail sales. This reflects a decrease of 41% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Between 1994 and 1997, the number of retail sales graduates declined by 37% whereas the total number of community college graduates increased by 23%.
- In 1997, 57% of these graduates were women, compared to 83% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Limited", as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as retail trade managers or as wholesale sales representatives in the printing and publishing or business services sectors. The better outlook for these areas follows from the fact that these sectors are expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for those seeking jobs as retail sales clerks as a result of the large number of qualified candidates.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	34 000	36 700	41 500
Average	20 300	24 000	27 600
Lowest 20%	12 200	15 600	16 600

Overall Average at this Level of Study

27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

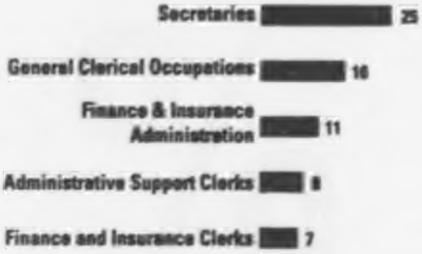
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Secretary - Accounting and Bookkeeping

Trade/Vocational (10 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

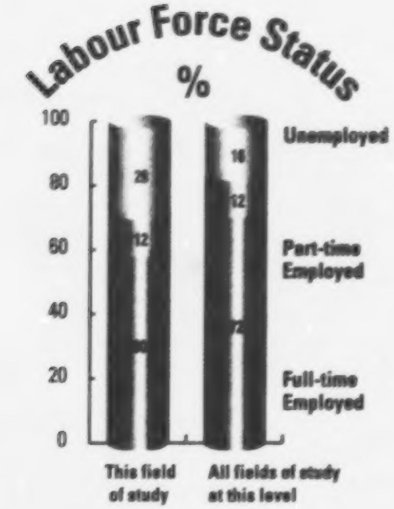
This program includes the basics of secretarial training with an emphasis on accounting and bookkeeping skills.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	77%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	49%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	40%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	8%



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

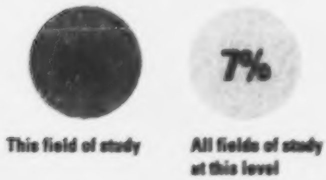
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other secretarial and accounting graduates from this level and the community college level of study.
- Graduates usually found work as secretaries or clerks for accounting firms and food stores.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement out of this occupation into other secretarial (general, medical, legal etc.) occupations. Some who worked as general office clerks, two years after graduation, moved into secretarial jobs, three years later.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 14% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 29% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T110, T121, T151, T152, C110, C121, C151
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 123, 143

T150

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 60% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 28% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was the highest unemployment rate of all business graduates at this level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 265 students received a trade/vocational certificate in the accounting and bookkeeping secretarial field. This reflects a decrease of 69% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of these secretarial graduates has fallen consistently since 1992.
- In 1997, 81% of these graduates were women, compared to 77% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of new job seekers is expected to fall short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as bookkeepers and administration and personnel clerks. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the business and professional services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited by advances in computer technology. Students in this area should make every effort to acquire and enhance their computer skills.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	41 400	26 900	31 000
Average	23 200	19 000	21 000
Lowest 20%	13 500	11 200	10 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

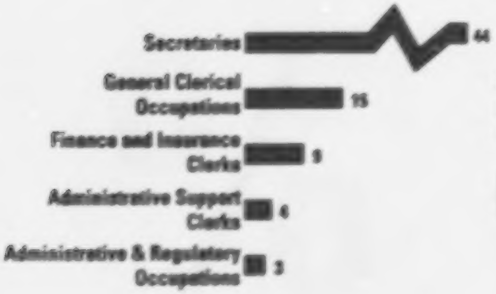
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Secretary - General
Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

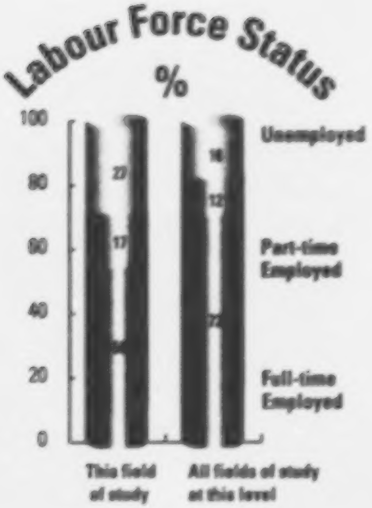
Training in general secretarial skills covers mainly keyboarding, filing and general office administration.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	71%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	55%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%



Profile of Recent Graduates

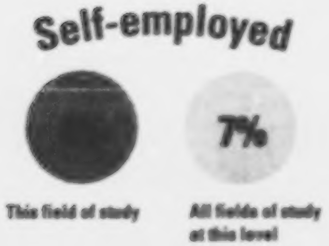
Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition with other secretarial graduates at the trade/vocational and community college levels.
- Graduates usually found work as secretaries or general office clerks in the food service industry, service companies, lawyers' offices, and elementary and secondary schools.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often a lot of movement between the different types of secretarial specialties (legal, medical, etc.). Some graduates working as general secretaries two years after graduation were working as receptionists or administration officers by five years after graduation. Others who were working as receptionists became general office clerks, administration clerks or secretaries by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 20% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 5% less than community college graduates in the general secretarial field. After five years, they earned 23% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T110, T121, T150, T152, C110, C121, C151
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124

T151

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 91% of these graduates were in the labour force; 56% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 27% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was the third highest unemployment rate of all business graduates at this level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for community college graduates in the general secretarial field (10%).

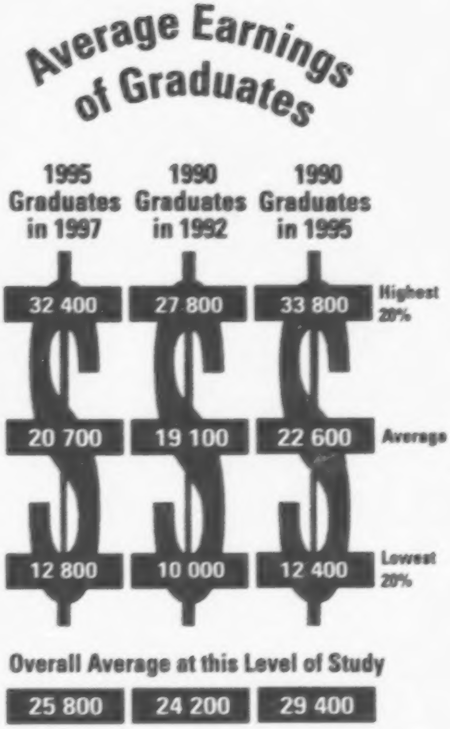
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,190 students received a trade/vocational certificate in the general secretarial field. This reflects a decrease of 33% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The largest decreases in the number of these secretarial graduates occurred over the 1994-1997 period.
- In 1997, 97% of these graduates were women, compared to 81% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as finance and insurance clerks than as secretaries. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the professional and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

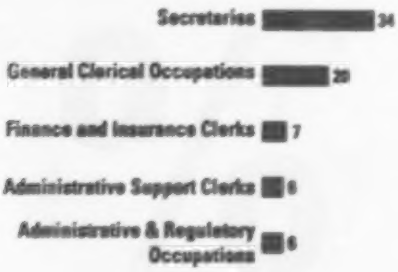


Work Prospects

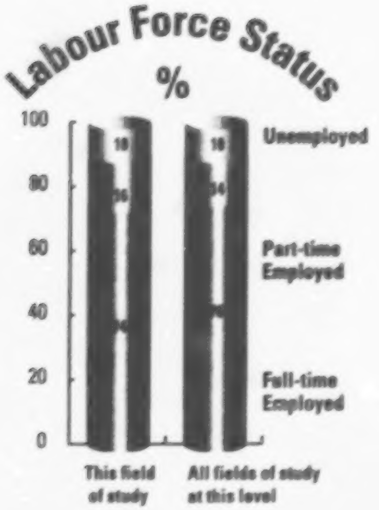
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Secretary - General
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

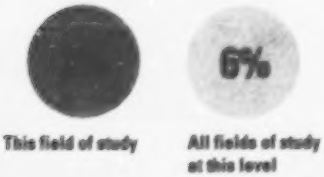
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program offers training in basic secretarial skills such as keyboarding, shorthand and the use of office technology.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma, have a good command of English (French) and meet established typing and shorthand standards. Some institutions also require applicants to pass an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	66%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	55%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in business and the various secretarial sciences, as well as recent trade/vocational graduates in the secretarial sciences.
- Graduates usually found work as secretaries or general office clerks. They worked for private companies, sometimes in real estate or insurance agencies, or in lawyers' offices.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. However, there is some movement among the various types of secretarial jobs (legal, medical, general etc.) and clerical and receptionist occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 21% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid of all community college graduates in business. They earned 5% more than trade/vocational graduates in the general secretarial field. After five years, they earned 26% below the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T150, T151, T152, T153, T155, C121, C152, C153
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124

C151

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 94% of these graduates were in the labour force; 74% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 10% were unemployed, which was the average for all community college graduates. This was also the average unemployment rate for community college graduates in business. The unemployment rate for these graduates was much lower than for trade/vocational graduates in the general secretarial field (27%).

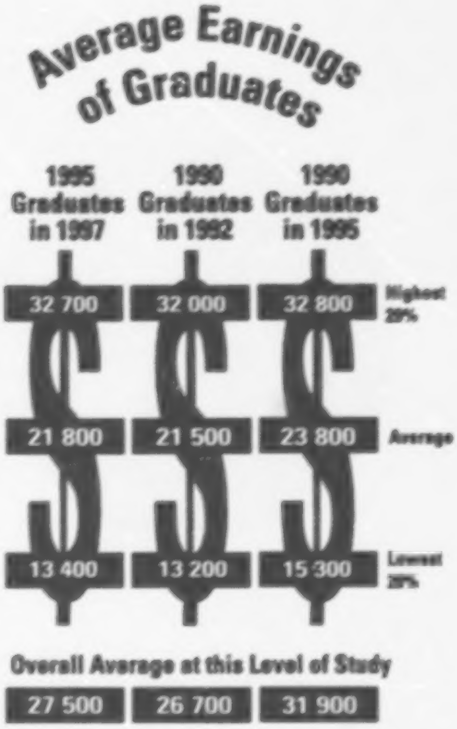
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,940 students received a college diploma in the general secretarial field. This reflects an increase of 14% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Although there were large increases in the number of general secretarial graduates over the 1992-1995 period (33%), recent trends indicate declining numbers of graduates.
- In 1997, 96% of these graduates were women, compared to 99% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as administrative support clerks, typists, word processors and receptionists in the business services sector, and as secretaries and accounting and payroll clerks in the professional and business services sectors.



Work Prospects

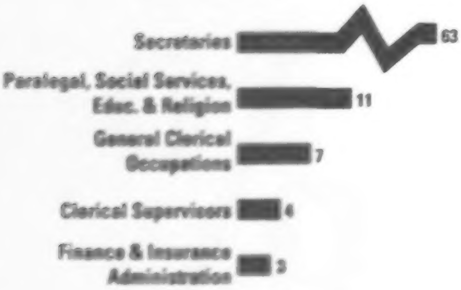
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

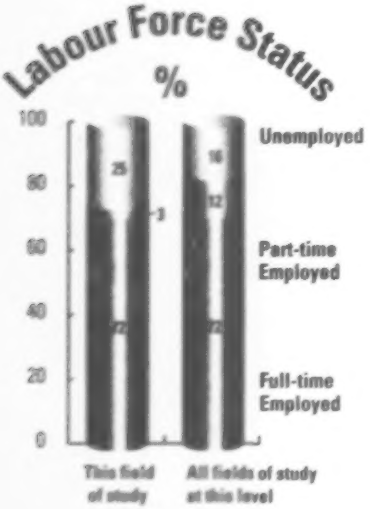
Secretary - Legal

Trade/Vocational (8 months)

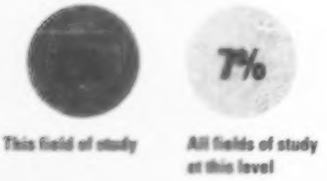
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the basics of legal secretarial work, law clerking and court reporting.

- The program is offered in every province except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	62%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	20%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition with other secretarial graduates from the trade/vocational and community college levels.
- Graduates usually found work as legal secretaries in lawyers' and notaries' offices.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement out of the legal secretary occupation into other secretarial (general, medical etc.) occupations, although some graduates whose job two years after graduation was as a legal secretary moved on to become accounting and file clerks, loan officers and real estate agents by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 3% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 8% more than community college graduates in the legal secretarial field. After five years, they earned 15% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T121, T150, T151, C121, C151, C152
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124

T152

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, all of these graduates were in the labour force; 72% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was the average for all trade/vocational graduates; and 25% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates of all business graduates at this level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for community college graduates in the legal secretarial field (14%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 165 students received a trade/vocational certificate in the legal secretarial field. This reflects a decrease of 22% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of these secretarial graduates declined significantly in 1991 and again over the 1994-1997 period.
- In 1997, 99% of these graduates were women, compared to 93% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as court reporters than as legal secretaries. The better outlook for these particular jobs follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the professional services and government sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

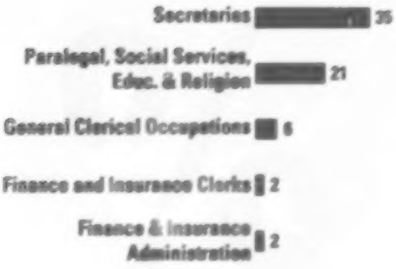
	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	33 500	29 900	36 400
Average	25 100	20 600	24 900
Lowest 20%	17 300	12 500	15 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

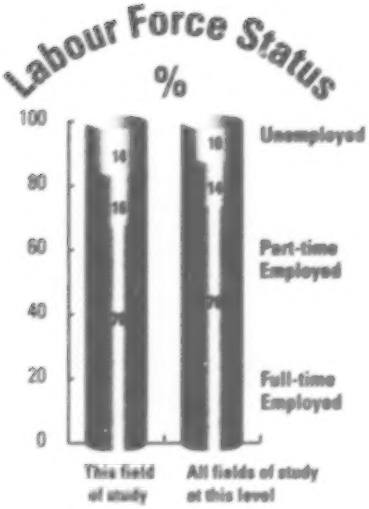
Work Prospects

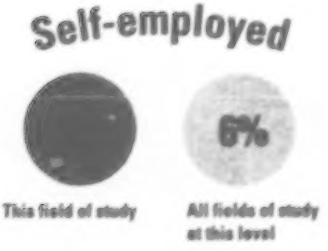
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Secretary - Legal
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program offers training in basic secretarial skills such as keyboarding, shorthand, and office administration, as well as the legal knowledge necessary to work as a law clerk or court reporter.

- The program is offered in every province except New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma, have a good command of English (French) and meet established typing and shorthand standards. Some institutions also require an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	60%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	45%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	37%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in the various secretarial sciences, as well as recent trade/vocational graduates in the secretarial sciences.
- Graduates usually found work as secretaries or legal secretaries in a lawyer's or notary's office.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various types of secretarial jobs (legal, medical, general etc.) and receptionist occupations, as well as paralegal and court recording occupations. For example, many graduates who were working as legal secretaries two years after graduation were working as paralegals five years after graduation. However, relatively few court recorders or receptionists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Earnings

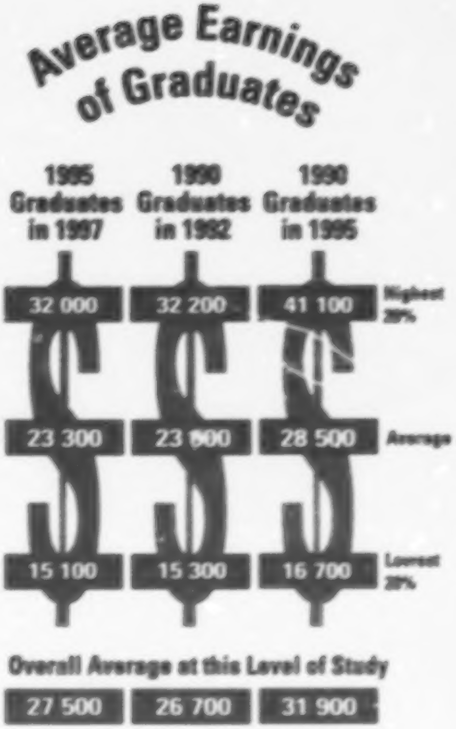
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 15% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid of all community college graduates in business. They earned 7% less than trade/vocational graduates in the legal secretarial field. After five years, they earned 11% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 70% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in business. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained much lower than for trade/vocational graduates in the legal secretarial field (25%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,025 students received a college diploma in the legal secretarial field. This reflects an increase of 65% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After increasing continuously over the 1989-1995 period (105%), the number of legal secretarial graduates then declined by 14%.
- In 1997, 90% of these graduates were women, compared to 96% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as legal secretaries than as paralegals. Employment growth is expected to be weakened by technological enhancements in law offices and below-average growth in the government sector of the economy.

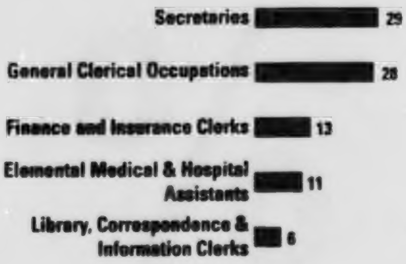
Work Prospects

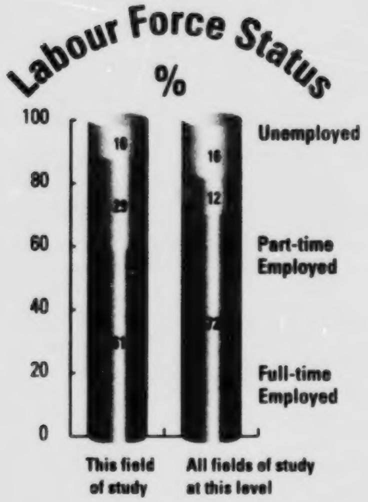
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

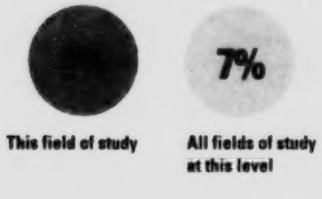
Secretary - Medical
Trade/Vocational (8 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the basics of secretarial work in the area of medical and health records technology.

- The program is offered in every province except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	47%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	97%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	38%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	41%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition with business and accounting secretarial graduates from trade/vocational schools and community college graduates in the secretarial and business field.
- Graduates usually found work as secretaries or clerks in hospitals, clinics or doctors' offices. Some graduates worked as clerks in financial institutions.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Some who worked as receptionists two years after graduation became medical secretaries. Almost all of these graduates whose job two years after graduation was as a medical transcriptionist were still working in this occupation five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of business graduates at this level. They earned 1% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 35% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T110, T121, T151, T152, C110, C121, C152, C153
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 124

T153

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 61% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 10% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates of all business graduates at this level. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained slightly higher than for community college graduates in the medical secretarial field (7%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 111 students received a trade/vocational certificate in the medical secretarial field. This reflects a decrease of 44% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of these secretarial graduates from this field of study increased from 1990 to 1995, but decreased from 1995 to 1997 by 69%.
- All of these graduates in both 1997 and 1987 were women.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs where the emphasis is on medical records and maintaining the operation of a doctor's office. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the professional services sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	29 700	24 200	24 000
Average	22 800	17 000	19 000
Lowest 20%	14 400	9 500	10 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

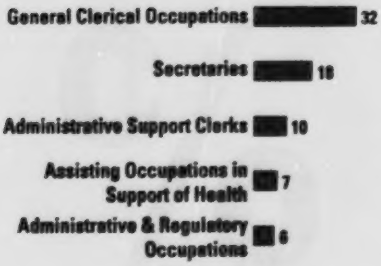
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

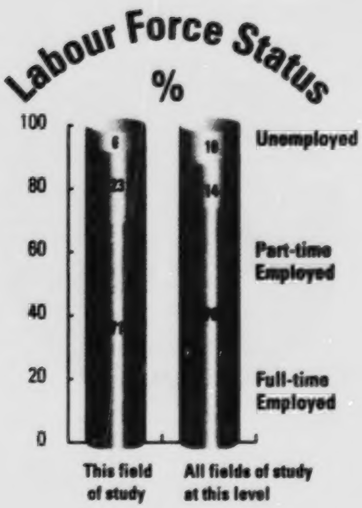
Secretary - Medical

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

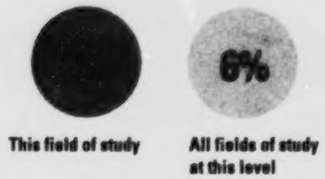
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program offers basic secretarial skills such as keyboarding, shorthand, the use of office technology and career-specific skills such as maintaining medical and health records.

- The program is offered in every province except Manitoba.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma, have a good command of English (French) and meet established standards in typing and shorthand. Some institutions also require an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	50%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	88%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	38%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	37%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	9%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in the various secretarial sciences, as well as recent trade/vocational graduates in the secretarial sciences.
- Graduates usually found work as general office clerks or secretaries in hospitals, doctors' offices or clinics.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various types of secretarial jobs (legal, medical, general etc.) and clerical and receptionist occupations. However, relatively few receptionists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 16% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid of community college graduates in business. They earned 1% more than trade/vocational graduates in the medical secretarial field. After five years, they earned 10% below the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 71% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest rates for community college graduates in business. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than for trade/vocational graduates in the medical secretarial field (10%).

Latest Available Statistics

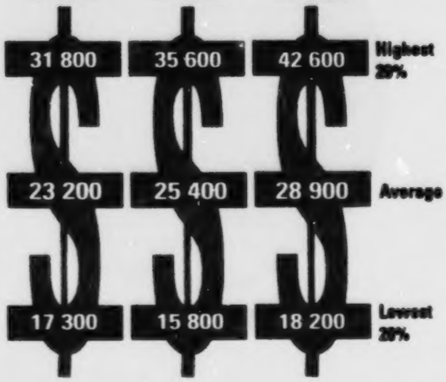
- In 1997, 620 students received a college diploma in the medical secretarial field. This reflects an increase of 1% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After increasing continuously over the 1991-1995 period (51%), the number of medical secretarial graduates then declined by 9%.
- In 1997, 96% of these graduates were women, compared to 99% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs where the emphasis is on medical records and maintaining the operation of a doctor's office. Medical secretaries in doctors' offices are often required to perform a variety of tasks ranging from receptionist duties to the work of health records technician. Employment in doctors' offices is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period, although the number of qualified candidates is expected to almost keep pace with this growth.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	31 800	35 600	42 600
Average	23 200	25 400	28 900
Lowest 20%	17 300	15 800	18 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

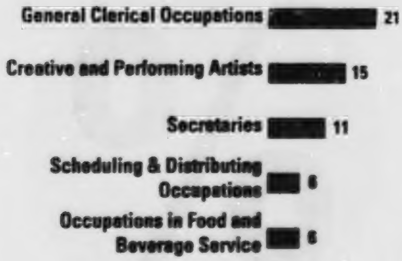
Work Prospects

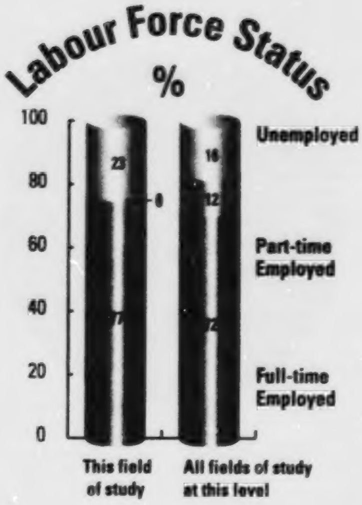
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

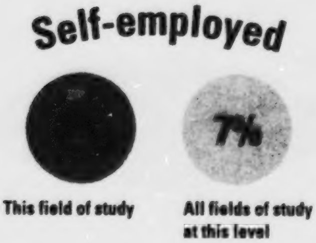
Secretary - Word Processing

Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes specialized secretarial training in the use of word processing packages and basic computer operation.

- The program is offered in every province except Nova Scotia.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	79%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	17%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	53%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this field of study are in competition with graduates from a variety of sources for their jobs, depending on the positions they occupy.
- Graduates usually found work as general office clerks and sometimes as secretaries in manufacturing or transportation or for hydro-electric companies.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement out of the word processing secretary occupation into other secretarial (general, medical, legal etc.) occupations and into data-entry occupations. Some who worked as receptionists, two years after graduation, became secretaries, executive assistants and bookkeepers, while others who worked as general office clerks moved into secretarial jobs five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 26% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the second lowest paid of the secretarial graduates from this level of study. They earned 6% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 24% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 100% of these graduates were in the labour force; 77% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 23% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates of all business graduates at this level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 20 students received a trade/vocational certificate in the word processing secretarial field. This reflects a decrease of 98% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of these secretarial graduates has declined continually since 1989.
- In 1997, 94% of these graduates were women, compared to 74% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as finance and insurance clerks or in finance and insurance administrative occupations. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the finance, insurance and real estate sectors of the economy, which are expected to have steady growth over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
26 000	27 000	31 500	Highest 20%
19 100	19 000	22 400	Average
11 100	10 700	12 300	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

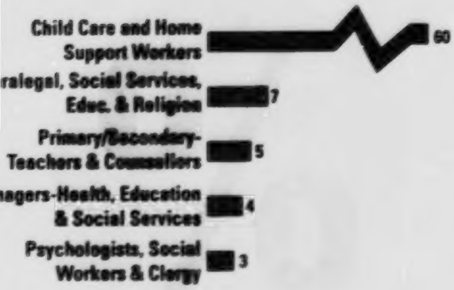
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

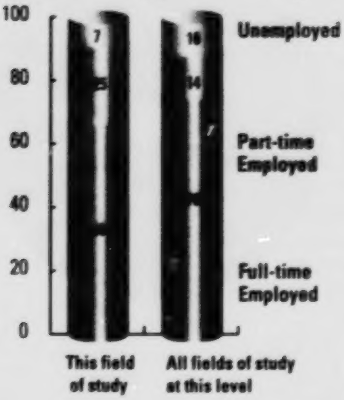
Education and Counselling

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

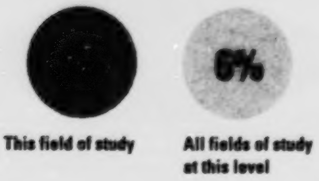
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program covers early childhood education, adult education, teacher training, counselling and addiction counselling.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and a good command of English (French). Students must also pass an English (French) proficiency test and, in some cases, possess a first-aid certificate.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	14%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- These graduates tend to look for work in the same occupations as other community college graduates in social service technologies; recent university graduates in elementary and secondary teacher training, psychology, sociology, social work and physical education; and trade/vocational graduates in social service technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as child care workers, child and family workers or social service workers. They worked in daycare centres and sometimes in elementary or secondary schools.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as instructor of the disabled, community and social service worker, family and marriage counsellor and elementary and secondary teaching assistant. For example, many who were working as instructors of the disabled or family and marriage counsellors two years after graduation were working as community and social service workers, teachers or health care managers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few graduates who were working as community and social service workers or as elementary and secondary teaching assistants two years after graduation had changed occupations three years later.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C891, U230, U240, U250
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 647, 414, 421, 415

C210

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 20% less than all community college graduates. After five years, they earned 12% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 68% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,975 students received a college diploma in education and counselling. This reflects an increase of 59% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Although the number of education and counselling graduates rose continuously over the 1988-1995 period (11.2% per year) the number has since declined by 2% per year.
- In 1997, 91% were women, compared to 90% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Limited", as the number of new job seekers is expected to significantly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as instructors of the disabled, early childhood educators and community and social service workers, as these areas are expected to experience employment gains over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
31 900	41 800	41 900	Highest 20%
22 000	25 200	28 200	Average
13 400	12 900	16 300	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

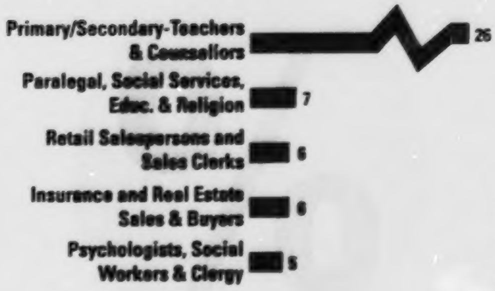
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Education - Non-Teaching

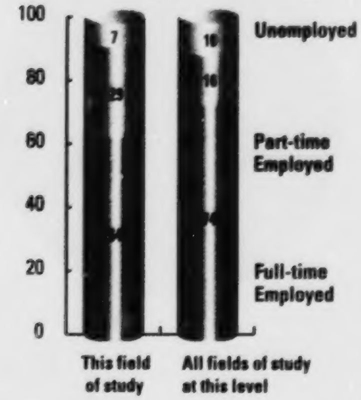
Undergraduate University (3 years)

Occupations of Graduates

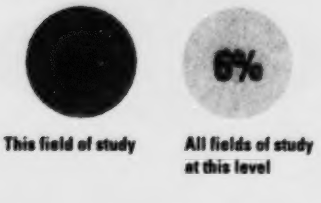


Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes educational measurement and evaluation, education psychology, school librarianship, guidance and counselling.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- In some universities, students with relevant experience in a related field are directly eligible for a one- or two-year program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, biology and social sciences. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies with courses in mathematics, biology and psychology.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	68%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	53%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	34%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	25%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- These graduates often find work in the same occupations as university graduates in elementary/secondary teaching, psychology and social work, as well as education and counselling graduates at the community college level.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There was some occupational movement among the various teaching levels (e.g. elementary, secondary, post-secondary). However, most graduates who were principals or guidance counsellors two years after graduation were still principals and guidance counsellors by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all education graduates at this level. They earned 40% less than those with a similar master's degree, but 30% more than community college education and counselling graduates. After five years, however, they earned 18% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, C891, U870, U880, M220
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414

U220

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 91% of these graduates were in the labour force; 64% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was very close to the rate for all education graduates at the bachelor's level. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained higher than for those with a master's degree in non-teaching education (3%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 930 students received an undergraduate degree in non-teaching education. This reflects an increase of 32% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After rising significantly (33.2% average increase per year) over the 1987-1992 period, the number of non-teaching education graduates decreased by 10.0% per year between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 80% of these graduates were women, compared to 66% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as post-secondary research or teaching assistants or school librarians in the education sector of the economy. Employment opportunities for those looking for jobs as library technicians outside the educational sector are expected to be most plentiful in the local administration sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	51 700	56 800	63 900
Average	31 500	40 500	47 600
Lowest 20%	16 800	25 200	28 500
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

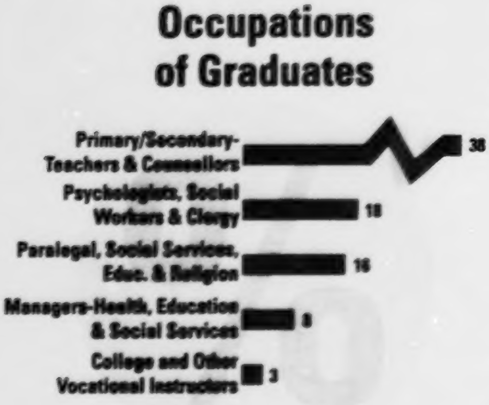
Work Prospects

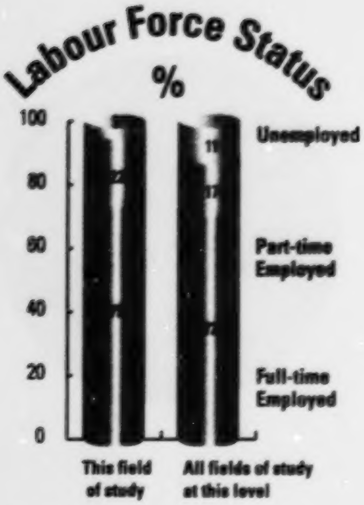
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

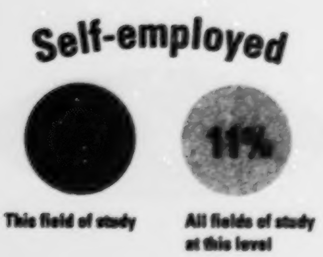
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Education - Non-Teaching

Master's University (2 years)







Program of Study

This program includes teacher librarianship, educational administration, educational psychology, guidance and counselling, and educational measurement and evaluation.

- The program is offered at universities in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or a graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours degree in education or a related discipline. An interview and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	83%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	97%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	72%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	25%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	71%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in teaching, sociology, social work, psychology and religion, as well as community college graduates in education and counselling, and social services.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers. Others were counsellors or worked in a placement agency.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various teaching levels and the occupations of school principal and administrator, guidance counsellor, education policy researcher, teacher of the disabled, psychologist, social worker and post-secondary education manager. However, relatively few who worked as guidance counsellors or elementary/secondary school principals or administrators changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, U220, U230, U240, U250, M230
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 031, 415, 421

M220

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the highest paid of all master's graduates in education. They earned 66% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 12% above the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which is slightly higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 3% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in education. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in non-teaching education (7%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,755 students received a master's degree in non-teaching education. This reflects a decrease of 1% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. While the increase in the number of non-teaching education graduates was strong over the 1987-1992 period, significant decreases occurred between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 70% of these graduates were women, compared to 60% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as education administrators or as guidance counsellors. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for those who have used this field of study to enter occupations such as psychologist, social worker, family and marriage counsellor or librarian.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	72 100	72 000	79 800
Average	52 100	54 100	59 800
Lowest 20%	28 600	35 400	42 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

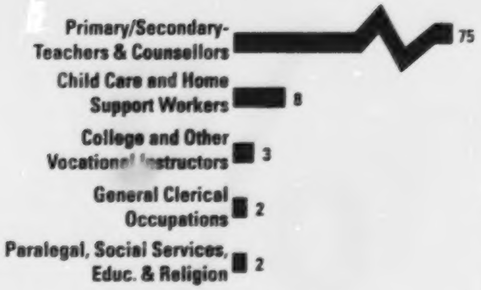
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

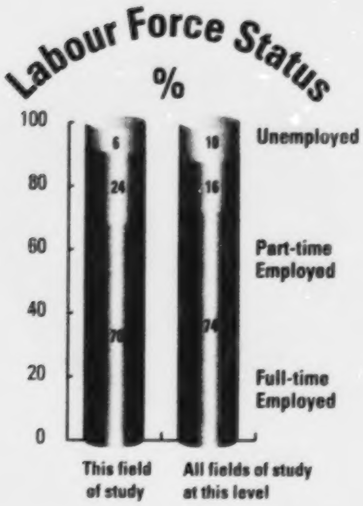
Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

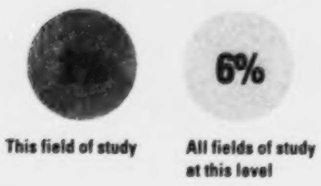
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes numerous teaching specializations such as art, music and history.

- The program is offered in every province.
- In some universities, students with relevant experience in a specific field are directly eligible for a one- or two-year program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A previous undergraduate degree and a high school diploma (Diploma of Collegial Studies in Quebec). In some instances, applicants must be interviewed and pass a language proficiency test.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	79%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	15%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in education and counselling, as well as university graduates in other education fields. In addition, university graduates in sociology, psychology, biology and religion often enter the teaching field after receiving a teaching certificate.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is movement among the occupations of teacher (at various levels), principal and manager in education. However, most graduates who were principals two years after graduation were still principals five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 2% less than all university graduates with a bachelor's degree. They remained among the highest paid education graduates at this level. They earned 30% less than those with a similar master's degree, but 33% more than community college education and counselling graduates. After five years, they earned 1% less than the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, U240, U250, M230
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 647

U230

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 70% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for all education graduates, including graduates with a master's degree in elementary/secondary teacher training (12%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 17,700 students received an undergraduate degree in elementary/secondary teacher training. This reflects an increase of 26% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After increasing by 6.8% per year over the 1987-1992 period, the number of elementary/secondary school teaching graduates declined by 1.2% per year between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 74% of these graduates were women, compared to 72% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as elementary/secondary teachers, college teachers, elementary/secondary teacher's assistants and early childhood educator assistants. Job opportunities are expected to be relatively more plentiful for teacher's assistants.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
47 700	47 200	54 300	Highest 25%
33 000	33 600	39 900	Average
18 000	20 500	27 200	Lowest 25%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

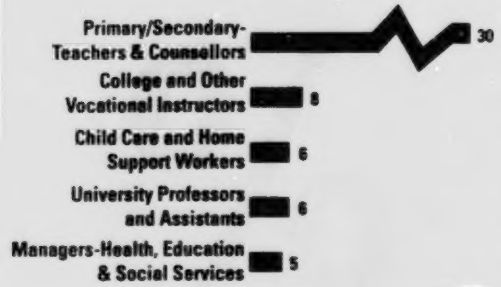
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

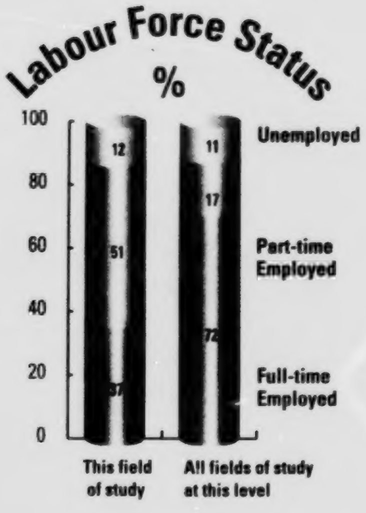
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

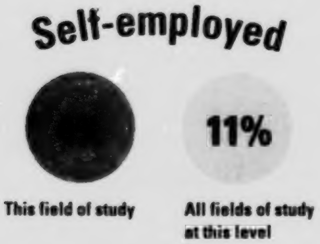
Elementary/Secondary Teacher Training

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes teacher training in such disciplines as art, music, business administration, special education, home economics, adult education and continuing education.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or a graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in teaching or a related discipline. An interview and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	86%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	74%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	24%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	54%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in teaching, English, French and computer science, as well as community college graduates in education and counselling, social services and computer science.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers, early childhood educators/assistants, instructors and teachers of disabled persons, community college teachers or elementary/secondary teacher assistants. These graduates usually worked in the education or social services sectors of the economy.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among the various teaching levels and the occupations of school principal and administrator, guidance counsellor, education policy researcher and post-secondary education manager. Few who worked as teachers or education administrators changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. However, many who were working as guidance counsellors and education policy researchers two years after graduation were not in these occupations by five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, U230, U240, U250, M220
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 413, 031, 416

M230

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average the same salary as all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in education. They earned 43% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 1% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 37% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 12% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was by far the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in education. The unemployment rate for these graduates was twice as high as the rate for those with a bachelor's degree in elementary/secondary teacher training (6%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,460 students received a master's degree in elementary/secondary teacher training. This reflects an increase of 18% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. All of this increase in the number of elementary/secondary school teacher graduates occurred between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 75% of these graduates were women, compared to 66% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as school principals and administrators at the elementary/secondary level of education and as community college teachers. Employment opportunities are also expected to exist for elementary/secondary school teachers.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	66 100	64 900	67 500
Average	47 300	44 300	52 700
Lowest 20%	23 700	23 600	35 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

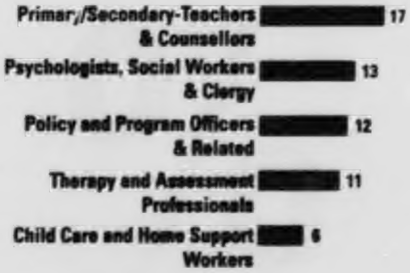
Work Prospects

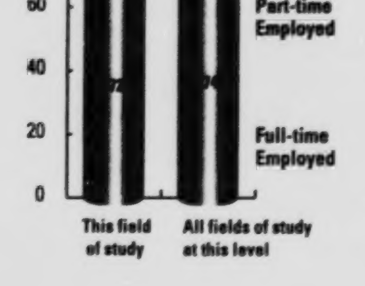
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

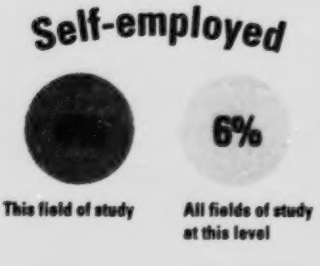
Physical Education

Undergraduate University (4 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes kinanthropology, kinesiology and recreology.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies with courses in mathematics, biology and psychology. Applicants must also have an interview and pass a physical fitness test.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	79%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	45%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in education/counselling and sports and recreation, as well as university graduates in the education fields.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers. Others worked as social directors, managers or therapists in health institutions or hospitals. Graduates mainly found work in the educational, health, social services or sport and recreation sectors of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some occupational movement among the various teaching levels (e.g. elementary, secondary, post-secondary). However, most graduates whose jobs two years after graduation were in community services or in therapy and assessment occupations were still in these occupations five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, C693, U230, U250, M240
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 525, 314, 421

U240

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the lowest paid of all education graduates at this level. They earned 22% less than those with a similar master's degree, but 43% more than community college graduates in sport and recreation. After five years, they earned 10% less than the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 72% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower that the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all graduates at this level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 2% at the master's level; and 11% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,700 students received an undergraduate degree in physical education. This reflects an increase of 23% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of physical education graduates increased between 1987 and 1995 but then decreased by 4%.
- In 1997, 55% of these graduates were women, compared to 54% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as recreation and sport program and service directors in the recreation sector and as elementary/secondary school teachers. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for program leaders and instructors in recreation and sport and therapists.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
50 900	45 200	53 700	Highest 20%
30 800	28 400	36 400	Average
17 000	13 400	21 800	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

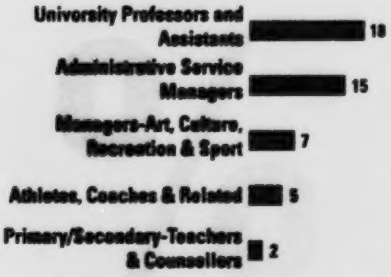
Work Prospects

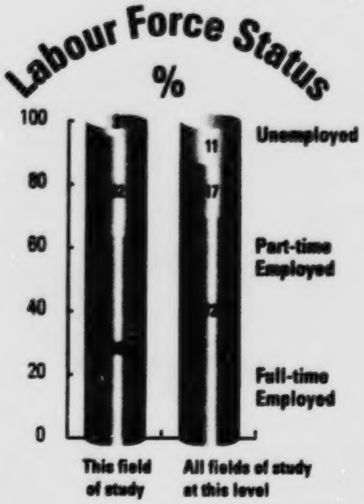
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

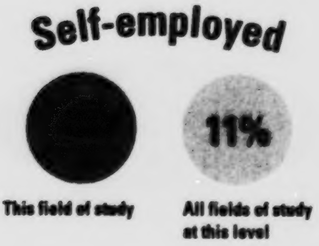
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Physical Education
Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes kinesiology, human kinetics, kinanthropology, recreation and physical education.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or a graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in physical education or a related discipline. Applicants must also pass an interview, provide letters of recommendation and demonstrate their proficiency in their chosen sport.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	64%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	48%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	33%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university graduates in teaching, as well as community college graduates in sports and recreation.
- Graduates usually found work as university teachers. Others worked as directors in administrative services or managers in recreation or sport. Still others were coaches and worked in recreation or rehabilitation centres.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various teaching levels and the school principal and administrator occupation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 16% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were the lowest paid of all master's graduates in education. They earned 29% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level and 84% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 17% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, C803, U230, U240, U250, M230
Part 1 Occupational Cross-Index: 414, 412, 031, 051, 525

M240

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 66% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 2% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in education. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than the rate for those with a bachelor's degree in physical education (7%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 250 students received a master's degree in physical education. This reflects an increase of 5% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the growth in the number of physical education graduates occurred between 1993 and 1996.
- In 1997, 48% of graduates entering the labour force were women, compared to 49% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years the outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as recreational and sport program and service directors in the amusement and recreation and local government sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for program leaders and instructors in recreation and sport as well as for athletes, coaches and sports officials.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	60 500	58 500	71 800
Average	39 600	39 600	44 200
Lowest 20%	22 900	19 500	24 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

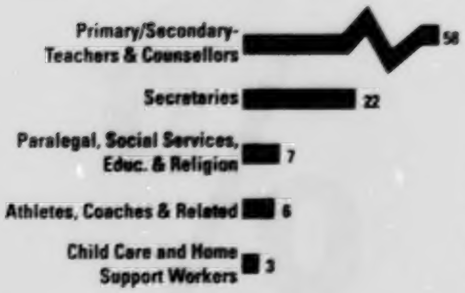
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

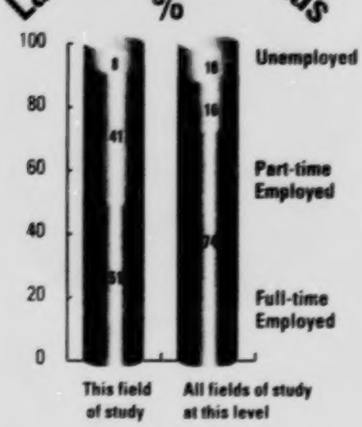
Teaching - Other

Undergraduate University (4 years)

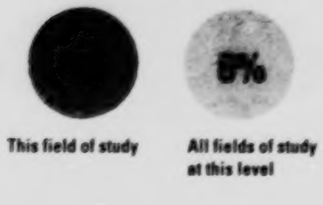
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program trains people to teach at preschool and post-secondary levels.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies with courses in the humanities. Most universities require applicants to the preschool education program to have experience working with young children. Applicants to the post-secondary program must have an undergraduate degree or professional experience in their chosen specialty.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	87%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	22%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	21%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in education and counselling, as well as university graduates in other education fields. In addition, university graduates in sociology, psychology, biology and religion often enter the teaching field after receiving a teaching certificate.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers. Some were also employed as child care workers. These graduates often found work in the education, health or social services sectors of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There was some occupational movement among the various teaching levels (e.g. elementary, secondary, post-secondary).

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 1% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all education bachelor's graduates. They earned 27% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 17% less than the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, U230, U240, M250
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 647, 421, 413, 416

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 100% of these graduates were in the labour force; 51% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the highest unemployment rate for all education graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for those with a master's degree in other teaching.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 930 students received an undergraduate degree in other teaching. This reflects a decrease of 25% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of graduates in other teaching rose at an annual rate of 9% over the 1987-1995 period but declined by 2.9% per year from 1995 to 1997.
- In 1997, 85% of these graduates were women, compared to 79% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were similar to the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as teachers, guidance counsellors and college and other vocational instructors. The better outlook in these occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the education and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	49 800	46 600	47 400
Average	33 900	31 000	33 200
Lowest 20%	21 700	17 200	21 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

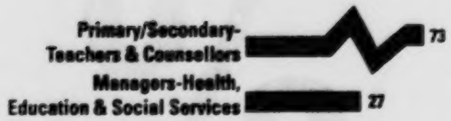
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Teaching - Other

Master's University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes teacher training for the post-secondary level as well as kindergarten and preschool levels.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in teaching or a related discipline. Applicants must also pass an interview and provide letters of recommendation. Teaching experience is an asset.

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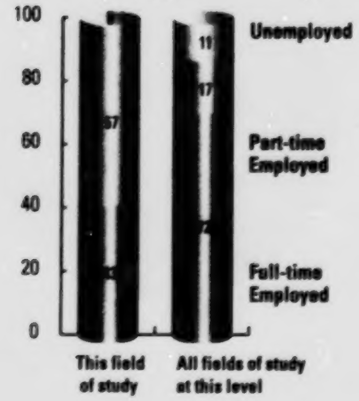
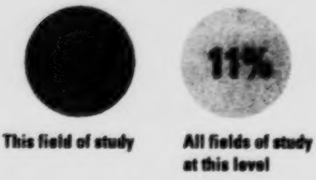
How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	68%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	98%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	27%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	59%	27%

Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university graduates in teaching, English and French, as well as community college graduates in education and counselling.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers and worked in the education sector of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various teaching levels and the occupations of school principal and administrator, guidance counsellor, education policy researcher and teacher of the disabled. Relatively, few who worked as teachers or education administrators changed occupations; however, many who were working as teachers of the disabled two years after graduation were not in this occupation by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 14% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were the highest paid of all master's graduates in education. They earned 59% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 12% above the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, U230, U240, U250, M230, M240
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 413, 031

M250

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 43% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and none of these graduates were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for master's graduates in education. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much lower than the rate for those with a bachelor's degree in other teaching (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 310 students received a master's degree in other teaching. This reflects a decrease of 2% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. This long-run trend in the number of graduates in other teaching masks a 31% increase between 1987 and 1992 and a 25% decrease between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 76% of these graduates were women, compared to 73% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as kindergarten, preschool or post-secondary school teachers than as elementary or secondary school teachers. The better outlook in these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the education and business services sectors, which are expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	79 600	78 000	83 600
Average	53 800	55 000	59 800
Lowest 20%	33 100	37 400	41 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

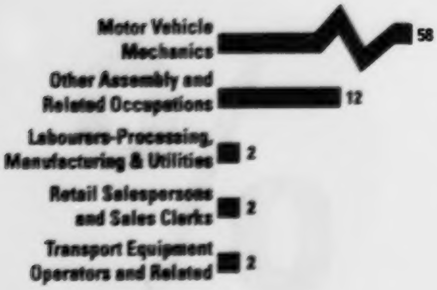
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

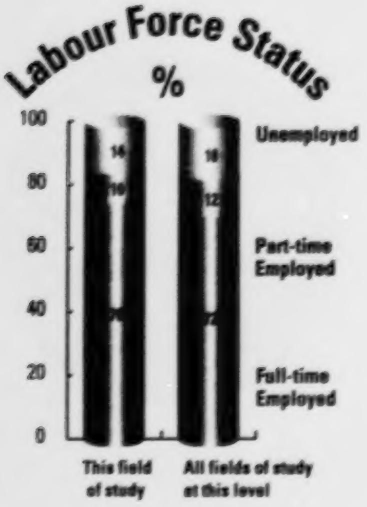
Auto Body Repair

Trade/Vocational (8 months)

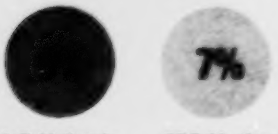
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes training in repairing automobile and truck bodies.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	65%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	50%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	26%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition for work with trade/vocational graduates in auto mechanics and heavy equipment mechanics, as well as community college graduates in mechanical engineering.
- Graduates usually found work as body shop workers in body shops or automobile dealerships.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement of these graduates among automobile mechanic and other trades and primary occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 27% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 2% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 99% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was a low unemployment rate compared to the average for other trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T314, T313, T315, C315
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 732

T312

Latest Available Statistics

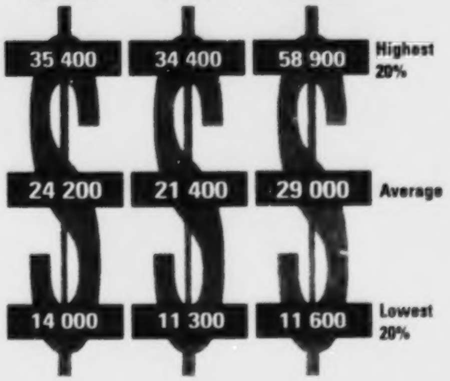
- In 1997, 545 students received a trade/vocational certificate in auto body repair. This reflects an increase of 37% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of auto body repair graduates remained constant (450) over the 1987-1993 period, grew by 58% over the 1993-1995 period, declined by 37% between 1995 and 1996 and rose by 23% between 1996 and 1997.
- In 1997, 2% of these graduates were women, the same percentage as ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as auto body repairers in the retail trade sector than when looking for motor vehicle assembly jobs in the manufacturing sector. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the retail trade and public transit and other transportation sectors of the economy, which are expected to have above-average growth over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	35 400	34 400	58 900
Average	24 200	21 400	29 000
Lowest 20%	14 000	11 300	11 600

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

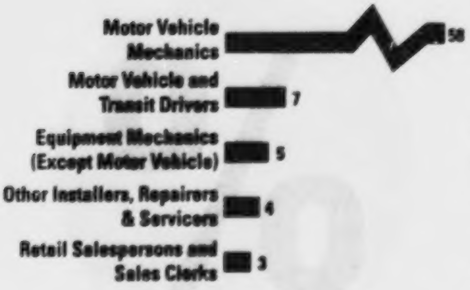
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

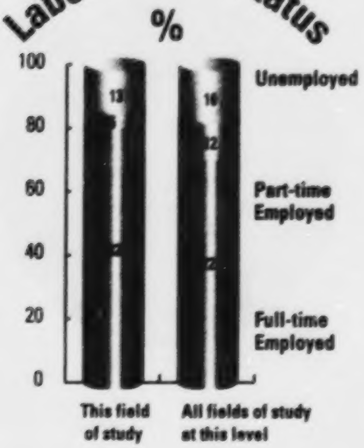
Auto Mechanic

Trade/Vocational (7 months)

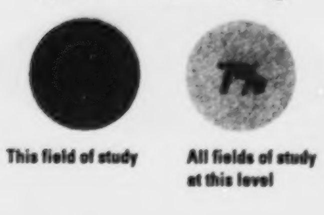
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes automobile electrical systems, transmissions, brakes, diagnostic mechanical equipment, front-end mechanics, and tire repair and servicing.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	68%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	59%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition for work with trade/vocational graduates in auto body repair and heavy equipment mechanics, as well as community college graduates in mechanical engineering.
- Graduates usually found work as mechanics in mechanical shops or for automobile dealerships.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. However, some graduates who were working as automobile mechanics two years after graduation were working as industrial mechanics, truck drivers or heavy equipment mechanics five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 9% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 27% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 2% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T314, T315, C315
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 732

T313

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 82% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was a low unemployment rate compared to the average for other trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,795 students received a trade/vocational certificate in auto mechanics. This reflects an increase of 51% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of auto mechanic graduates grew about 10% per year between 1987 and 1991, then increased 8% per year until 1995. The number of these graduates has fallen 18% since 1995.
- In 1997, 7% of these graduates were women, compared to 2% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as motor vehicle mechanics in the public transit and other transportation sector than in the retail trade or manufacturing sectors. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that the public transit sector of the economy, is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

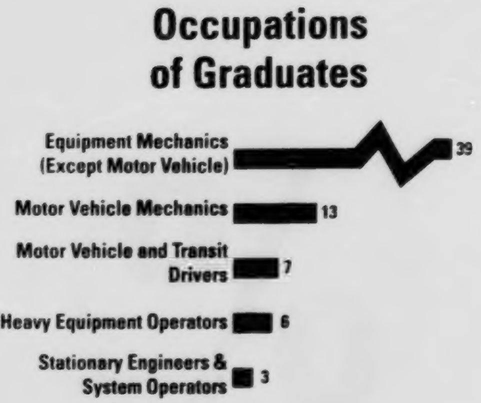
Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	37 600	37 300	46 700
Average	23 600	20 800	29 000
Lowest 20%	14 600	10 900	15 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

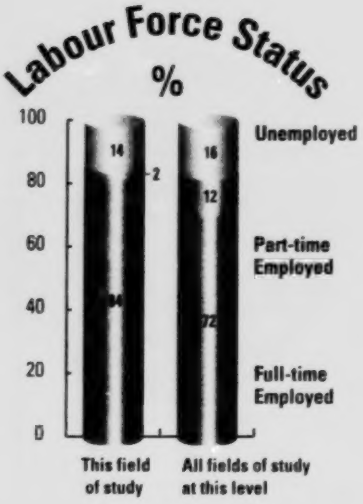
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

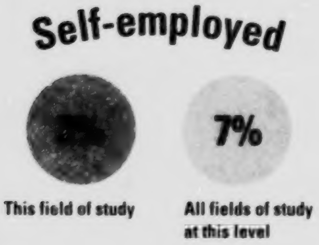
Heavy Equipment Mechanic
Trade/Vocational (8 months)



Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed

Program of Study

This program includes training in the operation and mechanics of heavy equipment such as cranes, bulldozers and forestry equipment.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	81%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	62%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition with community college graduates in mechanical engineering for positions as heavy equipment mechanics. They are also in competition for work with trade/vocational graduates in auto mechanics.
- Graduates usually found work as crane operators, mechanics in their field or auto mechanics. They worked in a sawmill, on a construction site or in the machinery manufacturing industry.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Some graduates whose occupation two years after graduation was construction millwright or industrial mechanic were working as machinists five years after graduation. Alternatively, graduates whose occupation was heavy equipment mechanic were often working as construction millwrights, industrial mechanics or as truck drivers five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 24% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned about the same as similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 23% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T313, T315, T362, C315, C362
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 731

T314

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 84% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was a low unemployment rate compared to the average for other trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

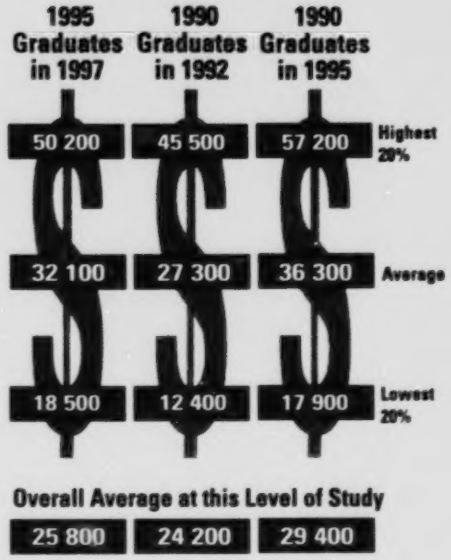
- In 1997, 1,785 students received a trade/vocational certificate in heavy equipment mechanics. This reflects little or no change in the number of graduates from 1987 to 1997, compared to a 26% decrease for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of heavy equipment mechanical graduates grew consistently (an average of 3% per year) over the entire 1987-1995 period. The number of these graduates has since declined by 18%.
- In 1997, 11% of these graduates were women, compared to 4% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as heavy equipment mechanics or operators in the construction or public transit sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 200	45 500	57 200
Average	32 100	27 300	36 300
Lowest 20%	18 500	12 400	17 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

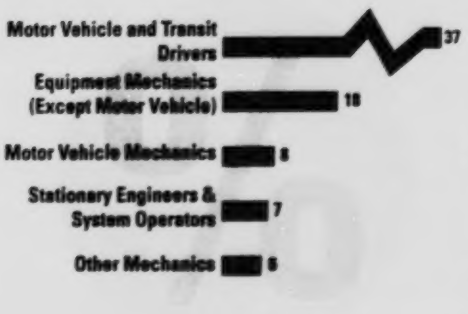
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Mechanical Engineering Technologies - Other

Trade/Vocational (7 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

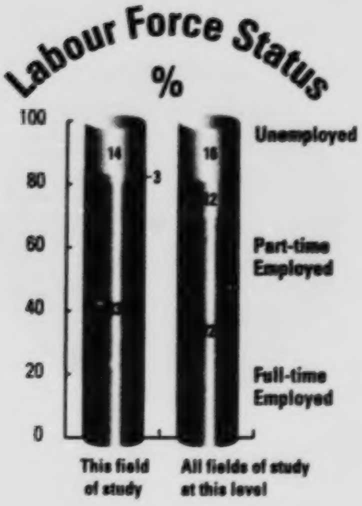
This program includes training in aircraft, marine and agricultural equipment mechanics, and in hydraulics.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and the sciences. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	67%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	8%



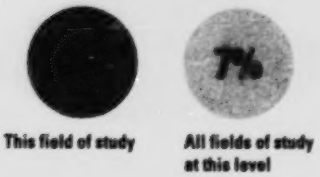
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as trade/vocational graduates in automobile mechanics, heavy equipment mechanics, transportation technologies and manufacturing technologies, and community college graduates in other mechanical engineering, and manufacturing and industrial technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as truck drivers or mechanics in the transportation industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement of graduates between construction millwright/industrial mechanic and heavy equipment mechanic jobs. Some of these graduates whose occupation two years after graduation was motor vehicle mechanic were working as heavy equipment mechanics or truck drivers by five years after graduation. However, the majority of these graduates whose occupation was aircraft mechanic were still working in this occupation five years after graduation.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T313, T314, C315, C302, U310
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 741, 731, 732, 733

T315

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 33% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 5% more than community college graduates in mechanical engineering. After five years, they earned 23% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 83% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was a low unemployment rate compared to the average for other trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates in similar programs were: 8% at the community college level; and 2% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,245 students received a trade/vocational certificate in other mechanical engineering technologies. This reflects a decrease of 43% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. This decline in the number of these engineering graduates was consistent over the 1987-1997 period.
- In 1997, 13% of these graduates were women, compared to 3% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as stationary engineers and power station operators, and public transit and construction drivers. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the public transit, construction and machinery sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	54 400	50 500	57 300
Average	34 300	30 400	36 100
Lowest 20%	19 100	13 400	19 700

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

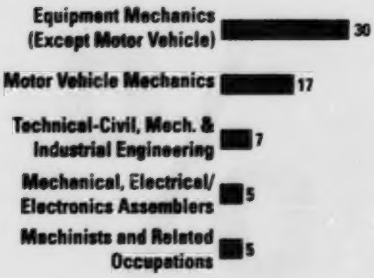
Work Prospects

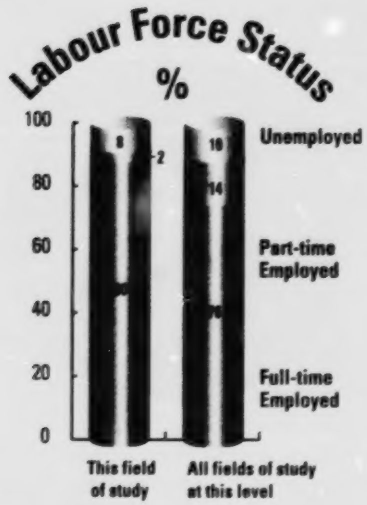
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

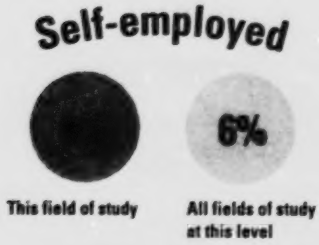
Mechanical Engineering Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes repairs to agricultural equipment, aircraft engines, automobiles, marine equipment, heavy equipment and light machinery, as well as auto body work.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Ontario and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have completed high school and be proficient in English (French), mathematics and physics. Courses in chemistry, mechanical drafting, stationary equipment and welding are also sometimes required. Most colleges require an aptitude test in mathematics and an interview. Some institutions also require the applicant to be a recognized apprentice or to have worked in the field.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	64%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in transportation engineering technologies, as well as trade/vocational graduates in mechanical engineering, welding, auto mechanics, auto body repair, machining and heavy equipment mechanics.
- Graduates usually found work as transportation equipment and machinery mechanics, automobile mechanics or mechanical assemblers. They worked in a garage, a machinery and equipment repair shop, the air transport industry or the aircraft and aircraft parts industry, or for an automobile dealership.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as aircraft mechanic, stationary engineer, construction millwright, motor vehicle mechanic, mechanical engineering technologist and heavy equipment mechanic. For example, many graduates who were working as construction millwrights two years after graduation were working as heavy equipment mechanics by five years after graduation. However, relatively few aircraft mechanics, mechanical engineering technologists or motor vehicle mechanics changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T313, T314, T315, T362, C362
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 223, 731, 732, 733, 948

C315

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 18% more than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 5% less than trade/vocational graduates in mechanical engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 15% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 14% at the trade/vocational level; and 2% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,570 students received a college diploma in mechanical engineering technologies. This reflects an increase of 5% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. All of the increase in the number of mechanical engineering technology graduates occurred between 1991 and 1997.
- In 1997, 6% of these graduates were women, compared to 4% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as construction millwrights, heavy duty equipment mechanics and elevator constructors and mechanics in the construction, wholesale trade and machinery sectors, which are expected to grow at an above-average rate over the 1999-2004 period. Conversely, employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the air transportation, motor vehicle and public transportation sectors, as employment growth is expected to weaken in these sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 500	45 000	54 900
Average	32 200	29 800	36 800
Lowest 20%	17 200	16 900	20 600
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

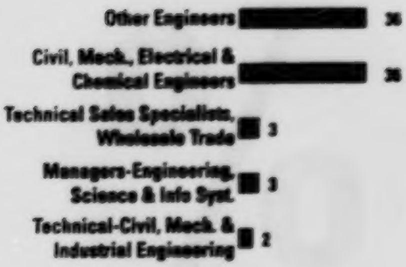
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

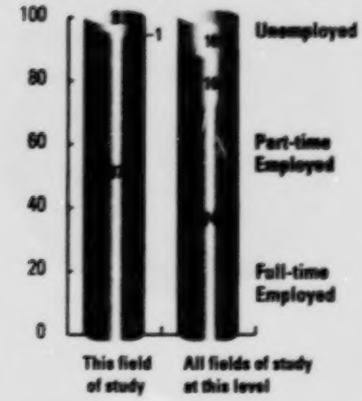
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Mechanical Engineering
Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

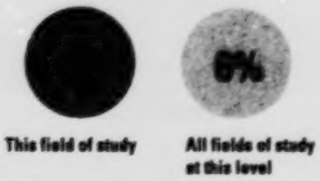
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program covers a number of specializations including the design of manufacturing processes and energy conservation techniques.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with very high marks. Enrollment is limited. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies in science with high marks in mathematics, physics and chemistry.

[illegible]

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	84%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	15%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	18%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as recent master's graduates in this field and recent community college or trade/vocational graduates in mechanical engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers in mechanical engineering or in another field. They worked for engineering firms, the aeronautics industry or the automobile industry.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this occupational movement occurred among the various engineering disciplines, management, and technologist and technician occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 20% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the highest paid of all engineering bachelor's graduates. They earned 10% less than those with a similar master's degree but 29% more than community college graduates in mechanical engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 13% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M316, C315, T315
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

U316

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 97% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 2% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for all engineering graduates at the bachelor's level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 6% at the master's level; and 8% at the community college level.

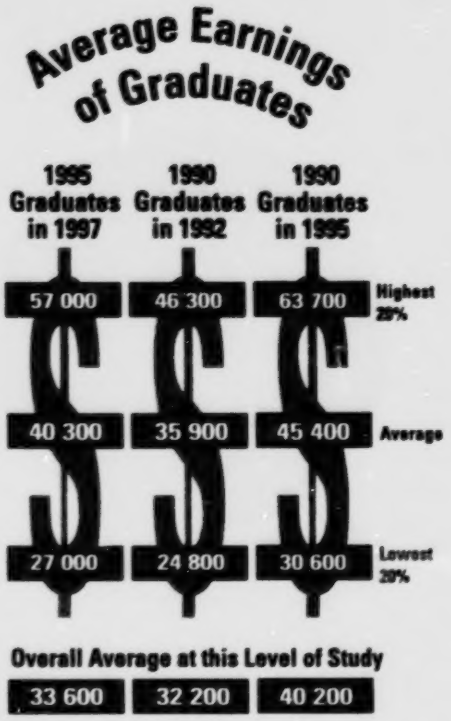
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,865 students received an undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering. This reflects a decrease of 5% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The decrease in the number of mechanical engineering graduates was concentrated in the 1987-1989 and 1995-1997 periods.
- In 1997, 12% of these graduates were women, compared to 7% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as mechanical engineers in the professional services, machining and business services sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the federal government and aircraft manufacturing sectors.



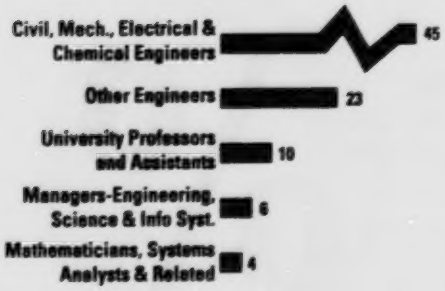
Work Prospects

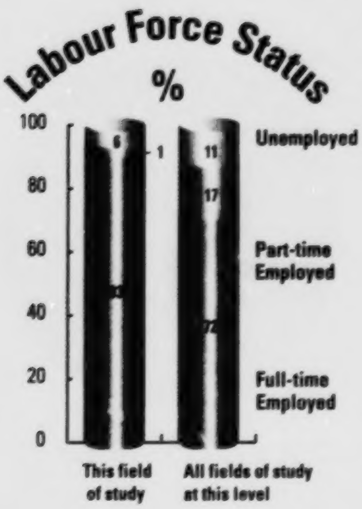
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

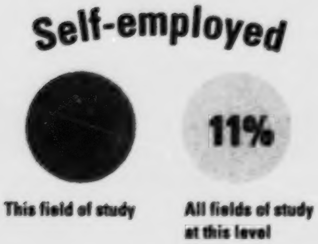
Mechanical Engineering

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes manufacturing engineering, applied thermodynamics, mechanical systems design and the design of feedback control systems.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in engineering. An interview, a graduate admissions test and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	86%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	44%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	36%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	10%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university engineering and computer science graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers in their own or another field, or as university professors. They worked for engineering firms, in education, or in machinery and equipment industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement between the various engineering occupations, teaching and computer related occupations. Few who were working as systems analysts or aerospace engineers changed occupations between the second and fifth years after graduation. However, many who were working as mechanical engineers two years after graduation, were working as engineering and information managers or in other engineering occupations by five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T315, C315, U316, U340, U350, U360, U370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

M316

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in engineering. They earned 10% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level, and 36% more than community college graduates in mechanical engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 2% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 87% of these graduates were in the labour force; 93% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the average unemployment rate for master's graduates in engineering. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 2% at the bachelor's level; and 8% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

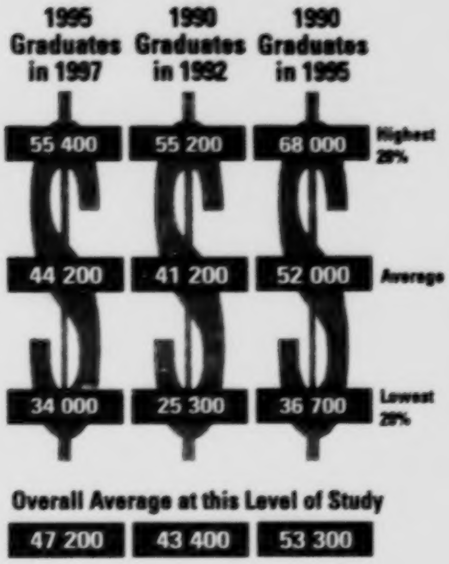
- In 1997, 315 students received a master's degree in mechanical engineering. This reflects an increase of 58% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Although the number of mechanical engineering graduates increased consistently between 1990 and 1994 the number has remained relatively constant since that time.
- In 1997, 17% of these graduates were women, compared to 8% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. Indications are that the competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as mechanical engineers in the professional services sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government, oil and gas, and aircraft manufacturing sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	55 400	55 200	68 000
Average	44 200	41 200	52 000
Lowest 20%	34 000	25 300	36 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

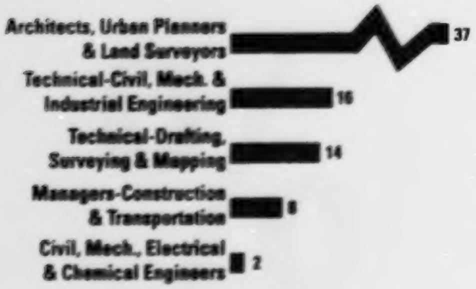
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Architecture

Undergraduate University (4 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes landscape design, city planning, the history and theory of architecture, and environmental protection.

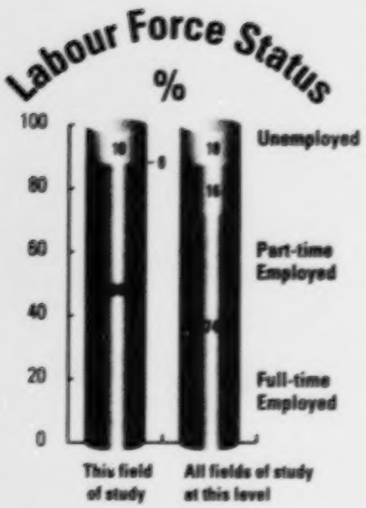
- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with very high marks. Enrollment is limited. Several institutions require students to have completed two years of university before being admitted to the program. In some cases a portfolio and a language proficiency test may be required. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies with high marks in mathematics, physics, biology and chemistry.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	88%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	73%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	25%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	16%

Labour Force Status



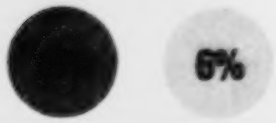
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in civil engineering technologies, surveying, architectural design and drafting; bachelor's graduates in planning and resources management; and master's graduates in architecture.
- Graduates usually found work as architects or drafting and architectural technologists for an engineering firm or in the residential building and development sector of the economy.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this job movement was between architect and architectural technologist and technician.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T334, T335, C331, C334, C350, U350
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 215

U330

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 2% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, they remained much lower paid than engineering graduates at the same level. They earned nearly the same salary as those with a master's degree in architecture and 10% more than similar college graduates. After five years, they earned 12% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 69% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 10% were unemployed, which was the average for all graduates at this level. However, this was the highest unemployment rate for all engineering graduates at the bachelor's level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 17% at the master's level; and 10% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

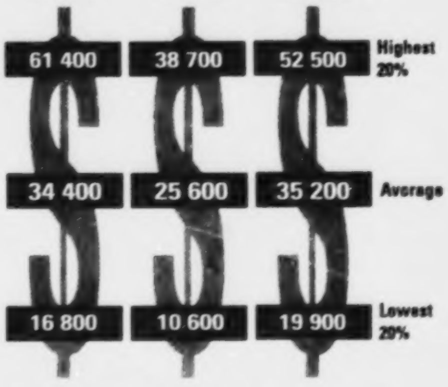
- In 1997, 600 students received an undergraduate degree in architecture. This reflects an increase of 16% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all university graduates at this level. Most of the increase in the number of architecture graduates occurred between 1987 and 1992. The number of these graduates remained relatively constant over the 1995-1997 period.
- In 1997, 37% of these graduates were women, compared to 30% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as construction managers, residential home builders and renovators and architects. Employment opportunities are expected to be the most plentiful in the construction sector and the least plentiful in the government sector of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	61 400	38 700	52 500
Average	34 400	25 600	35 200
Lowest 20%	16 800	10 600	19 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

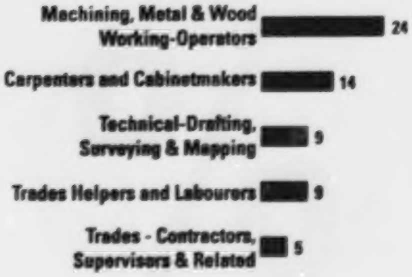
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Architectural and Construction Technologies - Other

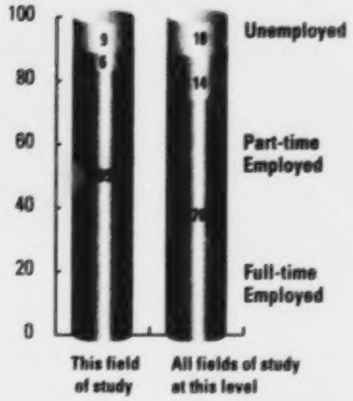
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates

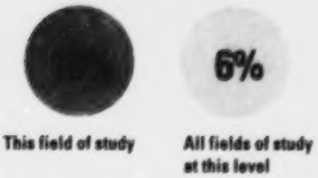


Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in masonry, drywall, heating and insulation, plumbing, construction-electrician work, metalworking, interior finishing, woodworking and carpentry, and welding.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have completed high school and be proficient in English (French), mathematics and science. Knowledge of drafting and electronics is an asset. Some colleges require an aptitude test and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	61%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	65%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	35%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	9%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in architectural design and drafting, survey technologies and civil engineering technologies, as well as trade/vocational graduates in architectural design and drafting, civil engineering technologies, construction technologies, welding and drafting.
- Graduates usually found work in the construction trades, working for construction or renovation companies.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among such occupations as drafting technologist, carpenter, architectural technologist, mechanical technologist, land surveyor, carpentry contractor and construction inspector.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 13% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 2% below the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T332, T362, C362, C334
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 951, 727, 225, 223, 728, 725

C331

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 10% were unemployed, which was the average for all community college graduates. This was also the average unemployment rate for community college graduates in engineering technologies. The corresponding rate for graduates from similar programs at the bachelor's level was 10% .

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,345 students received a college diploma in other architectural and construction technologies. This reflects an increase of 147% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. While this growth was consistent over the entire ten-year period almost two-thirds of the increase in these technology graduates occurred between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 10% of these graduates were women, compared to 7% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as machine tool operators, welders or carpenters in the machining and construction sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	49 100	43 500	47 500
Average	31 100	28 800	31 400
Lowest 20%	17 000	17 700	16 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

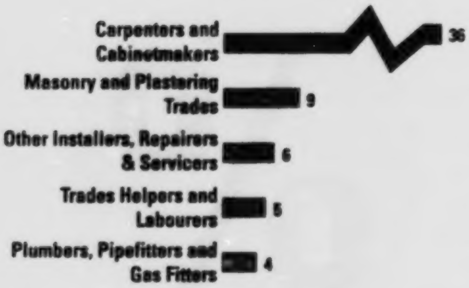
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

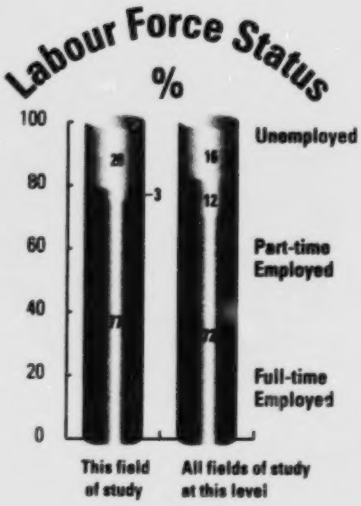
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

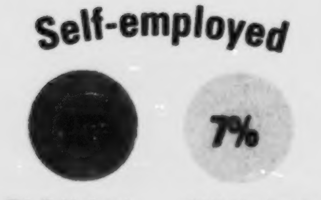
Construction Technologies

Trade/Vocational (8 months)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training in masonry, plastering, heating, insulation, plumbing, interior finishing, metalworking, woodworking and carpentry.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	74%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupation as other trade/vocational graduates in architecture, construction, electrical/electronic, industrial and civil engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as carpenters in residential construction or in manufacturing doors and windows.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Graduates whose jobs two years after graduation were as carpenters were working as technical wholesale trade specialists or construction trades helpers five years after graduation. Graduates whose occupation was construction trades helper were mostly working as cabinetmakers or heavy construction equipment supervisors by five years after graduation. However, the majority of graduates whose occupation was cabinetmaker, plumber or ironworker were still in these occupations five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 7% less than similar community college graduates. However, after five years, they earned 1% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C362, T362, C334, T315, C350, C331
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 727, 725, 728, 729

T332

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 94% of these graduates were in the labour force; 77% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 20% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than that for similar graduates from the community college level (10%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,055 students received a trade/vocational certificate in construction technologies. This reflects a decrease of 17% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The majority of this decrease in construction technology graduates occurred over the 1994-1997 period.
- In 1997, 12% of these graduates were women, compared to 8% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as cabinetmakers or construction managers as opposed to carpenters in the furniture and wood products manufacturing sector. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the construction sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	47 000	40 600	49 100
Average	29 000	24 700	29 800
Lowest 20%	15 700	13 100	13 600
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

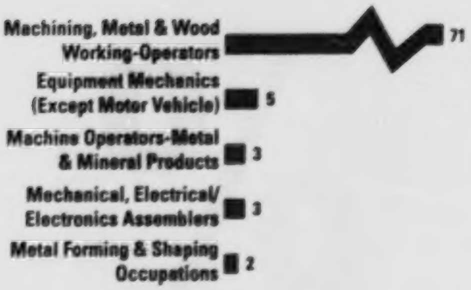
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Welding

Trade/Vocational (8 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes training in pipeline, structural steel and shipyard welding.

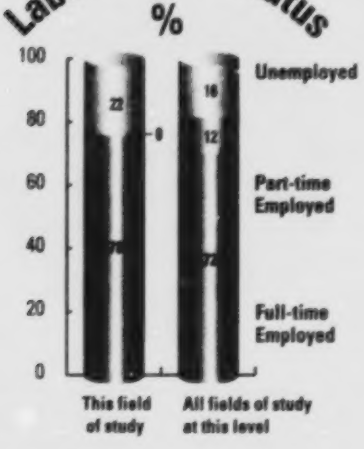
- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	67%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	25%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	8%

Labour Force Status



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

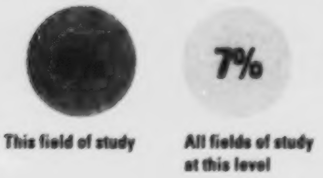
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study find there is very little competition from other graduates for welder positions.
- Graduates usually found work as welders in repair shops, in metallurgy and in ornamental ironwork.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Many graduates whose jobs two years after graduation were as construction millwrights or structural metal erectors were working as welders five years after graduation. However, relatively few graduates who were working as welders had changed occupations five years after graduation. Those who did change became ironworkers or steam fitters and pipefitters.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 24% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 1% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 17% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T381, T315, T332, T383
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 725

T333

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 78% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 22% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was the highest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,155 students received a trade/vocational certificate in welding. This reflects a decrease of 26% from 1987 to 1997, the same decrease as for all trade/vocational graduates. All of the decline in the number of welding graduates occurred prior to 1990. Since then the number of these graduates has remained relatively constant.
- In 1997, 8% of these graduates were women, compared to 2% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide average.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as welders, machine tool operators and construction millwrights since these occupations are concentrated in the construction and machinery sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the manufacturing and transportation sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	56 500	45 900	58 600
Average	32 100	26 900	34 400
Lowest 20%	17 500	13 100	17 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

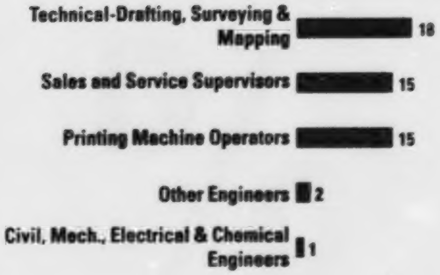
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

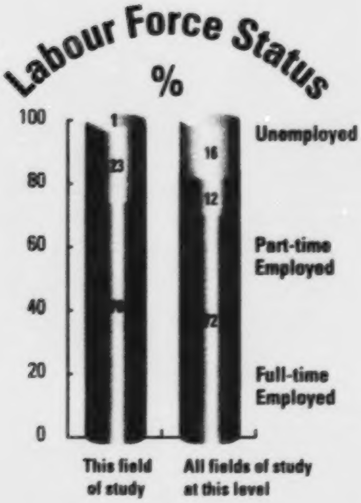
Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies

Trade/Vocational (9 months)

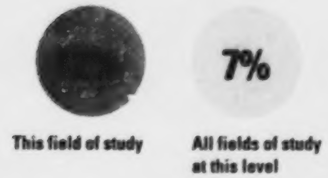
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes study of the principles of architectural drafting, architectural art, civil and structural technology, and layout design.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and physics. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	42%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	82%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	21%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	73%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are often in competition for positions with other community college graduates in architectural design and civil and industrial engineering technologies, as well as graphic and audio-visual graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as architectural design technicians. They entered all sorts of occupations, including salesperson, cashier, cleaner, freight handler and printer.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 24% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 30% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 53% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T332, C334, C350
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 225, 223

T334

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, all of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 1% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was by far the lowest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was much lower than for community college graduates in architectural design and drafting technologies (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 210 students received a trade/vocational certificate in architectural design and drafting technologies. This reflects an increase of 9% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a 26% decrease for all trade/vocational graduates. The majority of the growth in the number of architecture and drafting graduates occurred over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 38% of these graduates were women, compared to 16% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as civil engineering technologists and technicians and construction estimators. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the construction and professional services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
23 600	40 000	66 100	**Highest 20%**
19 500	25 900	45 000	**Average**
13 700	12 000	27 000	**Lowest 20%**

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

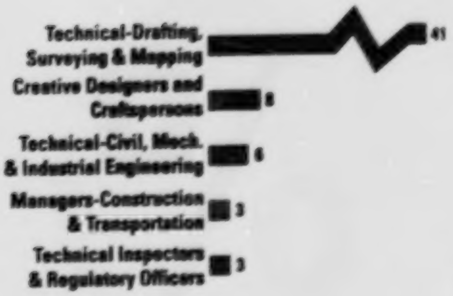
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

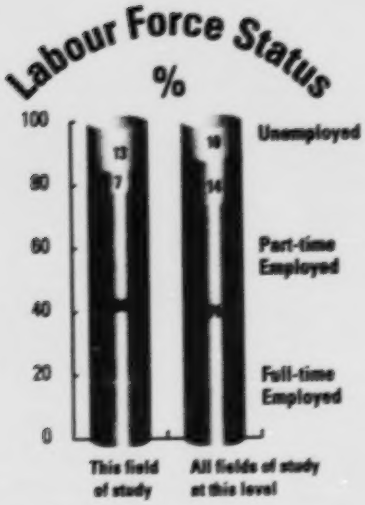
Architectural Design and Drafting Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 or 3 years)

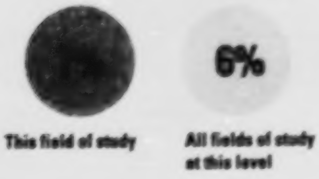
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in architectural and structural drafting, architectural art, civil and structural technologies, drafting and layout design.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.
- In New Brunswick, architectural design/drafting technologies are part of the civil engineering technologies program.
- A technician's certificate requires two years of study and a technologist's certificate requires three years.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and be proficient in English (French), mathematics and science.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	61%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	47%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	35%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in surveying, civil engineering technologies, other architectural and construction technologies, and industrial technologies; recent university graduates in architecture, planning and resource management, and geography; and trade/vocational graduates in architectural design and drafting, civil engineering technologies and drafting technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as designers and worked for an architectural or engineering firm.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as drafting technologist, architectural technologist, construction inspector and construction manager. For example, many graduates who were working as architectural technologists two years after graduation were working as construction managers by five years after graduation and many construction managers became property administrators.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T362, C362, C350, C331, T334
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 225, 223

C334

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 2% more than all community college graduates. They were the lowest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 31% more than trade/vocational graduates in architectural design and drafting technologies. After five years, they earned 11% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 80% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for trade/vocational graduates in architectural design and drafting technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 985 students received a college diploma in architectural design and drafting technologies. This reflects an increase of 39% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Most of the increase in the number of architectural design and drafting technology graduates occurred between 1989 and 1994 after which the number of graduates remained relatively constant.
- In 1997, 31% of these graduates were women, compared to 25% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	47 000	38 000	41 600
Average	28 100	24 000	28 300
Lowest 20%	17 100	12 700	17 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as architectural, drafting and industrial design technologists in the construction and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

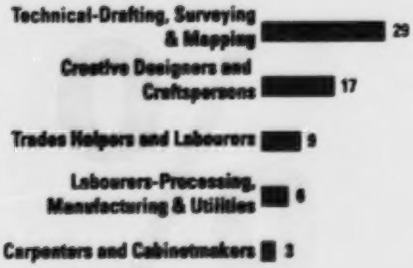
Work Prospects

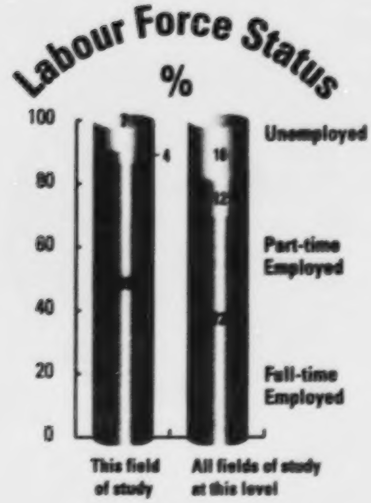
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Drafting Technologies

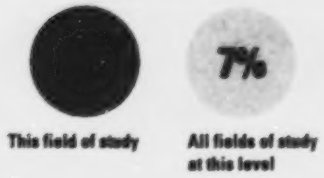
Trade/Vocational (7 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes engineering design and drafting, cartography and mechanical drafting.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	69%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	42%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	38%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in architectural design and drafting, construction technologies and graphic and audio-visual arts, as well as community college graduates in architectural design and drafting, civil engineering technologies, industrial engineering technologies, and graphic and audio-visual arts.
- Graduates usually found work as architectural drafters. They also worked for advertising, architectural or engineering firms.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 1% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 7% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 6% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 89% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C362, C334, T362, C350, C370, C720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 225

T335

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 275 students received a trade/vocational certificate in drafting technologies. This reflects a decrease of 49% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. There was a slight increase in the number of drafting technology graduates between 1992 and 1995, after which the decline in the number of these graduates continued.
- In 1997, 27% of these graduates were women, compared to 21% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as drafting technicians in the professional services sector of the economy, where employment is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
33 500	34 300	44 200	Highest 20%
26 000	21 800	27 800	Average
15 500	10 900	15 100	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

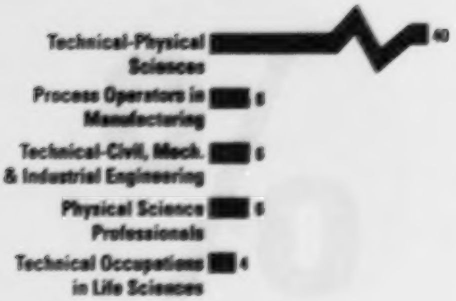
Work Prospects

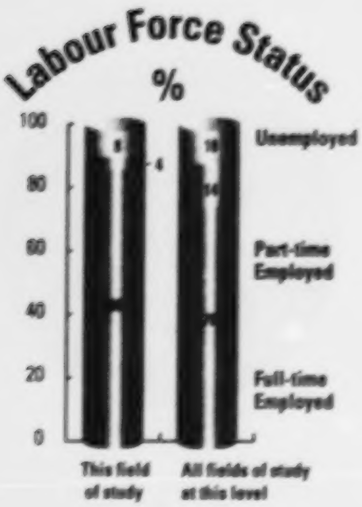
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

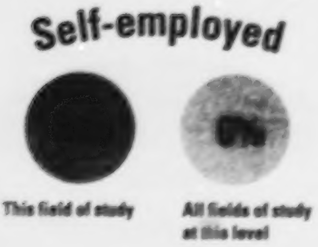
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Chemical Engineering Technologies
Career Program, Community College (3 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes chemical engineering, biochemistry, and industrial chemical (textiles/plastics) and photographic chemical technologies.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry and English (French). Some colleges require applicants to take aptitude tests in mathematics and English (French).

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	73%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	49%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	35%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in medical laboratory technologies, as well as recent university graduates in chemical engineering, other engineering, and chemistry.
- Graduates usually found work as applied chemical technologists or technicians, or chemical process operators, and worked for a technical or scientific organization or in non-ferrous materials foundries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as applied chemical technologist, chemist, industrial/manufacturing engineering technologist, medical laboratory technician and biological technologist/technician. For example, many graduates who were working as applied chemical technologists or industrial/manufacturing engineering technologists two years after graduation were working as chemists or systems analysts by five years after graduation. However, relatively few medical laboratory technicians or chemists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U710, U620, C550, U370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 221

C340

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 26% less than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 16% above the average for all community college graduates.

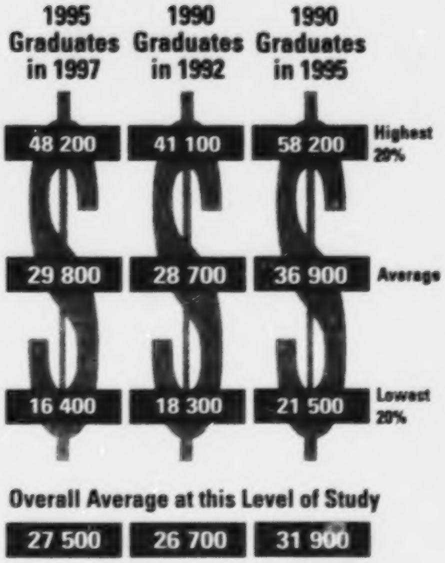
Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 88% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than for similar graduates at the bachelor's level (10%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 950 students received a college diploma in chemical engineering technologies. This reflects an increase of 23% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of chemical engineering technology graduates decreased every year between 1987 and 1992, but increased by 40% between 1996 and 1997.
- In 1997, 49% of these graduates were women, compared to 40% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as chemical process operators, pulp control operators, and paper-making and coating-control operators in the paper products manufacturing sector, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities in the chemical manufacturing and oil and gas sectors are expected to be limited.

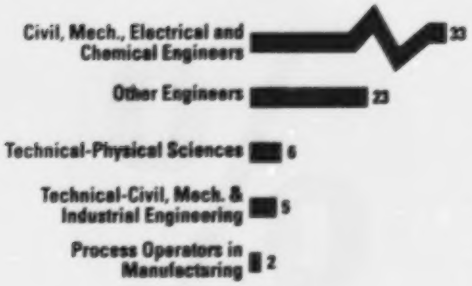
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

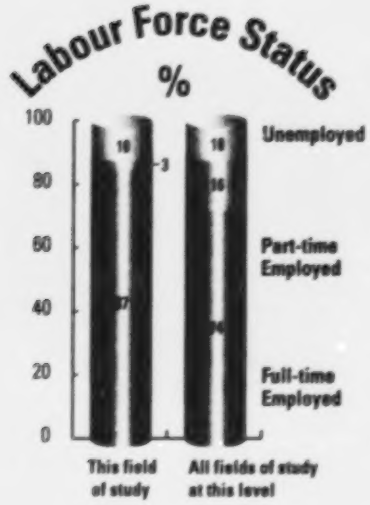
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Chemical Engineering
Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

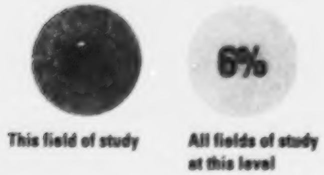
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes petrochemical engineering, polymer chemical engineering, and pulp and paper engineering.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with good marks in mathematics, chemistry and physics. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies in science. Enrollment is strictly limited. Some universities give preference to applicants who have completed one or two years of undergraduate studies. An interview is also often required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	88%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	97%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	55%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	10%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other university engineering graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers in the chemical or other engineering fields. They worked for engineering firms, in the chemical industry or in the pulp and paper industry.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of the job movement was among the various engineering disciplines, management, and technologist and technician occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 20% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the highest paid of all engineering graduates at this level. They earned 15% less than those with a master's degree in chemical engineering and 26% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 15% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M340, U370, C370, C380, T381
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

U340

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 87% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 10% were unemployed, which was the average for all graduates at this level. However, this was the highest unemployment rate for all engineering graduates at the bachelor's level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 9% at the master's level; and 8% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

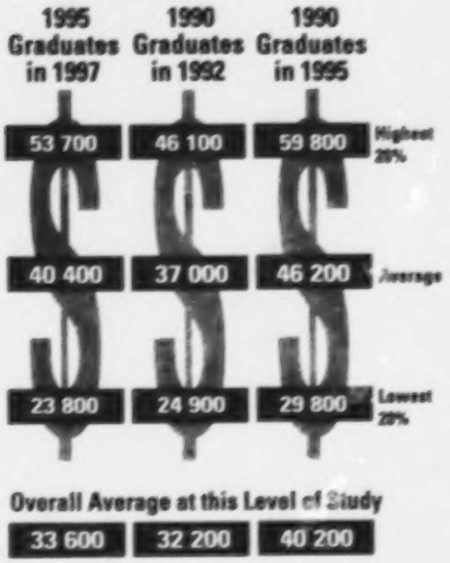
- In 1997, 745 students received an undergraduate degree in chemical engineering. This reflects a decrease of 7% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all university graduates at this level. The number of chemical engineering graduates declined at a rate of 5.5% per year over the 1987-1991 period. Since that time, the number of these graduates has increased at an annual rate of 3.2%.
- In 1997, 42% of these graduates were women, compared to 25% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as chemical engineers, applied chemical technologists, and industrial and manufacturing engineers. Employment opportunities are expected to be the most plentiful in the business and professional services sectors of the economy and the least plentiful in the federal government.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Work Prospects

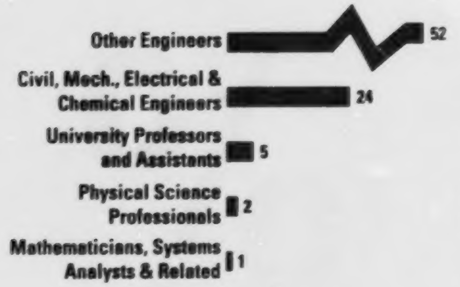
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

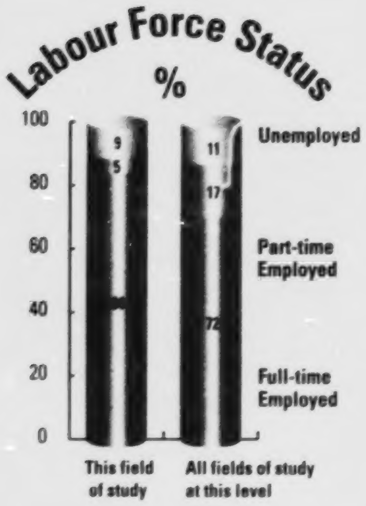
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

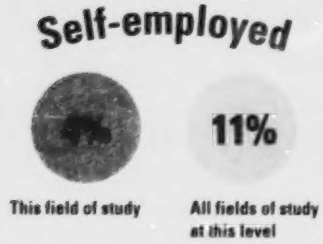
Chemical Engineering

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes petrochemical engineering, polymer chemical engineering, and pulp and paper chemical engineering.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in engineering. An interview, letters of recommendation and a graduate admissions test are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**78%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**87%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**67%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**28%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**16%**	**27%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university engineering and computer science graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers, although not necessarily in their own field. They worked for engineering firms, in the pulp and paper industry, and in other chemical industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various engineering occupations, community college teaching and management occupations in engineering.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 1% more than all graduates at the master's level. They earned the average for all master's graduates in engineering. They earned 18% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level, and 61% more than community college graduates in chemical engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 2% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C340, U316, U340, U350, U360, U370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

M340

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 86% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 9% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. However, this was one of the highest unemployment rates for master's graduates in engineering. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 10% at the bachelor's level; and 8% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 175 students received a master's degree in chemical engineering. This reflects an increase of 25% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. This long-run trend of growth in the number of chemical engineering graduates reversed over the 1995-1997 period, with the number of graduates declining by 10%.
- In 1997, 39% of these graduates were women, compared to 19% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as chemical engineers in the professional services sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	71 400	56 300	71 900
Average	47 900	41 300	52 200
Lowest 20%	32 300	24 000	36 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

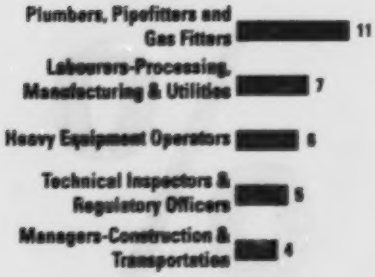
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

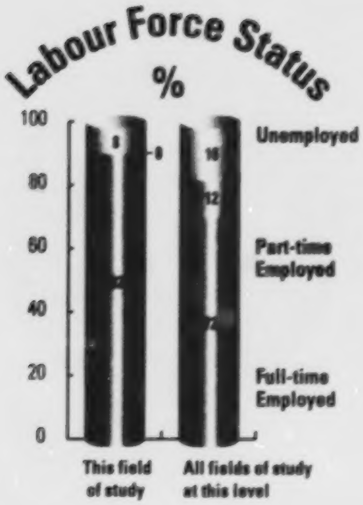
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

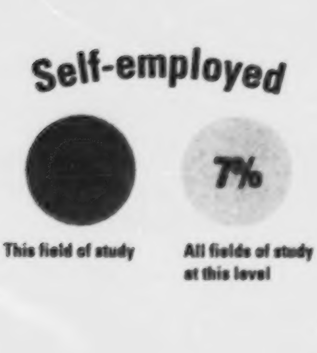
Civil Engineering Technologies

Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training in road construction, pipeline technologies and bridge construction.

- The program is offered in every province except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and the sciences. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	98%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	40%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in transportation, electrical/electronic engineering, and construction technologies, as well as community college graduates in transportation, civil and electrical/electronic engineering and architecture and construction technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as transportation supervisors (especially in air transportation), cleaners or plumbers, or at construction sites.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There was considerable movement between drafting technologist/technician and civil engineering technology occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 44% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 22% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 31% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C334, C350, C370, C720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 225, 223

T350

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 92% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 15% at the community college level; and 6% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 105 students received a trade/vocational certificate in civil engineering technologies. This reflects an increase of 3% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. Most of the growth in the number of these engineering graduates occurred over the 1992-1995 period, after which the numbers declined.
- In 1997, 18% of these graduates were women, whereas ten years earlier none were women.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as civil engineering technologists and technicians, and pipefitters. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the construction and professional services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 700	47 100	52 600
Average	37 300	30 600	38 700
Lowest 20%	20 800	19 400	28 400
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

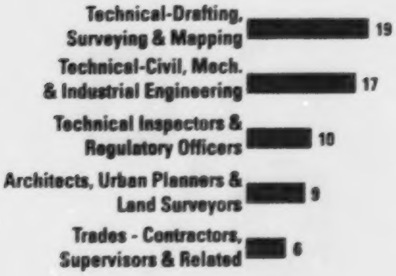
Work Prospects

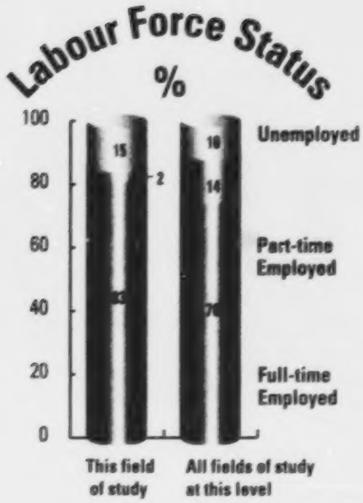
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

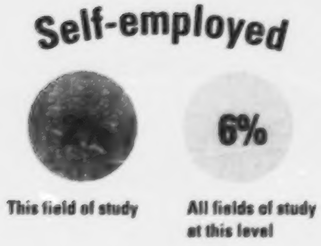
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Civil Engineering Technologies
Career Program, Community College (2 or 3 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes civil, structural and municipal engineering.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.
- In New Brunswick, the civil technologies program includes architectural design/drafting.
- A technician's certificate usually requires two years of study and a technologist's diploma requires three years.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, physics and English (French). Drafting courses are an asset. Some colleges require a mathematics aptitude test and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	59%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	50%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in other architectural and construction technologies, surveying, architectural design and drafting technologies, and industrial, mechanical and electrical/electronic engineering technologies; recent university graduates in civil and electrical/electronic engineering; and trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering, architectural design and drafting, and civil engineering, drafting and construction technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as technicians in architectural design and drafting or civil engineering. They worked for an engineering firm or service, or for a municipal government.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as drafting technologist, construction inspector, land surveyor and technologist, civil engineering technologist and construction manager. For example, many graduates who were working as drafting technologists two

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T362, C362, C334, U316, T350
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 223

C350

years after graduation were working as engineering inspectors or industrial or manufacturing technologists five years after graduation. However, relatively few land surveyors and technologists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

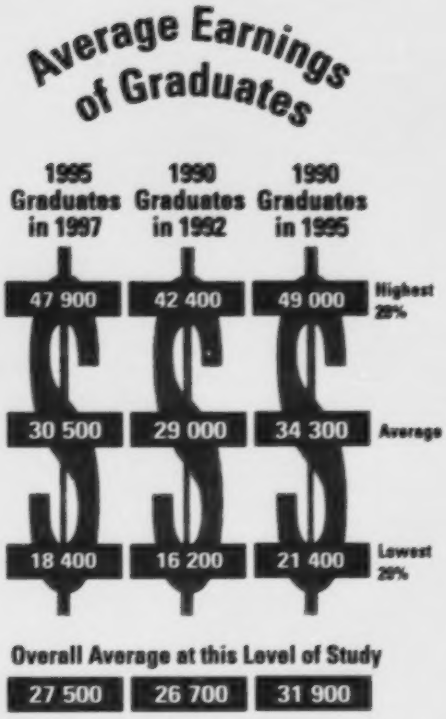
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 19% less than similar graduates at the bachelor's level and 18% less than trade/vocational graduates in civil engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 7% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 83% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in engineering technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 8% at the trade/vocational level; and 6% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,045 students received a college diploma in civil engineering technologies. This reflects an increase of 54% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Most of the increase in the number of civil engineering technology graduates occurred between 1988 and 1994 with little or no growth occurring between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 14% of these graduates were women, compared to 9% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as contractors and supervisors in construction trades and as technical inspectors and regulatory officers working in the government sector of the economy.

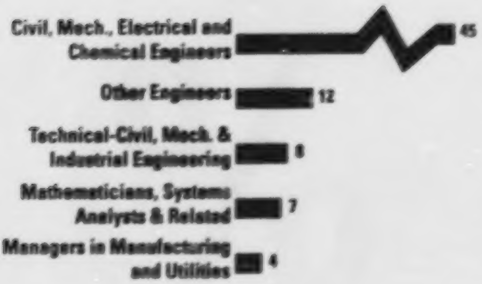
Work Prospects

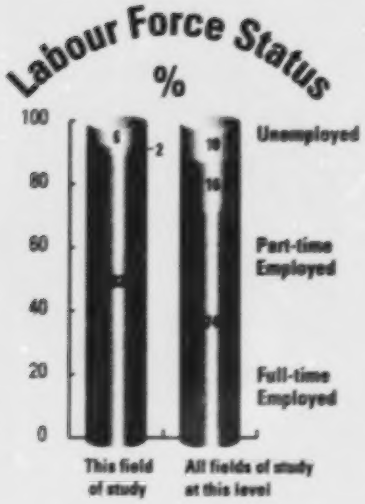
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

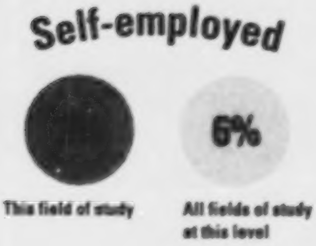
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Civil Engineering
Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes structural engineering, geotechnical engineering, hydraulic engineering, transportation engineering and environmental engineering.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics and science. Enrollment is limited. Preference is given to students who have already completed one or two years of university. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies in science.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	58%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	21%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often compete with mechanical and electrical engineering graduates for their positions.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers in civil or other fields of engineering. They worked for an engineering firm or in the residential building and development sector.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this job movement was among the various engineering disciplines, management (construction), and technologist and technician occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 13% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, they were the lowest paid of all engineering graduates at this level. They earned 10% less than those with a similar master's degree and 19% more than community college graduates in civil engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 10% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M350, U370, C350, C331, C334
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

U350

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 86% of these graduates were in the labour force; 92% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for engineering graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained higher than for those with a master's degree in civil engineering (1%). It was much lower than for similar community college and trade/vocational graduates.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,410 students received an undergraduate degree in civil engineering. This reflects an increase of 15% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all university graduates at this level. Most of the increase in the number of civil engineering graduates occurred over the 1992-1997 period. The number of these graduates decreased by 4% between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 23% of these graduates were women, compared to 9% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as construction managers and civil engineers in the construction and professional services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for civil engineering technologists and technicians.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	54 900	46 700	59 300
Average	37 900	35 700	44 400
Lowest 20%	24 400	26 500	31 300
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

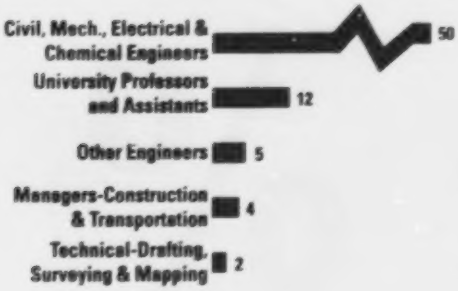
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

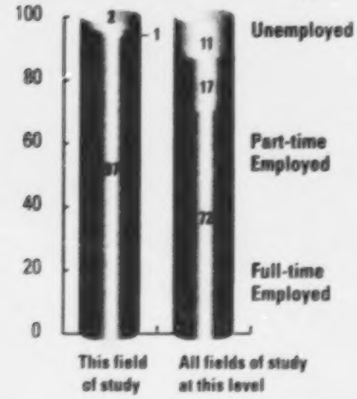
Civil Engineering
Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates

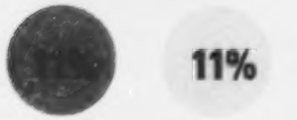


Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes geotechnical engineering, highway engineering, municipal engineering and construction project management.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in engineering. An interview, a graduate admissions test and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	74%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	19%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	14%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university engineering graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers for engineering firms, in the education sector, or in the highway and heavy construction sector of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various engineering occupations, community college teaching and management occupations in engineering.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were the lowest paid of all master's graduates in engineering. They earned 12% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level, and 39% more than community college graduates in civil engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 4% above the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C350, U316, U340, U350, U360, U370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

M350

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 97% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 1% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for master's graduates in engineering. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 6% at the bachelor's level; 15% at the community college level; and 8% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 390 students received a master's degree in civil engineering. This reflects an increase of 18% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of civil engineering graduates increased by 28% between 1992 and 1997 after decreasing by 8% between 1987 and 1992.
- In 1997, 25% of these graduates were women, compared to 7% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as civil engineers in the professional services sector and, to some extent, the construction sector. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

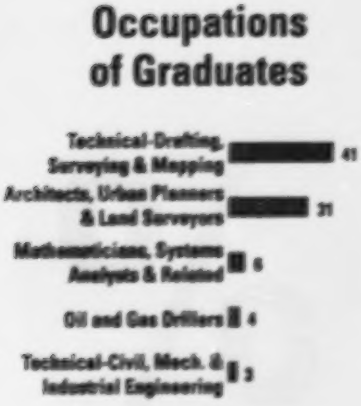
	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	65 900	63 700	88 600
Average	42 500	44 900	55 400
Lowest 20%	24 000	31 800	34 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

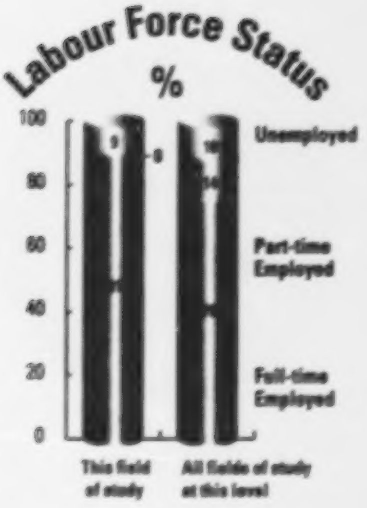
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Surveying

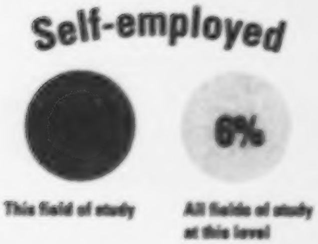
Career Program, Community College (2 years)



Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed

Program of Study

This program provides training in aerial, civil, hydrographic, seismic, gravity and magnetometer surveying.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and be proficient in English (French), mathematics, physics and drafting.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	72%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	73%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in civil engineering, other architectural and construction, and architectural design and drafting technologies; recent university graduates in civil engineering, architecture, geography, and planning and resource management; and trade/vocational graduates in architectural design and drafting, civil engineering and drafting technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as surveying technologists or technicians or as land surveyors. They worked in a technical services industry, for an engineering firm or in the forestry services industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as land surveyor and survey technologist, drafting technologist, construction inspector, civil engineering technologist and construction manager. For example, many graduates who were working as land surveyors two years after graduation were working as construction managers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few survey technologists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C334, C362, T362, C350, C720, C370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 225

C351

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 33% more than all community college graduates. They were the second highest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 16% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 91% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 9% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was also the average unemployment rate for community college graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 210 students received a college diploma in surveying. This reflects an increase of 9% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of surveying graduates grew by 9.5% per year between 1989 and 1991, after which it declined by 10.3% per year until 1994. Between 1994 and 1997 the number of graduates increased by 26.3% per year.
- In 1997, 13% of these graduates were women, compared to 7% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide average.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as land surveyors in the professional services, local government and construction sectors. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for survey technologists and technicians, especially in the professional and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to experience slower employment growth over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	54 600	42 700	49 300
Average	36 600	32 100	37 000
Lowest 20%	23 900	20 200	24 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

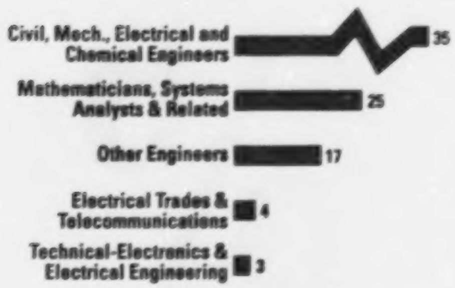
Work Prospects

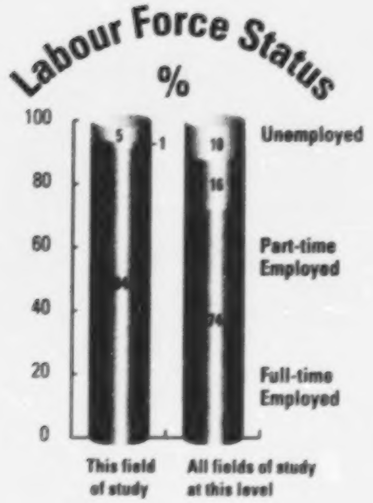
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

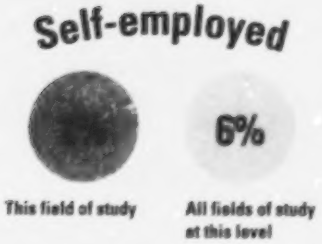
Electrical Engineering

Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes the design and development of electrical communications products and systems, power systems and computers. It also includes electrical and electronic circuits.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics and the sciences. Enrollment is limited. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies in science.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	82%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	96%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	16%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as master's graduates in this field, as well as community college or trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as electrical engineers, programmers or systems analysts, or engineers in a technical field. They worked in the electronic equipment and communications industry, for radio or television broadcasters, for computer companies or for engineering firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this job movement was among the various engineering disciplines, management, and the systems analyst, computer programmer and technologist and technician occupations.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M360, U370, C362, T362
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 25% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all engineering graduates at this level. They earned 20% less than those with a similar master's degree and 18% more than community college graduates in electrical engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 16% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 94% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for engineering graduates at this level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 2% at the master's level; 7% at the community college level; and 17% at the trade/vocational level.

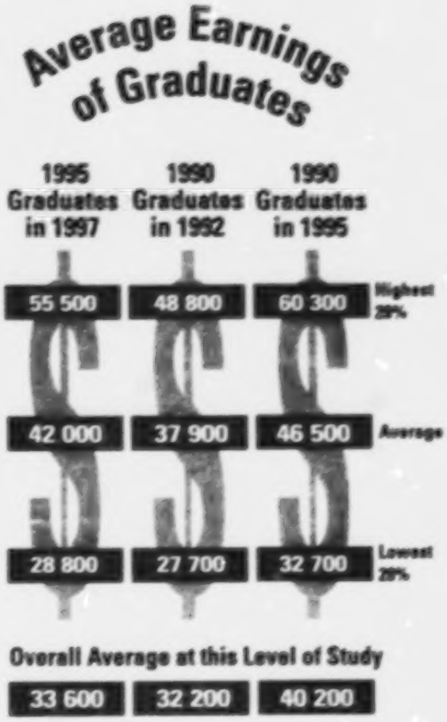
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,885 students received an undergraduate degree in electrical engineering. This reflects a decrease of 21% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all university graduates at this level. Most of the decrease in electrical/electronic engineering graduates occurred over the 1987-1992 period. The number of these graduates remained relatively constant between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 13% of these graduates were women, compared to 7% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electrical/electronic engineers in the electrical/electronic products manufacturing, professional services and telecommunications sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the aircraft manufacturing and federal government sectors.



Work Prospects

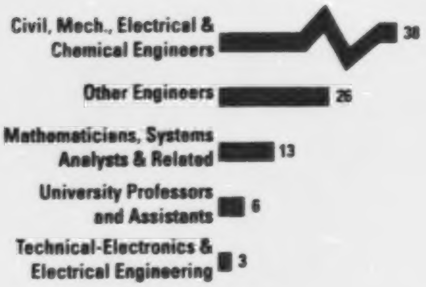
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Electrical Engineering

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

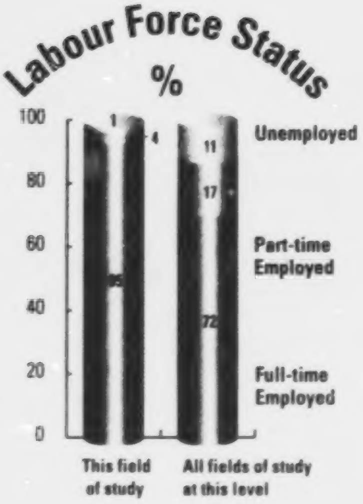
This program includes digital and analogue electronic systems, microwave circuits, integrated circuit design and fabrication, control systems, power systems and data communications systems.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in engineering. An interview, a graduate admissions test and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**84%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**96%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**41%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**23%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**20%**	**27%**



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university engineering and computer science graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers in their own or another field. Some worked as programmers or systems analysts. They worked for electronic equipment companies or for broadcasting or telecommunications firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as electrical/electronic engineer, systems analyst, information and engineering manager, computer engineer and teacher/professor, at the various levels. Many who were working as computer engineers two years after graduation were working as engineering and information managers, electrical/electronic engineers or systems analysts by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were systems analysts two years after graduation changed occupations between the second and fifth years after graduation.

Self-employed

5%	11%
This field of study	**All fields of study at this level**

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T362, C362, U360, U370, U720, M720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

M360

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were the highest paid of all master's graduates in engineering. They earned 24% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level, and 51% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 3% above the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 95% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 2% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in engineering. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 5% at the bachelor's level; 7% at the community college level; and 17% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 495 students received a master's degree in electrical engineering. This reflects an increase of 32% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the increase in electrical engineering graduates occurred over the 1987-1992 period. The number of these graduates decreased by 8% between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 15% of these graduates were women, compared to 7% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	74 600	64 600	76 700
Average	52 200	45 600	55 000
Lowest 20%	33 900	32 500	35 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electrical/electronic engineers in the professional services, electrical/electronic products manufacturing, and telecommunications sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government sector of the economy.

Work Prospects

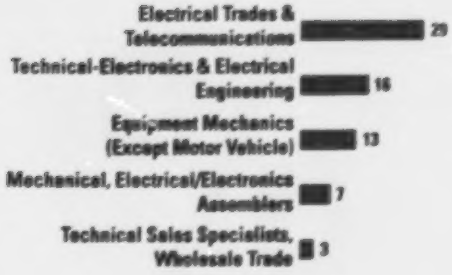
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

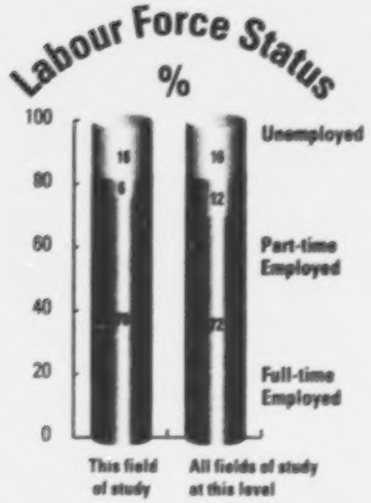
Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies

Trade/Vocational (9 months)

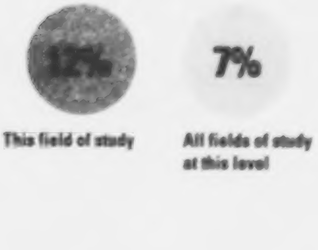
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in electrical technology, electronic technology, avionics, electric motors, marine electronics and microwave telecommunications.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and the sciences. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	67%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in manufacturing engineering and construction technologies, as well as community college graduates in electrical/electronic and industrial engineering, and instrumentation technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as technicians in their field. They worked in electronic equipment stores, in the electrical/electronic equipment manufacturing industry, for electrical contractors and even in food stores.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Many of these graduates whose occupation was electronic service technician two years after graduation were working as electrical/electronic engineering technologists and technicians by five years after graduation. Between the second and fifth years after graduation many graduates moved between occupations such as electrician, electrical/electronic technician, electronic service technician, electrical power line and cable worker and electrical/electronic assembler.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C362, C720, U360, C382, U720, C334
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 224, 948, 724

T362

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 15% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 14% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 10% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 78% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 16% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. However, this was one of the highest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 8% at the community college level; and 5% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,590 students received a trade/vocational certificate in electrical/electronic engineering technologies. This reflects a decrease of 12% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. After a large increase (74%) in the number of these engineering graduates between 1993 and 1994 the number declined, on average, by 7% per year.
- In 1997, 21% of these graduates were women, compared to 6% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electrical/electronic engineering technologists, electronic service technicians and industrial/aircraft technicians. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the business services and electrical/electronic products manufacturing sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	47 400	43 300	51 900
Average	28 500	26 400	32 300
Lowest 20%	14 800	13 700	17 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

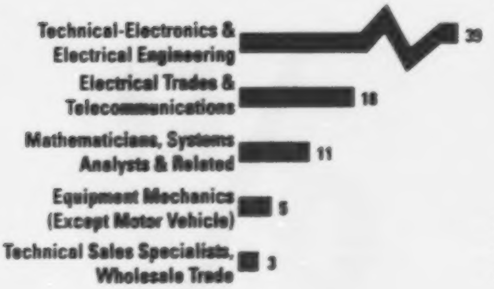
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

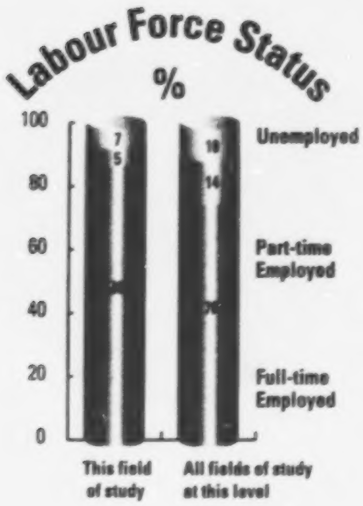
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

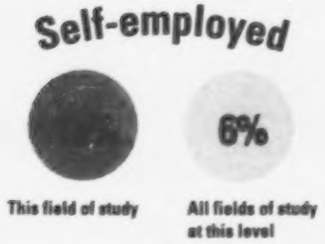
Electrical/Electronic Engineering Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 or 3 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes industrial electrical work, air conditioning and heating, refrigeration, hydro, electrical construction, electronic switching, circuitry, avionics, and marine and telecommunications technologies.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.
- Programs leading to a technician's certificate require about two years of study, and those leading to a technologist's diploma require three years.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with good marks in English (French), chemistry, mathematics and physics. Preference is given to applicants with drafting skills. Most colleges require an aptitude test and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	54%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	27%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in instrumentation and computer science; recent university graduates in electrical/electronic engineering; and trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering technologies and computer science.
- Graduates usually found work as electrical engineering technicians or employees in various electrical trades in the field of telecommunications. They worked in the electronic equipment industry, in computer services, in wholesale or retail sales of electronic equipment, in the electrical industry, in the telecommunications industry, in engineering consulting offices or for office machine manufacturers.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as electronic service technician, electrical/electronic engineering technologist, telecommunications installer and repairer, electronic assembler, industrial electrician, aircraft instrumentation technician, industrial/manufacturing engineering technologist and systems analyst. For

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

example, many graduates who were working as industrial/manufacturing engineering technologists two years after graduation were working as electrical/electronic engineering technologists or construction millwrights by five years after graduation. Some graduates working in aircraft instrumentation two years after graduation were working as systems analysts or electrical/electronic engineering technologists by five years after graduation. However, relatively few electronic assemblers, telecommunication installers or repairers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

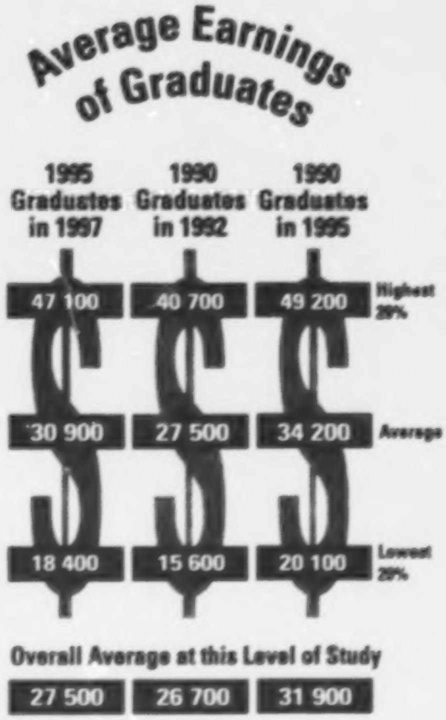
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 5% more than all community college graduates. They were the second lowest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 3% less than trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 7% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 88% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 15% at the trade/vocational level; and 5% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,680 students received a college diploma in electrical/electronic engineering technologies. This reflects a decrease of 7% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of these engineering graduates declined by 8.3% per year over the 1987-1990 period, rose again until 1995 (5.5% per year) and remained relatively constant thereafter.
- In 1997, 6% of these graduates were women, compared to 5% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Fair", as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electricians, electric power and telecommunications line and cable workers, and cable television service and maintenance technicians. Employment opportunities for electrical/electronic engineering technologists are expected to be strongest in the business services and electrical/electronic products manufacturing sectors and weakest in the radio and television, aircraft and parts manufacturing sectors of the economy.

Work Prospects

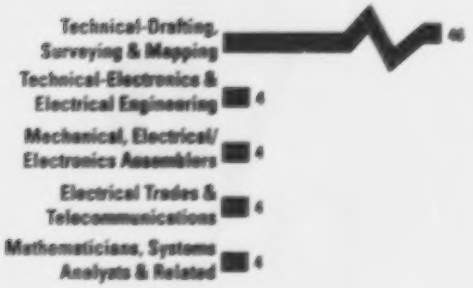
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Engineering Technologies - Other

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

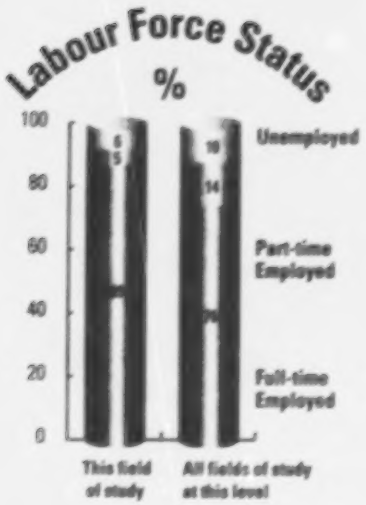
This program includes engineering design and drafting, cartography, mechanical drafting, repairs, metrology and physics.

- The program is offered in every province except Manitoba.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), mathematics, physics, geography and drafting.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	67%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	61%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	25%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	6%

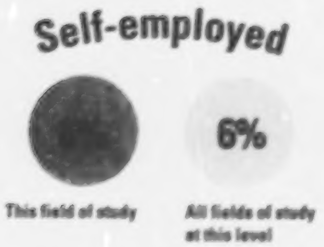


Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in mechanical, architectural and construction, architectural design and drafting, civil engineering and other primary technologies, as well as trade/vocational graduates in mechanical, architectural design and drafting, civil engineering and drafting technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as drafting/architectural technologists or industrial designers and worked for an engineering services firm.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as drafting technologist, industrial instrumentation and electrical/electronic technologist, mechanical technologist, mapping technologist, geological technologist, industrial technologist, aircraft assembler, and construction manager and inspector. For example, many graduates who were working as mechanical technologists two years after graduation were working as aircraft assemblers, motor vehicle mechanics or machinists by five years after graduation. However, relatively few geological technologists, aircraft assemblers or construction managers changed occupations between the second and fifth years after graduation.



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C362, C334, T362, C720, T334
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 225, 224, 216, 223, 724

C370

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 5% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 89% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 7% were unemployed compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was also one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was slightly higher than for similar graduates with a bachelor's degree (5%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 970 students received a college diploma in other engineering technologies. This reflects an increase of 72% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing by 27% between 1987 and 1989, the number of other engineering graduates increased consistently over the remainder of the period.
- In 1997, 22% of these graduates were women, compared to 19% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as drafting technologists/technicians and mapping and related technologists in the professional and business services and machining sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	48 300	36 900	49 000
Average	30 400	26 400	33 500
Lowest 20%	18 700	15 100	18 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

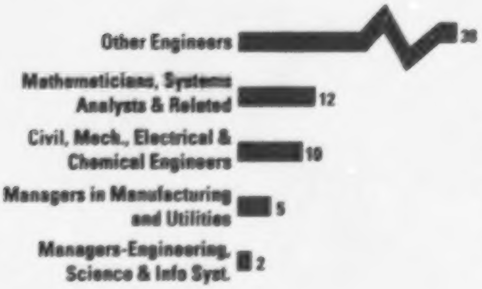
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

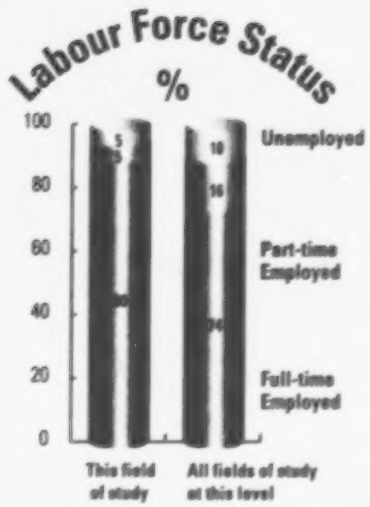
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Engineering - Other

Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed

7%

This field of study

6%

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes aerospace and aeronautical engineering, industrial engineering, metallurgical engineering and computer engineering.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies in science.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	78%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	59%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	27%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	15%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other university engineering graduates and community college or trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work with engineering firms, or in the computer-related industry. Some of these graduates also worked in the communications and other electronic equipment industry. Most often they worked as engineers in their field, or as programmers or systems analysts.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this job movement was between the various engineering disciplines, management and the systems analyst, computer programmer and technologist and technician occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, they were among the lowest paid of all engineering graduates at this level. They earned 21% less than those with a similar master's degree but 22% more than community college graduates in other engineering. After five years, they earned 9% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M370, C370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 214, 216, 213

U370

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for engineering graduates at this level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 14% at the master's level; and 6% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

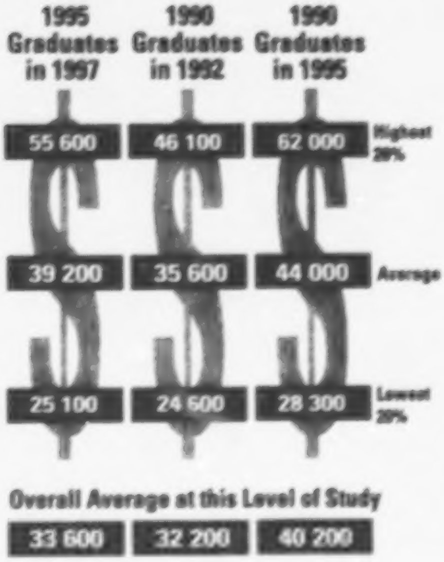
- In 1997, 2,705 students received an undergraduate degree in other engineering. This reflects an increase of 33% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. Most of the increase in the number of graduates in other engineering occurred over the 1989-1995 period. Since that time, the number of these graduates has declined by 4%.
- In 1997, 22% of these graduates were women, compared to 15% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as industrial/manufacturing engineers, especially in the motor vehicle and electrical/electronic products manufacturing sectors of the economy. The outlook is also good for those graduates searching for jobs as construction and manufacturing managers or computer programmers or systems analysts. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the chemical and aircraft manufacturing and oil and gas sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Work Prospects

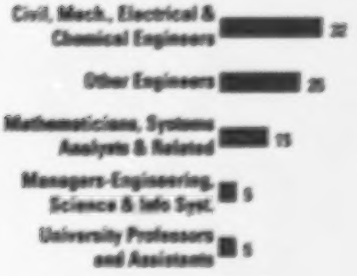
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

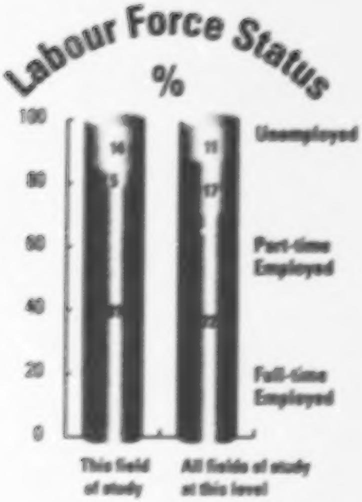
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

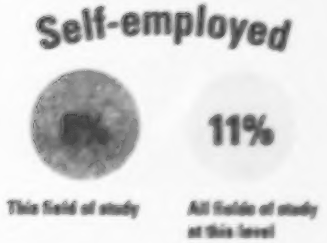
Engineering - Other

Master's University (2 or 3 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes aeronautical, aerospace, mining, biomedical, geological and petroleum engineering.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in engineering. An interview, a graduate admissions test and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**83%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**93%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**56%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**17%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**19%**	**27%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university graduates in engineering, computer science, chemistry, geology, physics, basic medical science and agriculture.
- Graduates usually found work as engineers in their own or another field. Some worked as programmers or systems analysts. They worked for engineering or computer firms or in broadcasting and telecommunications firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among the various engineering occupations, teaching, computer-related occupations and forestry professional occupations. Relatively few who were working as university teachers, systems analysts, geological engineers or forestry professionals two years after graduation changed jobs by five years after graduation. However, there was a lot of movement among the various other engineering occupations.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C370, U316, U340, U350, U360, U370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 213, 214

M370

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the highest paid of all master's graduates in engineering. They earned 27% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level, and 64% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 3% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in engineering. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 5% at the bachelor's level; and 6% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

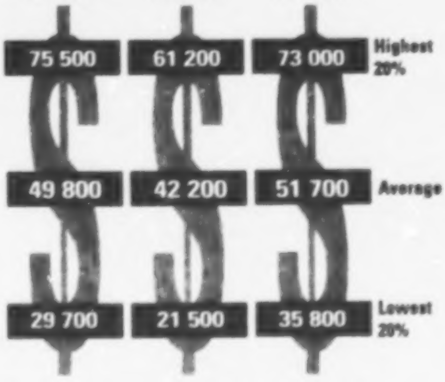
- In 1997, 615 students received a master's degree in other engineering. This reflects an increase of 54% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all masters graduates. The majority of the increase in the number of other engineering graduates occurred between 1989 and 1994. Since then, the number of these graduates has decreased by 18%.
- In 1997, 20% of these graduates were women, compared to 10% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs in a variety of engineering fields, especially as computer, industrial and manufacturing engineers. The better outlook in these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the electrical/electronic products manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government, education, oil and gas, and aircraft manufacturing sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	75 500	61 200	73 000
Average	49 800	42 200	51 700
Lowest 20%	29 700	21 500	35 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

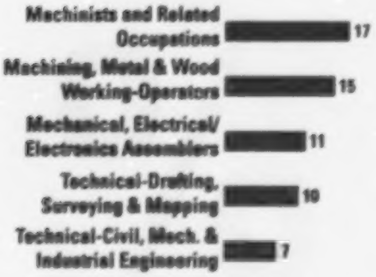
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

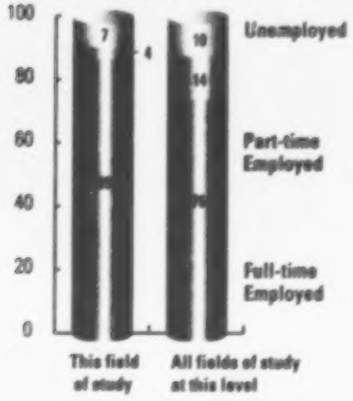
Industrial Engineering Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 or 3 years)

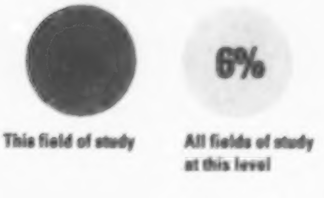
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in industrial design and operation, quality control, machinist work, metal science and management, and several other technologies such as those used in the manufacturing of automobiles, electrical and chemical products, pulp and paper products, aircraft and clothing.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Ontario.
- A technician's certificate requires about two years of study and a technologist's diploma requires three years.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and be proficient in English (French), mathematics, chemistry and physics. Courses in computer science, engineering and welding, and relevant work experience are assets. Applicants must often undergo an aptitude test and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	13%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in other architectural and construction, electrical/electronic engineering, mechanical engineering and instrumentation technologies, as well as trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering, machining, welding and heavy equipment mechanic technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as machinists, mechanics or mechanical or electrical products assemblers. They worked in the aeronautics industry, for tool and cutlery manufacturers, in a mechanical workshop or for a machine and equipment manufacturer.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as construction millwright; tool and die maker; heavy equipment mechanic; supervisor in motor vehicle assembly, aircraft assembly and manufacturing; and processing manager. For example, many graduates who

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

were working as tool and die makers two years after graduation were working as supervisors in mechanical and metal manufacturing by five years after graduation. However, relatively few heavy equipment mechanics, boat and aircraft assemblers and sewing machine operators changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 18% more than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 1% more than trade/vocational graduates in industrial engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 10% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 89% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,285 students received a college diploma in industrial engineering technologies. This reflects an increase of 53% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing consistently over the 1987-1991 period, the number of industrial engineering technology graduates doubled over the 1991-1997 period with most of the increase occurring after 1995.
- In 1997, 12% of these graduates were women, compared to 6% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	51 900	48 900	51 500
Average	32 300	30 300	35 100
Lowest 20%	18 900	16 200	19 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electronics and electrical assemblers and as machine tool operators and welders. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the electrical/electronic products manufacturing and construction sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Work Prospects

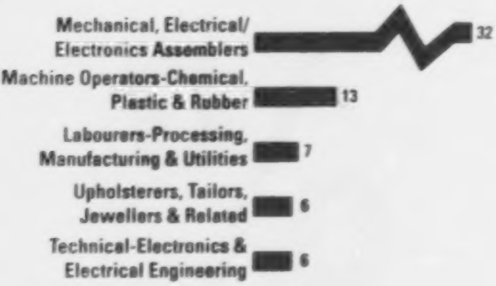
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Manufacturing Engineering Technologies

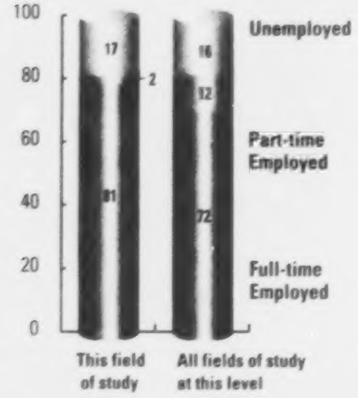
Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates

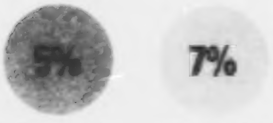


Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes training in the manufacturing of electrical/electronic equipment, metal products, pulp and paper products, aircraft, clothing, rubber, glass, plastics and chemicals.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	98%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	54%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	40%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering, welding and machining technologies, as well as community college graduates in industrial, other mechanical and civil engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as mechanical assemblers, security guards and machinists. They worked in the aeronautics industry or for security agencies.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement of graduates among occupations such as boilermaker, sheet metal worker, aircraft assembler and stationary engineer. Many of these graduates whose occupation two years after graduation was tool and die maker had become foundry workers by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 15% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 8% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 12% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

T381

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 17% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,215 students received a trade/vocational certificate in manufacturing engineering technologies. This reflects a threefold increase in the number of these graduates from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The majority of the growth in the number of these engineering graduates occurred over the 1993-1997 period.
- In 1997, 10% of these graduates were women, compared to 41% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electrical/electronic engineering technologists and technicians and mechanical assemblers and machine operators in the plastics, rubber, machinery and electrical/electronic sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the chemical, motor vehicle manufacturing, aircraft assembly and clothing sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	41 000	41 800	47 400
Average	29 600	26 300	33 100
Lowest 20%	19 800	12 500	18 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

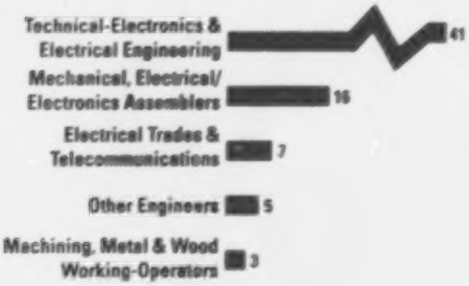
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

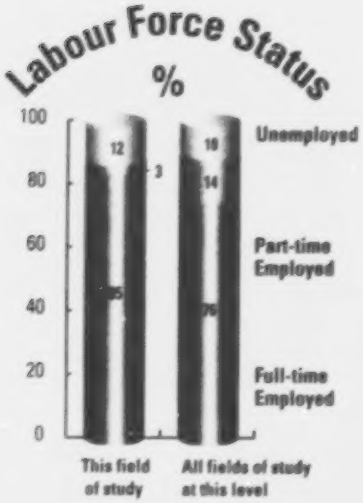
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

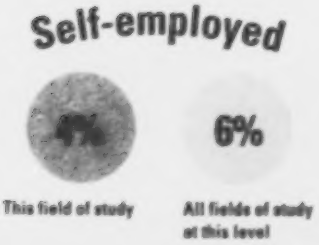
Instrumentation

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates




Labour Force Status


Self-employed

Program of Study

This program includes assembling, inspecting and repairing instruments of measurement and numerical control, and operating oscilloscopes and precision instruments.

- This program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and be proficient in English (French), mathematics, physics, chemistry and drafting. Courses in mechanics, computer science, electricity and electronics are also assets. Enrollment is often limited.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	73%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	54%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	33%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in electrical/electronic engineering technologies, computer science, and mechanical and industrial technologies; recent university graduates in electrical/electronic and mechanical engineering; and recent trade/vocational graduates in electrical/electronic engineering, mechanical and welding technologies and computer science.
- Graduates usually found work as aircraft instrument mechanics and technicians, aircraft electrical mechanics and technicians, avionics mechanics and technicians, avionics inspectors, aircraft assemblers and inspectors, and technicians in electrical engineering. They worked in the aircraft and aircraft parts industry, in the pulp and paper industry, in firms manufacturing electrical or electronic equipment, or in a power plant.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as those in industrial instrumentation and electrical/electronic technologies, and electronic assembler, electronic service technician, power system electrician and telecommunications installer. For example, many graduates who were working as industrial instrumentation

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C362, T313, T314, T362, T315, C315
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 224

C382

technologists two years after graduation were working as electrical/electronic technologists, power system operators or aircraft or avionics technologists by five years after graduation. However, relatively few power system electricians and operators or electronic assemblers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 34% more than all community college graduates. They were the highest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 28% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 12% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

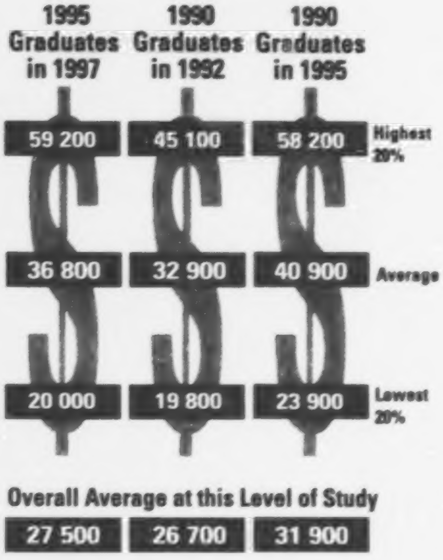
- In 1997, 350 students received a college diploma in instrumentation. This reflects a decrease of 22% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of instrumentation graduates declined over the 1987-1990 period (3.8% per year), rose over the 1990-1994 period (9.3% per year) and declined (11.9% per year) consistently thereafter.
- In 1997, 9% of these graduates were women, compared to 4% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Fair", as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as electrical/electronic technologists and technicians, industrial instrument technicians and electronics assemblers. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the wholesale trade and electrical/electronic products manufacturing sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the retail trade, telecommunications, electric power utilities, radio and television, and aircraft assembly sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates



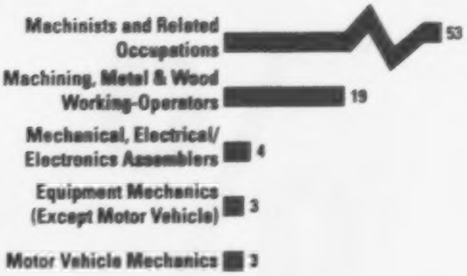
Work Prospects

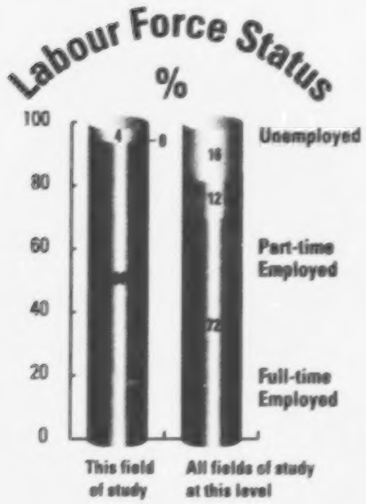
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Machining

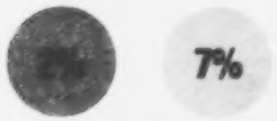
Trade/Vocational (8 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes training in bearing manufacturing, gear cutting, machine shop, and tool and die making.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	77%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	80%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	22%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in mechanical engineering, welding and transportation technologies, as well as community college graduates in industrial, other mechanical and civil engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as machinists or lathe operators in the manufacture of machines, equipment, tools, cutlery and other metal objects.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Some of these graduates who were working as machinists two years after graduation had become construction millwrights, industrial mechanics, machine tool operators or supervisors in the manufacturing process by five years after graduation. Between two and five years after graduation there is considerable movement between the tool and die maker, machine tool operator, construction millwright, industrial mechanic and machinist occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 13% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 10% less than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 14% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T333, C362, C315, T315, T362, T381
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 723

T383

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 96% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was the second lowest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

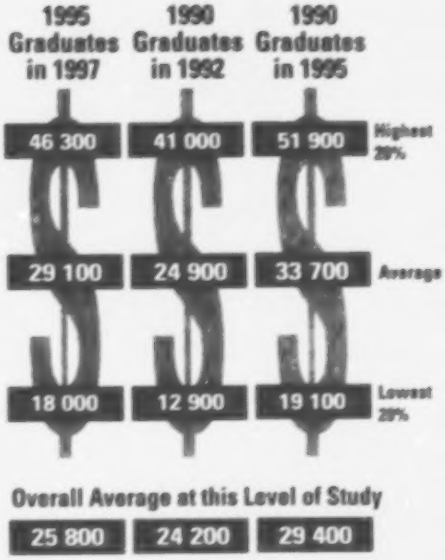
- In 1997, 720 students received a trade/vocational certificate in machining. This reflects a decrease of 25% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. Almost all of this decline in the number of machining graduates occurred after 1990.
- In 1997, 19% of these graduates were women, compared to 9% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as machinists, tool and die makers, machine tool operators and welders in the machinery manufacturing and construction sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the metal fabrication, aircraft, wood and furniture sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Work Prospects

CURRENT **2004**

GOOD **GOOD**

[✓ **FAIR**] [✓ **FAIR**]

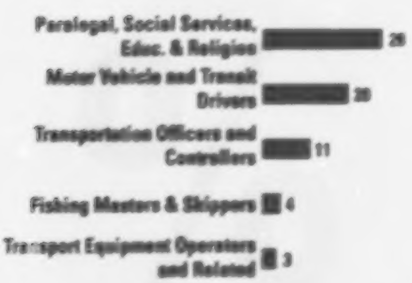
LIMITED **LIMITED**

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Transportation Engineering Technologies

Trade/Vocational (3 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

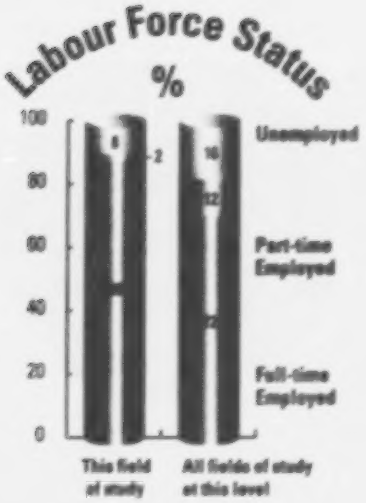
This program includes training in rail, marine, air and road transportation technologies.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and the sciences. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	67%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	32%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	8%



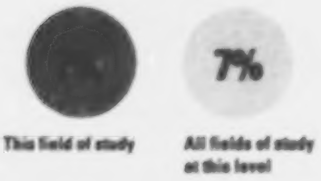
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in auto and heavy equipment mechanics, civil and manufacturing engineering, machining and welding technologies, as well as community college graduates in other mechanical and transportation engineering, and instrumentation technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as school bus drivers, truckers, controllers for a transportation company, or garage employees.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Many graduates who were working as deck crew (water transport) two years after graduation became deck officers (water transport) by five years after graduation. Those whose occupation was deckhand were working as fishing vessel skippers or fishermen/women by five years after graduation. However, a large proportion of those who worked as deck officers, fishing vessel skippers, motor vehicle mechanics and heavy equipment mechanics did not change occupations.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C390, T315, C362
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 741, 743, 826, 227

T390

Earnings

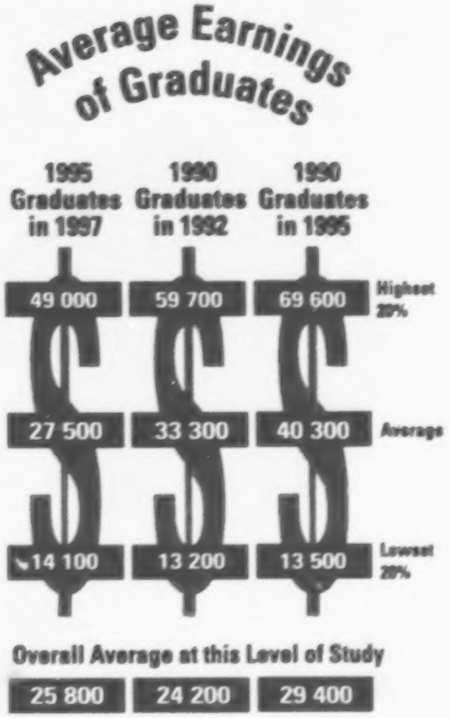
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 23% less than community college graduates in transportation engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 37% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in engineering technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than for community college graduates in transportation engineering technologies (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,410 students received a trade/vocational certificate in transportation engineering technologies. This reflects a decrease of 3% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. After declining over the 1987-1990 period, the number of these engineering graduates increased significantly (by 118%) from 1991 to 1997.
- In 1997, 10% of these graduates were women, compared to 6% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide average.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as motor vehicle and truck drivers in the construction sector, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the air, rail and water transportation sectors of the economy.

Work Prospects

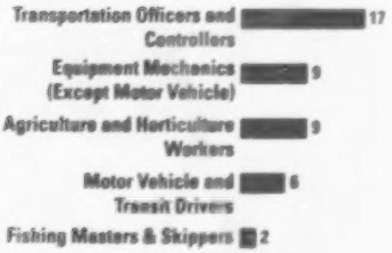
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Transportation Engineering Technologies

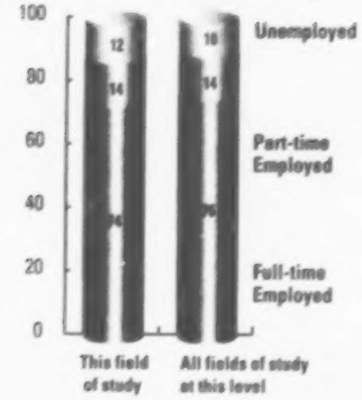
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates

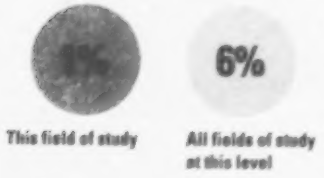


Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in air transport (pilot, air traffic control and in-flight service training), motor transport (bus, tow truck and tractor-trailer driver training) and rail and marine transport (shipmaster, navigator and seamanship training).

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French). Applicants must usually undergo an interview, a medical examination and aptitude tests in English (French), mathematics and motor vehicle operation.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	99%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	58%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	7%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in mechanical engineering technologies, as well as recent trade/vocational graduates in transportation engineering technologies, auto mechanics, heavy equipment mechanics and other mechanical engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as managers or inspectors and worked for road or air carriers or in an aeronautics company.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. A few graduates who were air pilots changed occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 31% more than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid community college graduates in engineering technologies. They earned 24% more than trade/vocational graduates in transportation engineering technologies. After five years, they earned 11% above the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 74% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for community college graduates in engineering technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also higher than for trade/vocational graduates in transportation engineering technologies (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 275 students received a college diploma in transportation engineering technologies. This reflects a decrease of 3% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After declining by 23% over the 1987-1992 period, the number of transportation technology graduates increased by 25% over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 14% of these graduates were women, compared to 9% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as truck or bus drivers, as these jobs are concentrated in the truck transportation and public transit sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the air, rail and trade sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
56 400	40 200	53 900	Highest 20%
35 900	26 100	35 500	Average
17 400	14 600	22 400	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

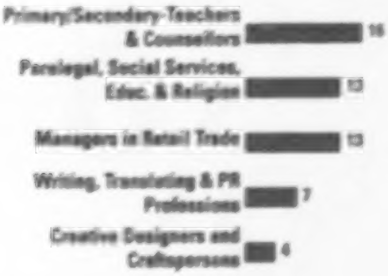
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

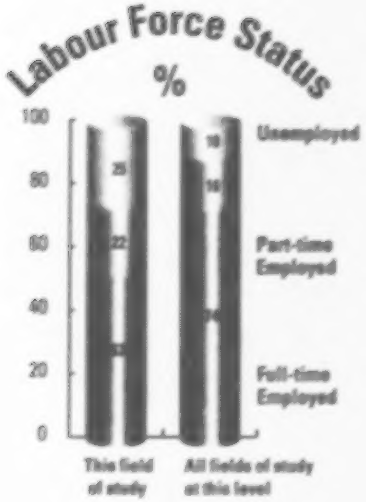
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

English

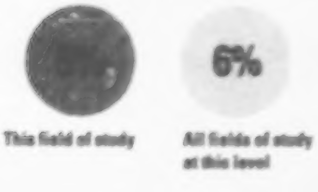
Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the study of English language and literature in the British, American and English-Canadian forms.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in English and the humanities. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	55%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	81%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	20%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	55%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in mass communications; bachelor's graduates in linguistics/translation and mass communications; and master's graduates in English.
- Graduates usually found work as elementary or secondary school teachers, after receiving a teaching certificate. Others were social workers, sales directors, recording secretaries and translators. They worked in schools, the food service industry, and lawyers' offices.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were teachers two years after graduation were still working as teachers by five years after graduation. Of those who were working as library and archive technicians two years after graduation, few had left their jobs by five years after graduation. However, some of those whose occupation was as a writer had moved into public relations and communication occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 18% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all humanities graduates at this level. They earned 18% less than those with a master's degree in English. After five years, they earned 16% less than the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M402, U870, C410, U404, U410, U403
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 512, 414, 145, 513

U402

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 85% of these graduates were in the labour force; 53% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 25% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the highest unemployment rate of all humanities graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was quite close to that for master's graduates in English.

Latest Available Statistics

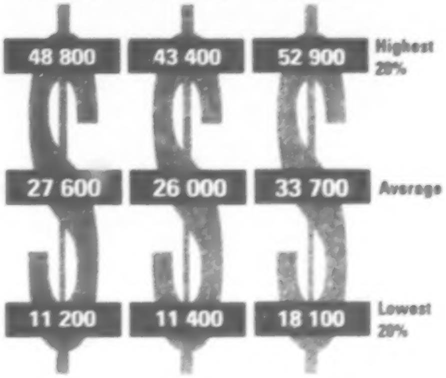
- In 1997, 4,690 students received an undergraduate degree in English. This reflects an increase of 36% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. Rising steadily after 1987, the number of English graduates peaked in 1993 at 5,395 and has declined since that time.
- In 1997, 70% of these graduates were women, compared to 73% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to fall slighdy short of the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, editors and journalists, and as public relations and communication professionals in the business services sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the radio and television sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	48 800	43 400	52 900
Average	27 600	26 000	33 700
Lowest 20%	11 200	11 400	18 100

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

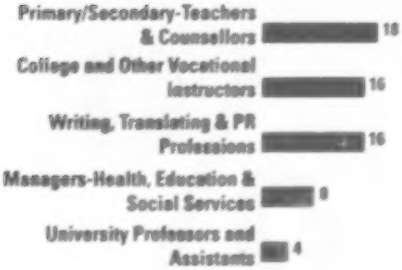
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

English

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program leads to a specialization in English literature.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in English or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

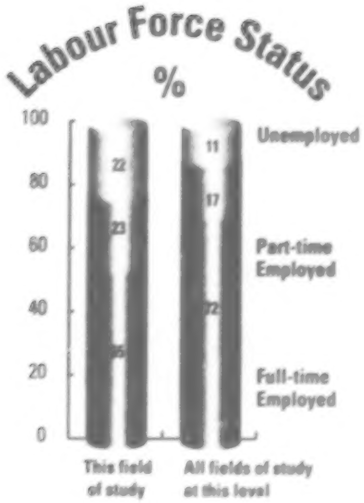
How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	30%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	42%	38%
Were you a part-time student?	15%	27%

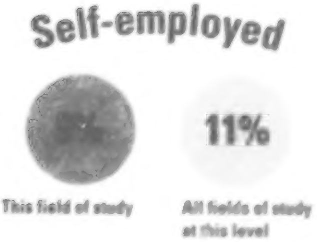
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university graduates in teaching, French, history and mass communications, as well as recent community college graduates in mass communications.
- Some of theses graduates, after receiving a teaching certificate, found work as teachers in elementary or secondary schools, or in colleges or universities. Others found work as writers, editors, journalists, or translators and interpreters. They worked in the education, advertising or computer services sectors of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among teaching occupations at the various levels and writing and editing occupations. Many graduates who were working as elementary school teachers two years after graduation were working as secondary or community college teachers by five years after graduation. There was also a lot of movement between the writing and editing occupations. However, relatively few who were working as community college or secondary school teachers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.





Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U230, U250, U402, U410, C410, U404
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 512, 414, 413, 513

M402

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 25% less than all graduates at the master's level. However, they were the highest paid of all master's graduates in the humanities. They earned 29% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 13% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 80% of these graduates were in the labour force; 55% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 23% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in the humanities. The unemployment rate for these graduates was almost the same as for graduates at the bachelor's level in English (25%).

Latest Available Statistics

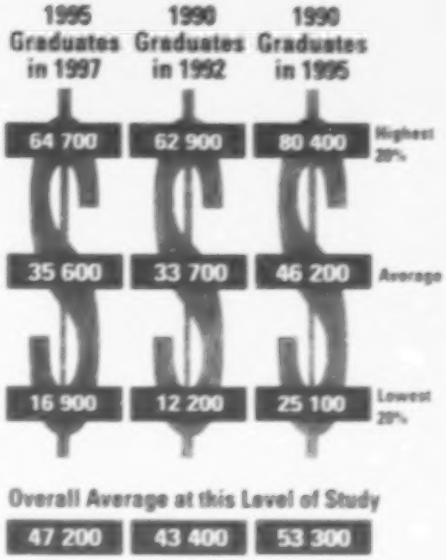
- In 1997, 430 students received a master's degree in English. This reflects an increase of 26% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the increase in the number of English graduates occurred between 1990 and 1994. Since then, the number of graduates has decreased by 18%.
- In 1997, 60% of these graduates were women, compared to 62% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community college teachers, writers, journalists and professionals in public relations and communications. Employment opportunities are expected to be more plentiful in the education, business services and provincial government sectors of the economy. The outlook is expected to be limited in the printing and publishing, radio and television, and advertising sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Work Prospects

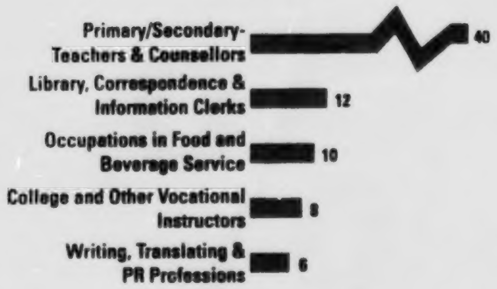
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

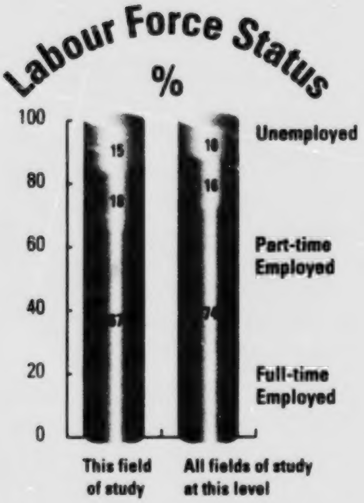
French

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

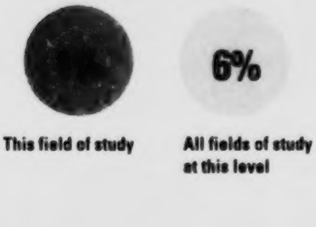
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the study of French and French-Canadian literature.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in French and the humanities. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	87%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	46%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	36%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	12%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in mass communications; bachelor's graduates in linguistics/translation and mass communications; and master's graduates in French.
- Graduates usually found work as teachers in elementary or secondary schools, after receiving a teaching certificate. However, some found work as correspondence clerks or as college or other vocational instructors. These graduates generally worked in the education or business services sectors of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were teachers two years after graduation were still working as teachers by five years after graduation while others were working as journalists. However, almost all of those who were working as journalists and translators/interpreters two years after graduation were still working in these occupations five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all humanities graduates at this level. They earned 12% less than those with a master's degree in French. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M403, C410, U404, U410, U402
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 414, 512, 413

U403

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 67% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was near the average for all humanities graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for master's graduates in French (10%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,325 students received an undergraduate degree in French. This reflects an increase of 32% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all university graduates at this level. All of the increase in the number of French graduates occurred over the 1987-1994 period. The number of these graduates decreased by 11% between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 79% of these graduates were women, compared to 83% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as French teachers in community colleges and the business services sector of the economy. It is expected that the elementary/secondary school system will also provide jobs for these graduates.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
49 700	43 300	49 800	Highest 20%
29 500	29 600	34 700	Average
16 800	16 100	21 200	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

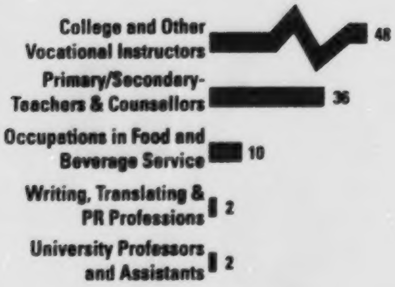
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

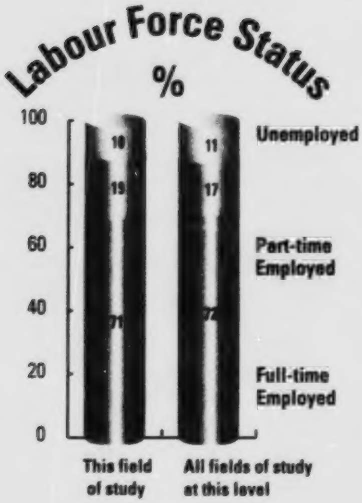
French

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

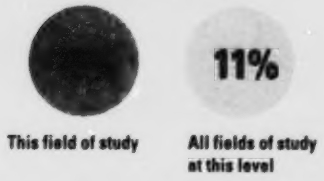
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program leads to a specialization in French literature and teaches students to develop their own creative writing skills.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in French.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	79%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	78%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	46%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	48%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	30%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in teaching, English, history and mass communications, as well as recent community college graduates in mass communications.
- The majority found work as teachers in colleges or elementary or secondary schools.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among teaching occupations at the various levels and translation and interpretation occupations. For example, many graduates who were working as translators and interpreters two years after graduation were working as editors, writers or community college teachers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were working as teachers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 29% less than all graduates at the master's level. They earned 14% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 21% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C410, U402, U404, U403
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 413, 414, 512, 513

M403

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 85% of these graduates were in the labour force; 71% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was only slightly lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 10% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in the humanities. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than the rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in French (15%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 240 students received a master's degree in French. This reflects an increase of 70% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of graduates in French grew consistently over the 1987-1997 period with most of the increase occurring after 1992.
- In 1997, 68% of these graduates were women, compared to 67% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, editors, journalists, professionals in public relations and communications, translators and teachers. The most employment opportunities are expected to be found in the business services and education sectors, and the fewest in the printing and publishing, radio and television, and advertising sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	52 700	58 500	61 000
Average	33 600	38 300	41 900
Lowest 20%	16 800	24 600	26 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

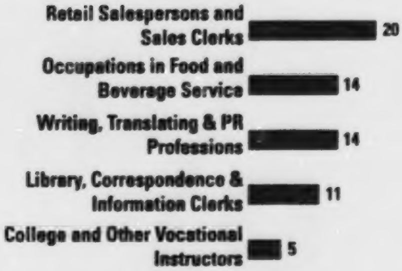
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

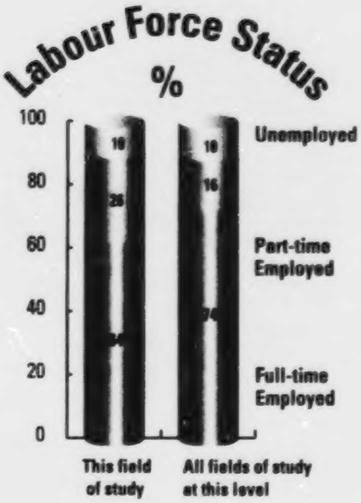
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

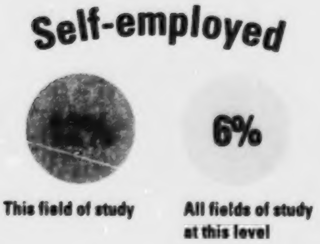
Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes linguistics, which deals with the analytical, descriptive and historical bases of language, as well as translation and interpretation.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in French, English and the humanities. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	71%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	87%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	26%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	38%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	34%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in mass communications; bachelor's graduates in English, mass communications and French; and master's graduates in linguistics/translation.
- Graduates usually found work as translators, teachers or writers and worked in the education, advertising, travel or business services sectors of the economy.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates whose jobs two years after graduation were in translation, teaching or writing were still working in these occupations five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 2% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all humanities graduates at this level. They earned 3% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 9% less than the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C410, U402, M404, U410, U403
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 512, 416

U404

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 64% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 10% were unemployed. This was the average rate for all graduates at this level. However, this unemployment rate remained one of the lowest for all humanities graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates also remained slightly lower than for those with a master's degree in linguistics, translation and interpretation (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,020 students received an undergraduate degree in linguistics, translation and interpretation. This reflects an increase of 18% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The majority of the increase in the number of linguistics, translation and interpretation graduates occurred over the 1992-1996 period. The number of these graduates decreased by 8% between 1996 and 1997.
- In 1997, 84% of these graduates were women, compared to 82% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as translators, interpreters, journalists and editors in the business services sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the radio, television and printing and publishing sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	56 100	35 800	52 200
Average	34 100	24 500	36 600
Lowest 20%	14 000	11 700	24 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

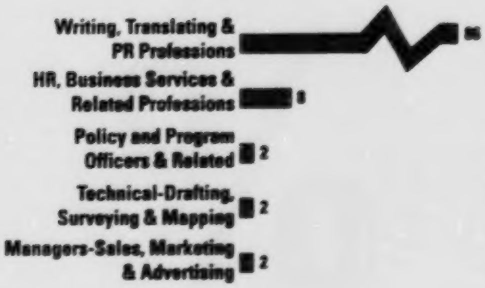
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

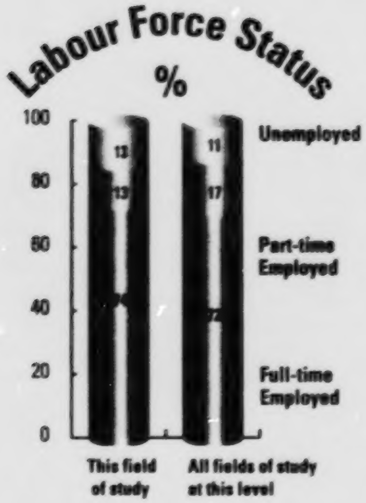
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Linguistics, Translation and Interpretation

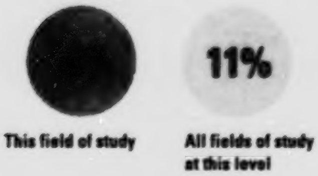
Master's University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes theoretical and applied linguistics, as well as translation and interpretation (simultaneous translation)

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in linguistics or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	85%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	78%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	14%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	27%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in English, French and mass communications, as well as recent community college graduates in mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as translators, technical writers, editors or journalists. They worked most often for a government department or agency, or in a university or advertising agency.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as translator, teacher, writer, linguist and post-secondary education administrator. However, relatively few who were working as translators, linguists or post-secondary education administrators changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 25% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the highest paid of all master's graduates in the humanities. They earned 4% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in linguistics, translation and interpretation. After five years, they earned 19% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U402, U404, U410, U403
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 512, 416

M404

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 74% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, which was the average rate for all graduates at the master's level. This was the average unemployment rate for master's graduates in the humanities. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained higher than the rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in linguistics, translation and interpretation (10%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 165 students received a master's degree in linguistics, translation and interpretation. This reflects an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. This long-run growth trend in the number of linguistic, translation and interpretation graduates reversed itself between 1992 and 1997, with the number of graduates decreasing by 2%.
- In 1997, 82% of these graduates were women, compared to 77% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as translators, writers, editors and professionals in public relations and communications especially in the business services, education and government sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the radio and television, and advertising sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	53 100	48 400	58 000
Average	35 300	33 600	43 400
Lowest 20%	25 800	20 700	33 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

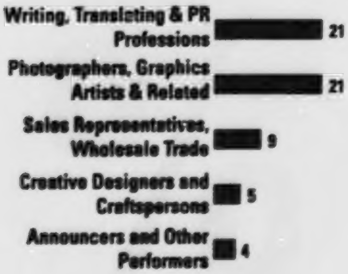
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

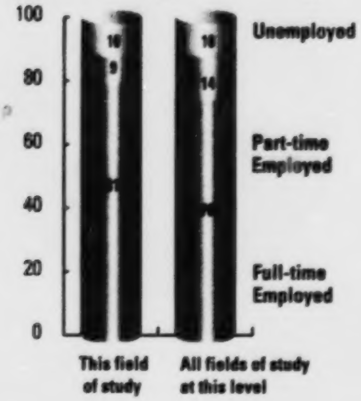
Mass Communications

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

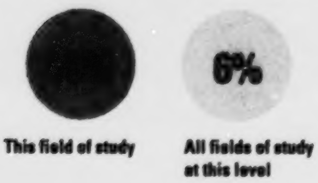
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in cinematography, film production, animation, radio and television broadcasting, and journalism.

- The program is offered in every province except Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French) and preferably geography and history.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	63%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	48%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	43%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college arts graduates; recent university graduates in business, French, English, history, translation, mass communications, political science and applied arts; and recent trade/vocational graduates in graphic and audio-visual arts.
- Graduates usually found work in public relations or as graphic arts technicians. They worked in radio and television broadcasting, or in the film or video industries.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as journalist, announcer and broadcaster, editor, and occupations in audio-video recording and broadcasting technologies. For example, many who were working as journalists two years after graduation were working as teachers, writers or editors by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as editors changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% more than all community college graduates. They earned 24% less than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 13% below the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C060, U410, C040, U010, U402, C030
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 512, 522, 523

C410

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 10% were unemployed, which was the average for all community college graduates. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in communications (18%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,085 students received a college diploma in communications. This reflects an increase of 54% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of mass communications graduates rose consistently over the 1987-1997 period.
- In 1997, 48% of these graduates were women, compared to 47% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, photographers, film and video camera operators, audio-visual recording technicians and motion picture technicians. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the business services and amusement and recreation sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the printing and publishing, and radio and television sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	62 600	32 100	41 100
Average	29 700	21 700	27 800
Lowest 20%	13 200	12 100	16 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

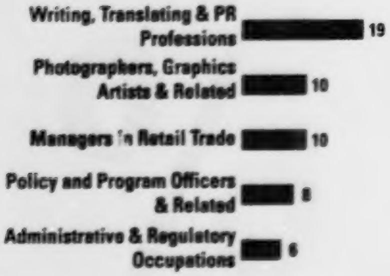
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

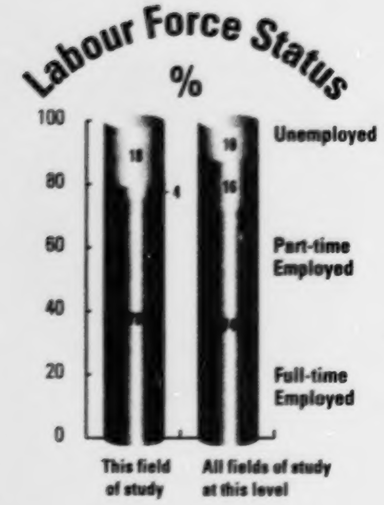
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Mass Communications

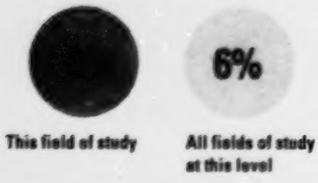
Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the evolution of communications and the role of the media in modern society.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in English (French) and the humanities. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	31%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	21%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in mass communications; bachelor's graduates in political science, French, English and linguistics/translation; and master's graduates in mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as public relations and communications specialists, graphic designers or journalists. They worked in an advertising agency, for a radio or television company, in a video production or distribution company, or in a government department or agency.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most who were working as graphic designers two years after graduation were working in motion picture, broadcasting and performing arts occupations by five years after graduation. Many writers moved into the producing and directing occupations. However, the majority of those in editor, journalist or audio-visual technician occupations two years after graduation were still working in these occupations five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C410, C030, U404, U402
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 512, 522, 513

U410

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all humanities graduates at this level. They earned 24% less than those with a similar master's degree and 1% less than community college graduates in mass communications. After five years, they earned 23% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 78% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 18% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for humanities graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was slightly higher than for those with a master's degree in communications (15%) as well as for similar community college graduates.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,810 students received an undergraduate degree in mass communications. This reflects an increase of 39% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of mass communications graduates increased consistently over the 1987-1993 period (10.8% per year) but subsequently declined by an average of 4% per year.
- In 1997, 63% of these graduates were women, compared to 59% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
48 900	43 400	43 500	Highest 20%
29 500	28 900	31 100	Average
15 600	16 000	18 600	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as public relations and communications professionals in the business services and federal government sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for graduates searching for jobs as photographers, film and video camera operators, broadcast technicians and motion picture technicians.

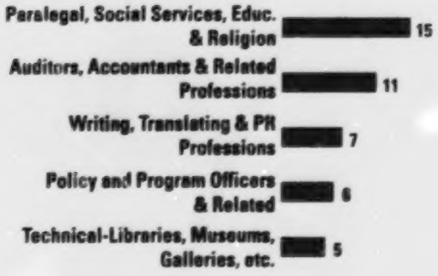
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

History

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes Canadian history and the history of other countries.

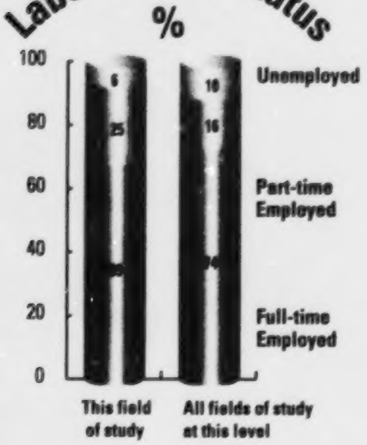
- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in the humanities. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

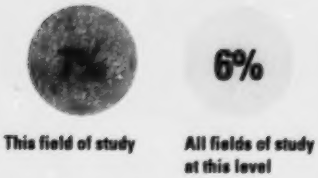
Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	57%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	6%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	43%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	16%

Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as bachelor's graduates in business, economics, psychology, political science and sociology, as well as master's graduates in history or political science.
- Graduates usually found work as teachers, journalists, library and archive technicians or archivists. They worked in advertising agencies, or in the museum or archive industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Many whose jobs two years after graduation were as journalists were working as writers or editors five years after graduation. However, most graduates who were working as teachers two years after graduation were still working as teachers five years after graduation. All graduates who were working as librarians and archivists were still in these occupations five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 7% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. However, they remained among the highest paid of all humanities graduates at this level. They earned 11% more than those with a master's degree in History. However, after five years, they earned 17% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 87% of these graduates were in the labour force; 69% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for all humanities graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also one half what it was for those with a master's degree in history (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,580 students received an undergraduate degree in history. This reflects an increase of 56% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of history graduates increased consistently over the 1987-1993 period (14.6% per year) but subsequently decreased by an average of 4% per year.
- In 1997, 48% of these graduates were women, compared to 43% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, journalists and professionals in public relations and communications. Employment growth is expected to be strongest in the business services sector and weakest in the printing and publishing sector of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 400	47 100	50 800
Average	31 300	25 900	33 500
Lowest 20%	16 100	10 100	19 100

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600[1]	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

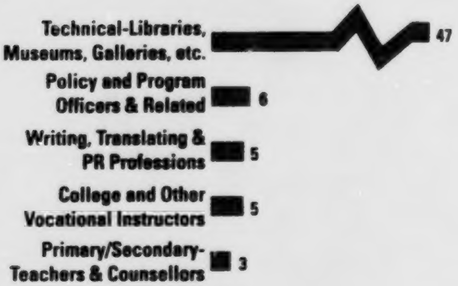
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

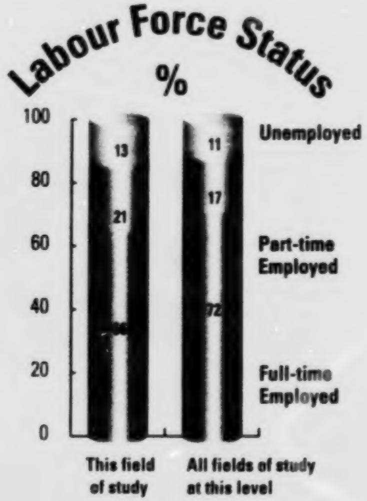
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

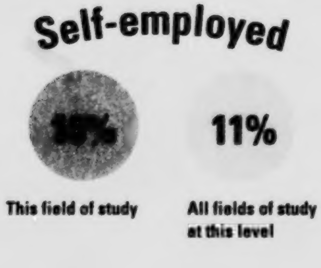
History

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes the history of Canada and the history of other countries.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in history or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**80%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**90%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**36%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**42%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**10%**	**27%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in library science, English, French, political science, geography and mass communications, as well as recent community college graduates in mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as archives technicians in a museum or archive.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among teaching occupations at the various levels, and the occupations of historian, archivist and journalist. For example, many graduates who were working as historians two years after graduation were working as archivists by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were working as archivists or journalists graduation changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 41% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were the lowest paid of all master's graduates in the humanities. They earned 11% less than graduates at the bachelor's level in history. After five years, they earned 31% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, U420, U870, U880
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 511, 512

M420

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 66% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the average unemployment rate for master's graduates in the humanities. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was twice the rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in history (6%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 375 students received a master's degree in history. This reflects an increase of 54% from 1987 to 1997, compared to 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the increase in the number of history graduates occurred between 1987 and 1992. Since 1995, the number of these graduates has decreased by 5%.
- In 1997, 46% of these graduates were women, compared to 47% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, journalists and librarians in the business services and education sectors. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for technicians and technologists in libraries, museums and galleries.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
45 900	50 200	52 900	Highest 20%
27 900	32 200	36 700	Average
15 200	14 500	22 600	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

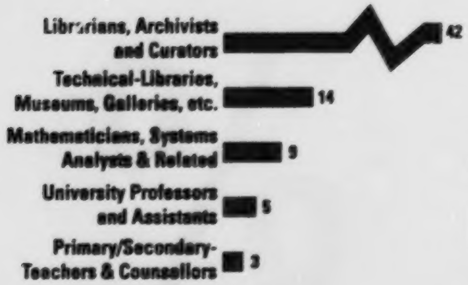
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

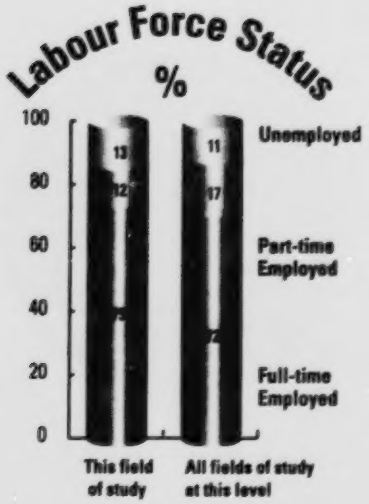
Library and Records Science

Master's University (2 years)

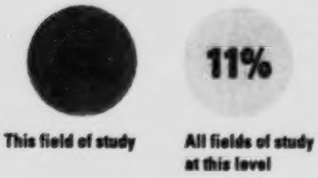
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes general and medical records science, museology, art gallery administration, art conservation and library science.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	84%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	80%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	24%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	10%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in history, English, religion and mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as archivists or archives technicians for libraries, universities or various associations.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among teaching occupations at the various levels; library and archivist managerial occupations; the occupations of librarian, conservator and curator; and writing occupations. For example, many graduates who were working as teachers two years after graduation were working as librarians by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were working as conservators, curators, librarians or writers graduation changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 30% less than all graduates at the master's level. Nevertheless, they remained among the highest paid of all master's graduates in the humanities. They earned 22% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 17% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U860, M420, U402, U420
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 511, 512

M430

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the average unemployment rate for master's graduates in the humanities.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 505 students received a master's degree in library and records science. This reflects a decrease of 3% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of library and records science graduates declined by 6% between 1993 and 1997 after increasing by 15% between 1990 and 1993.
- In 1997, 75% of these graduates were women, compared to 76% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Good", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to significantly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as library, museum and art gallery managers. The outlook is expected to improve for graduates searching for jobs as librarians or archivists and worsen for those seeking employment as technicians and technologists in museums and art galleries.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
46 700	52 600	65 900	Highest 20%
33 200	36 200	44 000	Average
19 300	23 000	28 900	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

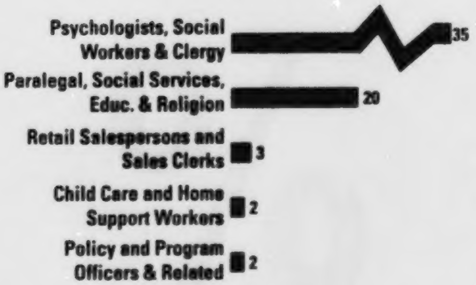
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	[✓ GOOD]
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

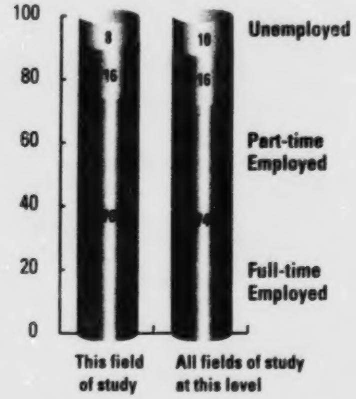
Religious and Theological Studies

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

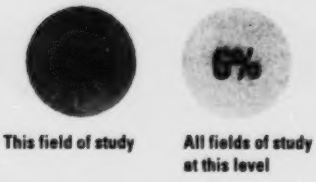
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the history of religion, biblical studies, theology, philosophy, ethics and canon law.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma. Quebec students require a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	90%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	86%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	60%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	25%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	54%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in social services and education and counselling; bachelor's graduates in sociology, psychology and social work; and master's graduates in religious and theological studies, social work and psychology.
- Graduates usually found work as ministers of religion, teachers or family or marriage counsellors, or in other religion-related occupations. They worked in religious organizations or health or social services institutions.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates whose occupation two years after graduation was minister of religion were doing the same work three years later while some had become teachers. Almost all graduates who were working as teachers or family counsellors or in other religious occupations were still working in these occupations five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U880, C891, U870, C210, U890, M450
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 415, 421

U450

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 4% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They remained among the highest paid of all humanities graduates at this level. They earned 32% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 7% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for humanities graduates at the bachelor's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was very similar to that for master's graduates in religious and theological studies (7%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,675 students received an undergraduate degree in religious and theological studies. This reflects an increase of 12% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After increasing slightly (3.8% per year) over the 1987-1992 period, the number of religion graduates has since remained almost constant.
- In 1997, 55% of these graduates were women, compared to 50% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community and social service workers and instructors of the disabled, and in related religious occupations. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for these graduates searching for jobs as ministers of religion or as family or marriage counsellors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	60 800	53 700	64 500
Average	32 100	30 100	37 500
Lowest 20%	11 200	13 600	19 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

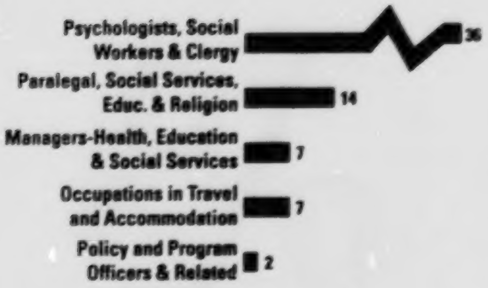
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

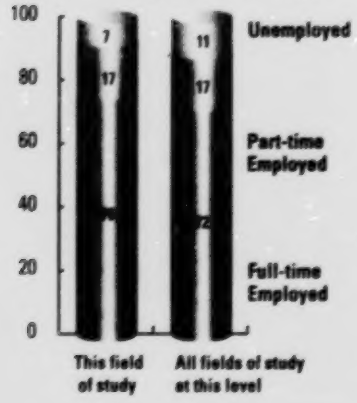
Religious and Theological Studies

Master's University (2 years)

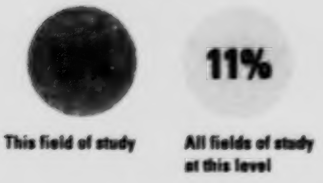
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program covers canon law, pastoral theology, practical theology and systematic theology.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in religious studies or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	94%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	64%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	53%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in psychology, social work and sociology, as well as recent community college graduates in education and counselling, and social service technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as ministers of religion or family or marriage counsellors for religious organizations.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as minister of religion and other related religious occupations, teacher, family or marriage counsellor and librarian. For example, many graduates who were working as family or marriage counsellors two years after graduation were working as ministers of religion or teachers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were working as ministers or teachers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U880, C891, U870, U890, U450
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 415

M450

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 36% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in the humanities. They earned 61% less than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 33% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in the humanities. The unemployment rate for these graduates was very close to the rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in religious and theological studies (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 570 students received a master's degree in religious and theological studies. This reflects an increase of 53% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Of the increase in the number of religion graduates 90% occurred between 1987 and 1992. Since 1992, the number of these graduates has increased by only 4%.
- In 1997, 42% of these graduates were women, compared to 33% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	49 700	51 700	58 000
Average	30 200	31 000	35 600
Lowest 20%	14 300	13 800	17 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as ministers of religion and family or marriage counsellors in the social services and hospital sectors of the economy. Depending upon the religious denomination, employment opportunities are expected to be limited for ministers of religion in the religion services sector of the economy.

Work Prospects

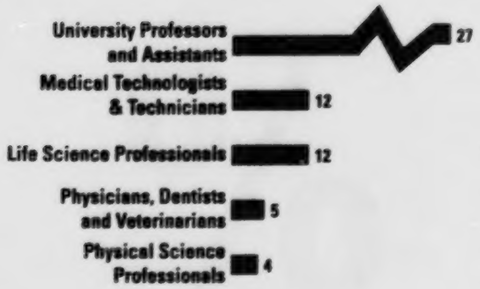
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

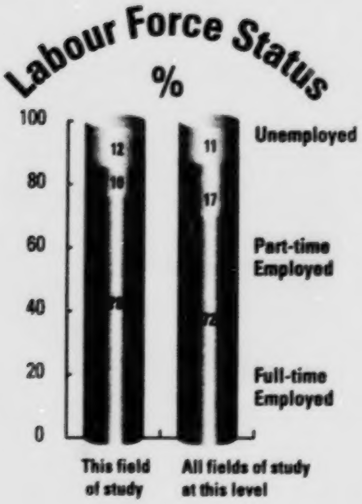
Basic Medical Sciences

Master's University (2 to 6 years)

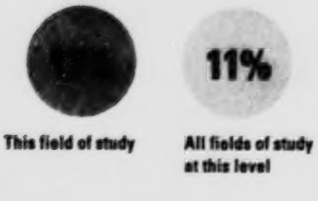
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes anatomy, biochemistry, biophysics, embryology, endocrinology, genetics, pharmacology and physiology.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in the area of specialization or a related field. Applicants must also pass an interview and a graduate admissions test, provide letters of recommendation and take a medical examination.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	96%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	50%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	41%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in other engineering, chemistry, physics, biology, other health and other agriculture, as well as recent community college graduates in chemical technologies.
- Some graduates found jobs teaching at universities, working in hospitals as technicians in the health care field or working as professionals in the field of life sciences. Still others found work in universities or in the pharmaceutical industry.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as chemist, university professor and health care manager. For example, many graduates who were working as health care managers two years after graduation were working as senior health care managers by five years after graduation. However, few who were working as university professors or chemists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M620, M710, M750, U570
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 212, 211, 221, 321

M510

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 16% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were the lowest paid of all master's graduates in health. They earned 46% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in basic medical sciences. However, after five years, they earned only 6% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 63% of these graduates were in the labour force; 78% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in health.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 420 students received a master's degree in basic medical sciences. This reflects an increase of 55% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. While the number of basic medical science graduates has grown consistently since 1988, the most rapid growth occurred between 1992 and 1995.
- In 1997, 55% of these graduates were women, compared to 49% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as medical laboratory technologists and pathologists' assistants or chemists in the hospital or professional services sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government and education sectors, which are expected to grow slowly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

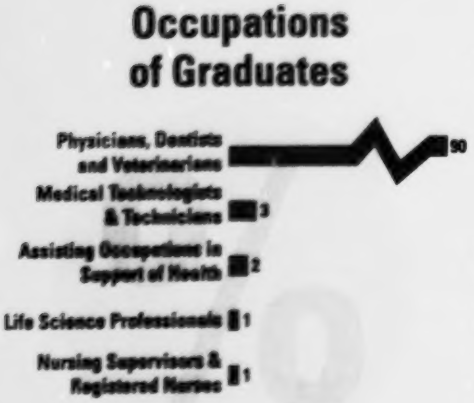
	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	93 200	59 200	96 400
Average	39 400	32 200	50 300
Lowest 20%	10 600	9 200	23 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

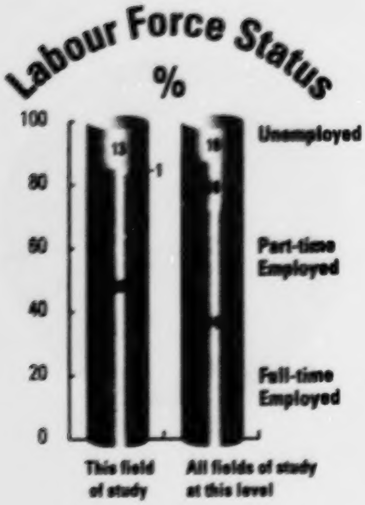
Work Prospects

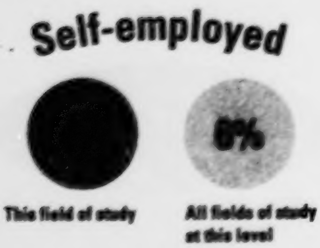
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Medicine (MD)

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)







Program of Study

This program includes cardiology, general surgery, endocrinology, neurology, pediatrics and geriatrics.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Generally, applicants must have completed three years of university. Most universities also require letters of recommendation and an interview. Applicants may be required to take the Medical College Admissions Test. Graduates with an MD degree cannot practise medicine until licensed by a provincial regulatory body.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**93%**	**71%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**99%**	**90%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**88%**	**51%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**9%**	**33%**
Were you a part-time student?	**12%**	**16%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study, given their highly specialized training, rarely encounter job competition from graduates in other fields.
- Almost all graduate doctors found work in a hospital or a doctor's office.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. However, after five years, they earned more than twice the average for all such university graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 86% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M521
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 311

U520

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,575 students received an undergraduate degree in medicine. This reflects a decrease of 14% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of medical graduates remained almost constant over the 1987-1994 period. Since then the number of these graduates has decreased by 15%.
- In 1997, 50% of these graduates were women, compared to 42% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success establishing their own practices or working in hospitals than finding jobs in the education or government sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
48 100	85 000	171 000	**Highest 20%**
37 600	44 300	85 200	**Average**
26 400	28 300	37 600	**Lowest 20%**

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

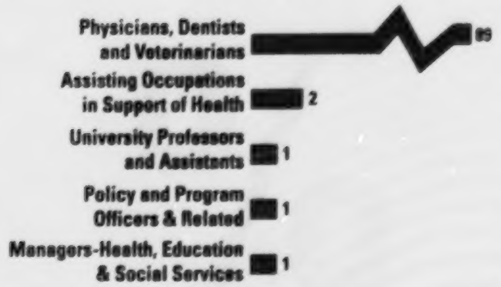
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Medical/Surgical Specialties

Master's University (2 to 6 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes cardiology, anesthesiology, dermatology, family and internal medicine, brain surgery, heart surgery, neurosurgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology and plastic surgery.

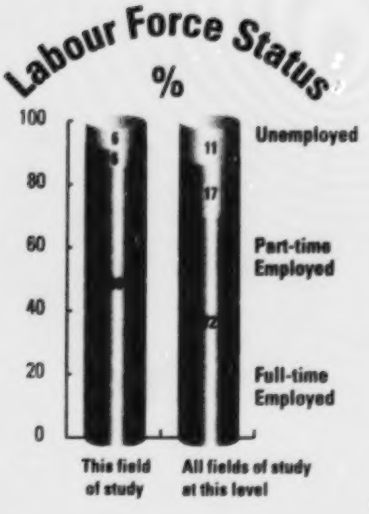
- The program is two to six years in length, depending on the area of specialization, and is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Individuals can practise medicine once they have completed their undergraduate studies; post-graduate residency training (fieldwork/practical training); certification in family medicine or in a specialty; and passed the necessary licensing examinations. Applicants must pass an interview and a graduate admissions test, provide letters of recommendation and undergo a medical examination.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	94%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	84%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	27%

Labour Force Status



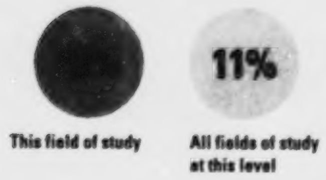
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent university graduates in other health, or medicine.
- Graduates usually found work as doctors in hospitals or private clinics.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement between occupations such as general practitioner, specialist doctor and medical laboratory worker, chemist, university professor and health care manager. For example, many graduates who were working as specialist doctors became university professors, many who were working as general practitioners became specialist doctors and many who were working in laboratories became general practitioners between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U520, U530, U523
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 311, 321

M521

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned more than twice the average salary of all graduates at the master's level. They were, by far, the highest paid of all master's graduates in the health field. They earned 15% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 43% above the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 88% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This, along with the rate for graduates in other health, was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in the health field.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 350 students received a master's degree in medical/surgical specialties. This reflects an increase of 64% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. While the number of medical/surgical specialty graduates rose significantly over the 1987-1997 period, the most rapid growth occurred between 1992 and 1995.
- In 1997, 52% of these graduates were women, compared to 42% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as physicians in private practice, a clinic setting or a hospital. The better outlook for these jobs stems from the fact that they are concentrated in doctors' offices and the hospital sector, where strong growth is expected over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	181 000	96 700	178 600
Average	106 100	46 300	76 400
Lowest 20%	41 000	21 000	29 600
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

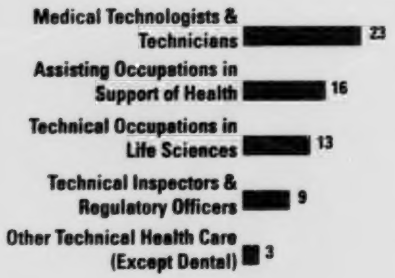
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

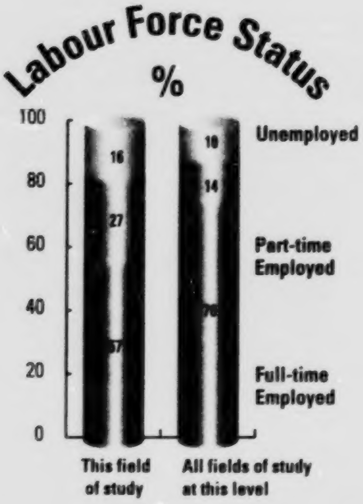
Health Technologies - Other

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

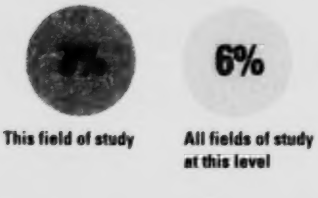
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program provides training in health care support (stretcher bearer, operating room technician), biological science (biological laboratory technician, biomedical engineering), public/environmental health (public health inspector) and health education.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics. Sometimes applicants must also undergo an interview and a medical examination.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**73%**	**71%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**95%**	**90%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**67%**	**55%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**33%**	**34%**
Were you a part-time student?	**10%**	**6%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in medical laboratory technologies and x-ray technologies; recent university graduates in nursing, food and household science, and chemistry; and trade/vocational graduates in dental hygiene and other nursing.
- They often found work as medical laboratory technologists, health care support workers or biological technologists or technicians. They worked in a health institution, social services organization or technical services industry.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as dietitian and nutritionist, medical laboratory technician/technologist, nurse, medical radiation technologist and dental assistant. However, relatively few medical radiation technologists, nurses and dietitians and nutritionists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C550, C580, C560, C561, U560, U590
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 321, 341, 323

C523

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 2% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in health. They earned 13% more than trade/vocational graduates in other health technologies. After five years, they earned the same as the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 94% of these graduates were in the labour force; 57% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 16% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the second highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in health. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in the same field (9%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,200 students received a college diploma in other health technologies. This reflects an increase of 117% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Except during the 1989-1991 period, the number of other health technology graduates has been rising; 7.8% per year between 1987 and 1989 and 28.7% per year between 1991 and 1997.
- In 1997, 77% of these graduates were women, compared to 83% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as medical laboratory technologists and technicians, nursing aides and orderlies. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the medical laboratory, hospital and other health sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	41 900	38 500	45 000
Average	26 900	26 800	31 900
Lowest 20%	15 100	12 800	20 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

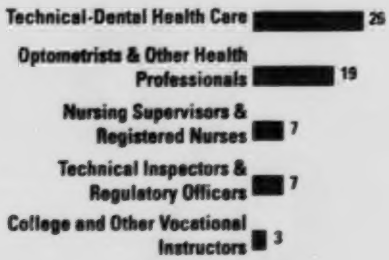
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

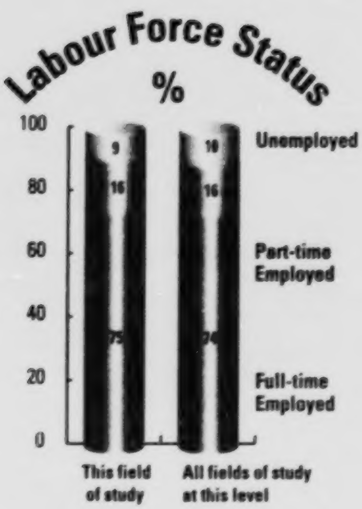
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

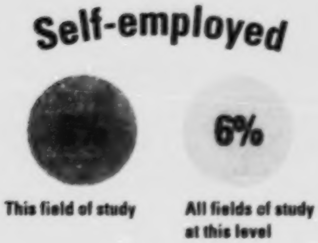
Health - Other

Undergraduate University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes dental hygiene, microbiology, social and preventive medicine, optometry, immunology and laboratory science.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the field of study. In general, applicants must have a high school diploma (Diploma of Collegial Studies in Quebec). Some universities require students to have a previous undergraduate degree with high marks in science. Students must also be interviewed, pass a medical examination and an aptitude test, and provide letters of recommendation.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	78%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	86%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	60%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	47%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as graduates in dental hygiene, rehabilitative medicine, medicine and nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as optometrists, medical laboratory technologists or technicians or dental hygienists. Most often they worked in a dental clinic, in a hospital or in other health practitioners' offices.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were working as optometrists or medical laboratory technologists/technicians two years after graduation were still in these occupations five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 25% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, they remained among the lowest paid of all health graduates at this level. They earned 20% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned only 2% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C550, C531, T531, U570, U520, M523
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 322, 321, 312

U523

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, similar to the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 9% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all graduates at this level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for health graduates at the bachelor's level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 6% at the master's level; and 16% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,445 students received an undergraduate degree in other health fields. This reflects an increase of 85% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of graduates in other health fields decreased by 9% per year over the 1988-1991 period, remained almost unchanged from 1991 to 1994 and increased by 12.3% per year between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 71% of these graduates were women, compared to 65% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as nurses in social and preventive medicine and as dental hygienists and therapists.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	60 000	67 400	56 600
Average	42 000	39 700	41 100
Lowest 20%	24 000	19 600	25 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

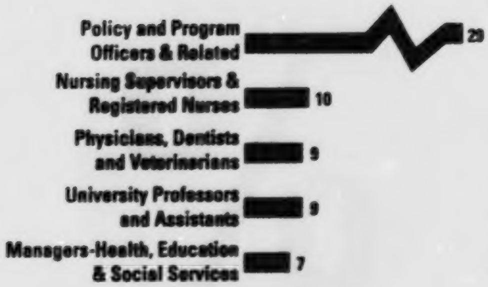
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

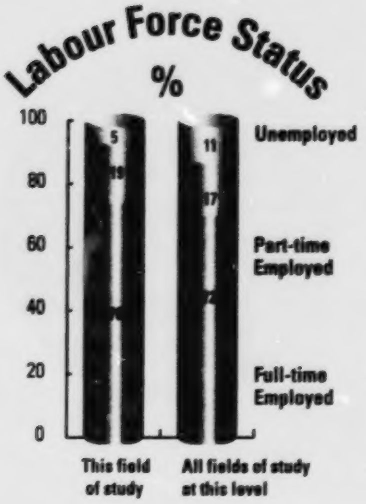
Health - Other

Master's University (2 years)

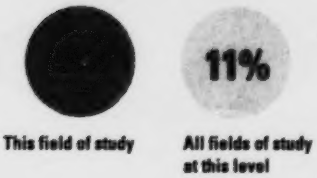
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes microbiology, immunology, pathology, optometry, community medicine and hygiene, public health, preventive medicine, medical laboratory science and technology, and radiological technology.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in a discipline closely related to the chosen specialization. An interview, a medical examination and letters of recommendation are also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	83%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	72%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	18%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	39%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in nursing, medical/surgical specialities, basic medical science, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, biology and rehabilitation medicine, as well as recent community college graduates in nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as nursing directors, head nurses or managers in health care services. Many performed other duties in the health field. They worked in hospitals or universities, and for pharmaceutical companies and government departments and agencies.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as chemist, medical laboratory worker, general practitioner and health care manager. Many graduates who were working as general practitioners became specialist doctors between the second and fifth year after graduation; however, few who were working as chemists changed their occupations.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C560, C561, U560, U590, C550, C580
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 321, 311, 312, 315, 212

M523

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in the health field. They earned 25% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level and almost twice as much as similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 3% above the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for master's graduates in health care. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 9% at the bachelor's level; and 16% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 520 students received a master's degree in other health. This reflects an increase of 55% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. With the exception of 1995, the number of other health graduates rose consistently over the 1990-1997 period. The most rapid growth occurred between 1992 and 1995.
- In 1997, 60% of these graduates were women, compared to 62% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to fall slightly short of the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as nurses working in community medicine, public health and preventive medicine. The outlook also remains positive for optometry graduates and those searching for jobs in medical laboratories.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	88 000	71 100	83 500
Average	52 600	39 300	54 700
Lowest 20%	27 900	16 400	33 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

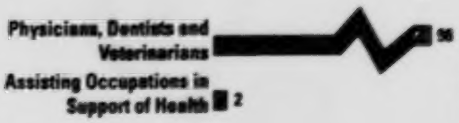
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

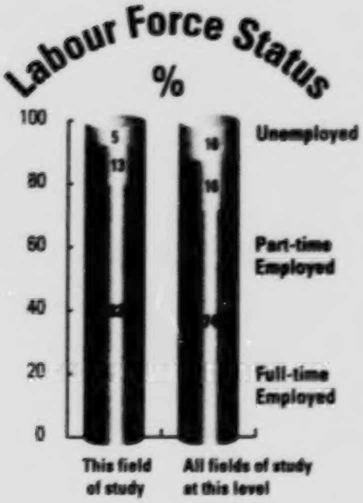
Dentistry

Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

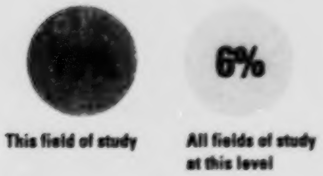
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes dental surgery, dental hygiene, oral surgery and orthodontistry.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a degree.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies with high marks in science. Enrollment is limited. Applicants must be interviewed, undergo a medical examination and pass a dexterity test developed by the Canadian Dental Association.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	92%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	100%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	100%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	0%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study, given their highly specialized training, do not encounter job competition from graduates in other fields.
- All became dentists.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average more than twice as much as all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all health graduates at this level. After five years, they earned more than two and a half times the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 82% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which is higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for health graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 430 students received an undergraduate degree in dentistry. This reflects a decrease of 14% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After remaining almost unchanged over the 1987-1992 period, the number of dentistry graduates then decreased by 16%.
- In 1997, 44% of these graduates were women, compared to 31% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as dentists in private practice as opposed to working in hospitals, in teaching or in the federal government.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
131 000	108 900	186 800	Highest 20%
70 900	72 700	106 700	Average
24 500	35 000	58 800	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
33 600	32 200	40 200

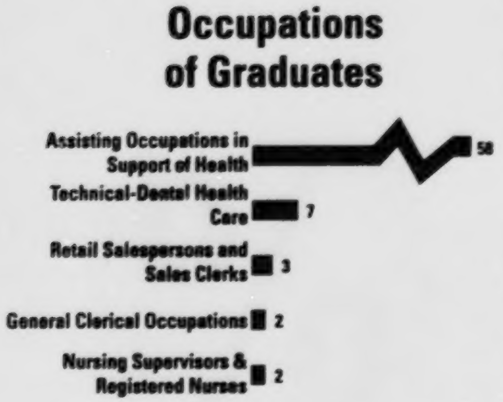
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies

Trade/Vocational (7 months)



Program of Study

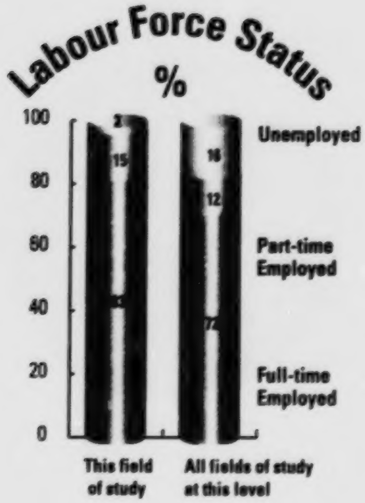
This program includes training in dental hygiene, dental office assistance and denture therapy.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in the sciences. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**76%**	**73%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**97%**	**93%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**68%**	**57%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**15%**	**31%**
Were you a part-time student?	**5%**	**8%**



Profile of Recent Graduates

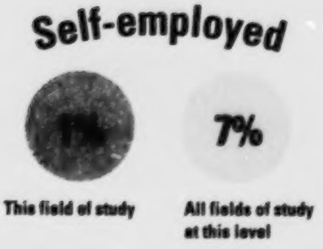
Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition for work with trade/vocational graduates with nursing aide/orderly certificates, and with community college graduates in dental hygiene/assistant technologies and other nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as dental technicians in a dental clinic.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement of graduates between the dental assistant and dental hygienist/therapist occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were among the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in the health field. They earned 12% less than community college graduates in dental hygiene/assistant technologies. After five years, they earned 10% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C531, C580, U523, C550
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 341, 322

T531

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 83% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 2% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was the lowest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in the health field. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was the same as that for community college graduates in dental hygiene/assistant technologies (2%).

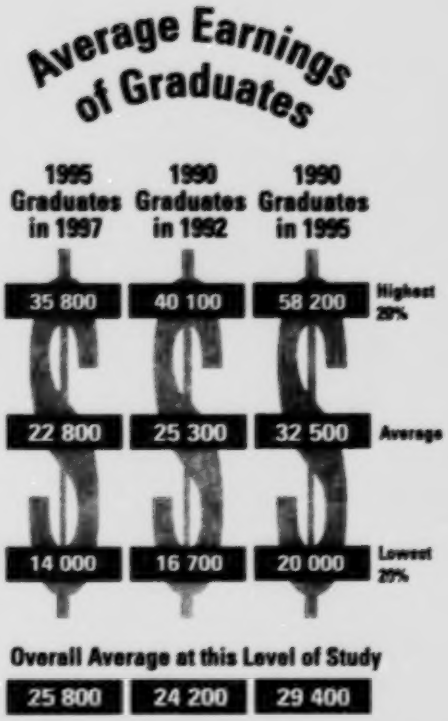
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 510 students received a trade/vocational certificate in dental hygiene/assistant technologies. This reflects a decrease of 9% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. All of the decline in the number of dental hygiene graduates occurred prior to 1993. On average the number of these graduates has increased by 26% per year since 1993.
- In 1997, 97% of these graduates were women, compared to 99% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as dental hygienists/therapists, dental technicians and dental assistants, since they are concentrated in dental offices or laboratories, where strong growth is expected over the 1999-2004 period.



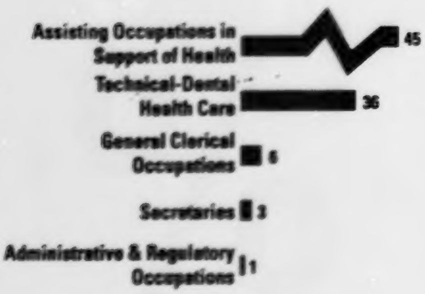
Work Prospects

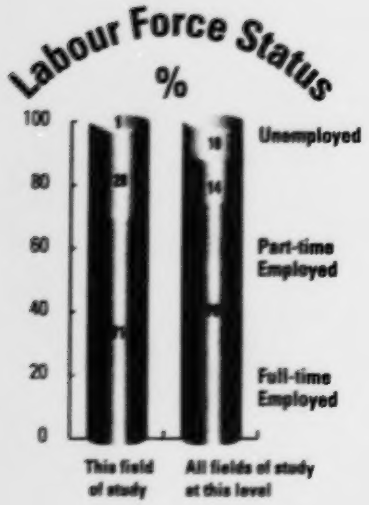
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

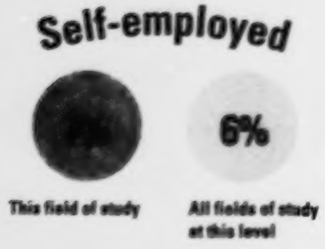
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Dental Hygiene/Assistant Technologies
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training in denture therapy, dental hygiene, medical/dental technology and management of a dental office.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), mathematics, biology and chemistry. Most institutions require applicants to go for an interview and a manual dexterity test, write a qualifying essay, pass a medical examination and hold a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certificate. Applicants for the dental hygiene qualification must first obtain a dental assistant certificate.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	71%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	68%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in other nursing and other health technologies; recent university graduates in other health; and trade/vocational graduates in dental hygiene and other nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as dental hygienists or technicians and worked in a dentist's office.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as dental hygienist, dental assistant and denturist. However, relatively few dental hygienists or denturists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 5% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in health. They earned 12% more than trade/vocational graduates in dental hygiene/assistant technologies. After five years, they earned 6% above the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T531, C550, C580, U523
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 322, 341

C531

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 91% of these graduates were in the labour force; 71% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 2% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the lowest unemployment rate for community college graduates in health. The unemployment rate for these graduates was the same as for trade/vocational graduates in dental hygiene/assistant technologies (2%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,045 students received a college diploma in dental hygiene/assistant technologies. This reflects an increase of 150% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of dental hygiene/assistant graduates increased consistently over the 1987-1997 period. This increase was concentrated in the 1994-1997 period.
- In 1997, 98% of these graduates were women, compared to 97% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as dental hygienists, dental therapists or dental technicians. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in private dental offices or dental clinics, where strong growth is expected over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	47 100	50 500	56 900
Average	26 000	28 700	33 900
Lowest 20%	11 000	15 800	20 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

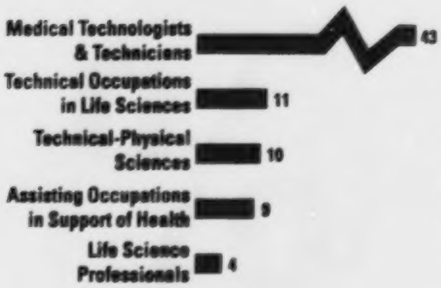
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

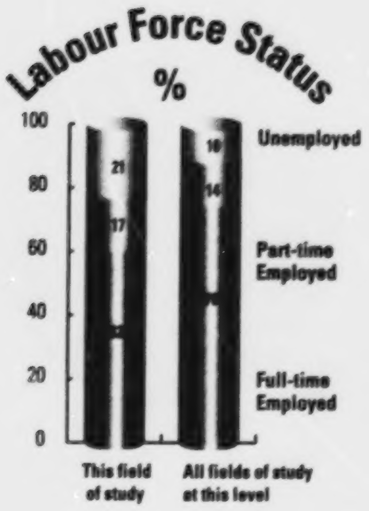
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

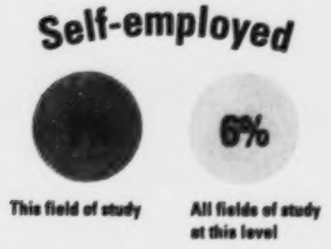
Medical Laboratory Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, hematology, histology and immuno-hematology.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- This program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), biology, chemistry and mathematics. In most cases, applicants must pass an interview, write a qualifying essay, undergo a medical examination and possess a certificate in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	63%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	41%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	51%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in chemical technologies, agriculture, other health technologies, x-ray technologies, dental hygiene and other nursing; university graduates in chemistry, chemical engineering and other health; and trade/vocational graduates in other nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as medical laboratory technologists/technicians or sometimes as biological or chemical technologists/technicians. They worked in a hospital or medical laboratory, technical services industry or food store.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as medical laboratory technologist/technician, medical laboratory technologist/pathologist, medical radiation technologist, biologist, biology technologist and registered nurse. However, relatively few nurses, medical laboratory technologists/pathologists and medical radiation technologists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U570, C580, U523
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 321, 221, 222

C550

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all community college graduates. They were the lowest paid community college graduates in health. However, after five years, they earned 8% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 99% of these graduates were in the labour force; 62% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 21% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was by far the highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in health.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 530 students received a college diploma in medical laboratory technologies. This reflects a decrease of 42% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of medical laboratory graduates has been following a downward trend since 1988. Between 1995 and 1997, the number of graduates decreased by 23%.
- In 1997, 80% of these graduates were women, compared to 84% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as medical laboratory technologists and technicians in the hospital and medical laboratory sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the education and government sectors, where employment growth is expected to continue to be below average over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
35 000	38 000	46 700	Highest 20%
24 700	29 400	34 400	Average
14 200	16 800	20 700	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

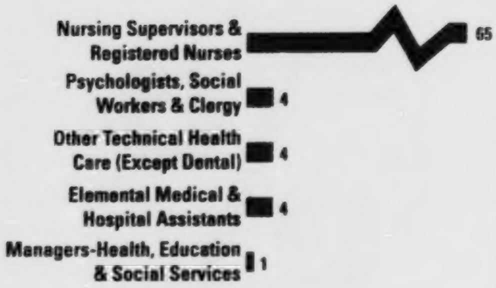
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

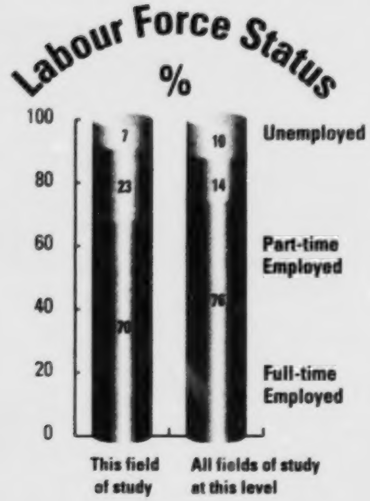
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

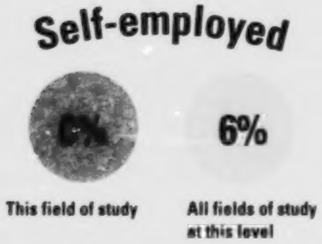
Nursing - Diploma

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes the courses that lead to a nursing diploma.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.
- Students must complete a work placement in order to graduate.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), biology, chemistry and mathematics. Many institutions require applicants to pass an examination, provide letters of recommendation, have a first-aid certificate and undergo a medical examination.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	73%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	64%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	26%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in other health; recent university graduates in nursing and other health; and trade/vocational graduates in other nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as nurses and worked in hospitals, other health institutions or doctors' offices.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as registered nurse, head nurse and manager in health care. For example, some graduates who were head nurses two years after graduation were working as health care managers three years later. However, relatively few nurses changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 12% more than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid community college graduates in health. They earned 25% less than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 11% above the average for all community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U560, U590, C561, T561
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 315

C560

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 70% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was below the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 7% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was also one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in health. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was slightly higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in the same field (5%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 4,310 students received a college diploma in nursing. This reflects a decrease of 38% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After rising by 1.9% per year over the 1987-1989 period, the number of nursing diploma graduates declined by 5.0% per year over the 1989-1997 period. The rate of decline intensified from 1993 to 1997.
- In 1997, 87% of these graduates were women, compared to 93% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as nurses, midwives, registered nursing assistants and paramedics. Employment growth is expected to be the strongest in doctors' and dentists' offices, clinics and medical laboratories. The outlook for midwives is expected to continue to be favourable, at least until the number of qualified practitioners increases, due to an increase in the number of births occurring outside the traditional hospital setting.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
44 700	41 000	44 100	Highest 20%
30 900	31 000	35 400	Average
17 600	22 800	28 100	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

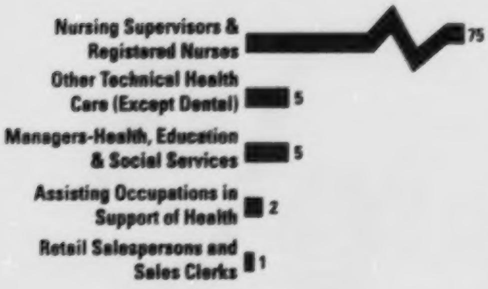
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

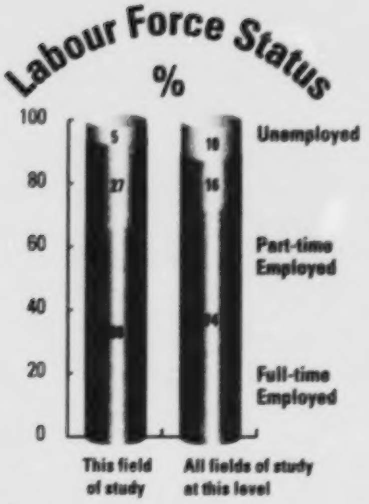
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

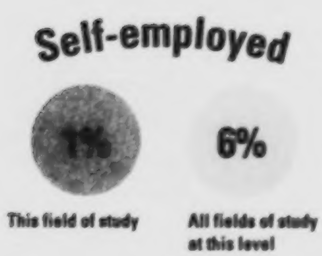
Nursing

Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes public health, community health nursing, intensive care nursing, obstetrical nursing, orthopedic nursing and psychiatric nursing.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Several universities offer accelerated programs for registered nurses who have graduated from a community college or Cegep.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics and English (French). Quebec applicants must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies. Applicants must also be interviewed, undergo a medical examination, provide letters of recommendation and be qualified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	74%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	72%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	21%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	42%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often enter the same occupations as nursing graduates from other university levels of study, community colleges and trade/vocational schools.
- Graduates usually found work as nurses in a hospital or clinic.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Between the second and fifth year after graduation, there was some occupational shifting among nurse, nurse supervisor, manager in health and community services, and college teaching occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 23% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Nevertheless, they were still among the lowest paid of all health graduates at this level. They earned 18% less than those with a similar master's degree but 25% more than community college nursing graduates. After five years, they earned 9% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C560, C561, M560, U590
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 315

U560

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 68% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for health graduates at the bachelor's level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 11% at the master's level; and 7% at the community college level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 4,375 students received an undergraduate degree in nursing. This reflects an increase of 20% from 1987 to 1997, the same as the increase for all graduates at this level. After decreasing by 4% per year over the 1987-1990 period, the number of nursing graduates increased at an annual rate of 5.3% from 1991 to 1997.
- In 1997, 92% of these graduates were women, compared to 95% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as head nurses, registered nurses, midwives, paramedics and managers in health care. Employment opportunities for health care managers are expected to be most abundant in hospitals and the federal government.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	56 300	49 800	56 100
Average	41 400	37 900	43 600
Lowest 20%	27 600	27 900	32 400
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

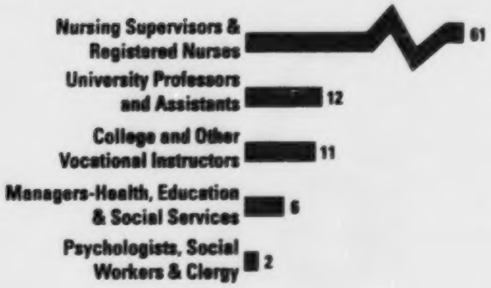
Work Prospects

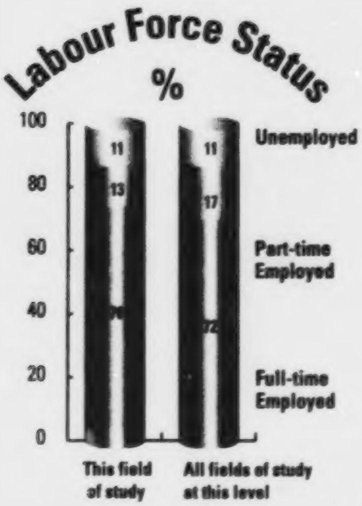
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

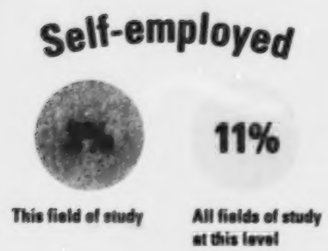
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Nursing
Master's University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes surgical nursing, geriatric nursing, obstetric nursing, pediatric nursing, psychiatric nursing, intensive care and emergency nursing and public health nursing.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An undergraduate degree in nursing or the equivalent. Applicants must have high marks, provide letters of recommendation and pass an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	96%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	77%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	20%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	42%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other recent graduates in nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as nurses in hospitals. Some taught in universities.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as registered nurse, head nurse, teacher and health care manager. For example, many graduates who were working as head nurses became teachers or health care managers between the second and fifth year after graduation. However, relatively few who were health care managers changed their occupations over the three-year period.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in health care. They earned 23% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level and 64% more than community college graduates in nursing. After five years, they earned the same as the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U560, C560, C561, T561, U590
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 315

M560

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 98% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 11% were unemployed, which was the same rate as the rate for all graduates at the master's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for those with a bachelor's degree (5%) and for community college graduates in nursing (7%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 235 students received a master's degree in nursing. This reflects an increase of 42% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of nursing graduates has been increasing since 1989. Almost three-quarters of this increase occurred between 1987 and 1992. In fact, the number of nursing graduates remained relatively constant over the 1995-1997 period.
- In 1997, 97% of these graduates were women, compared to 98% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as registered nurses or head nurses in the hospital sector of the economy, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
67 500	59 300	64 300	Highest 20%
50 800	47 900	53 300	Average
35 500	37 200	41 900	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

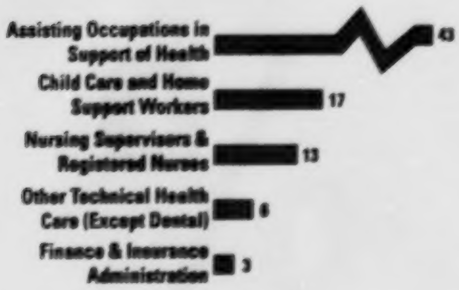
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

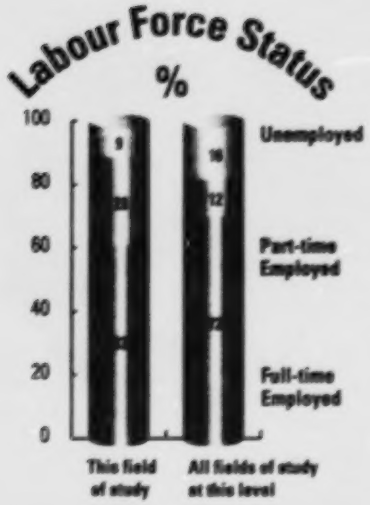
Nursing - Other

Trade/Vocational (4 months)

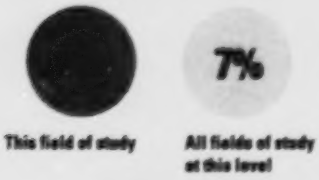
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in psychiatric nursing, mental health nursing, public health nursing and dental nursing.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma and some relevant work experience. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	74%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	100%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	62%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	16%	9%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition with community college graduates in nursing and other health fields for the positions they occupy.
- Graduates usually found work as wardmasters, child care workers and nurses, in hospitals, doctors' offices and daycare centres.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates whose occupations were in nursing were still nurses five years after graduation or had become nursing supervisors.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in the health field. They earned 1% less than community college graduates in other nursing. After five years, they earned 15% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C561, U590, C560, U560
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 341, 315, 323

T561

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 99% of these graduates were in the labour force; 63% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 9% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. However, this was one of the highest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in the health field. The unemployment rate for these graduates was slightly higher than for community college graduates in other nursing (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 30 students received a trade/vocational certificate in other nursing. This reflects a decrease of 90% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. Most of this decline in the number of these nursing graduates occurred after 1991.
- In 1997, 84% of these graduates were women, compared to 100% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as registered nursing assistants or registered nurses in doctors' offices rather than in hospitals.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	40 600	40 100	44 300
Average	28 800	29 100	33 800
Lowest 20%	18 800	15 200	23 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

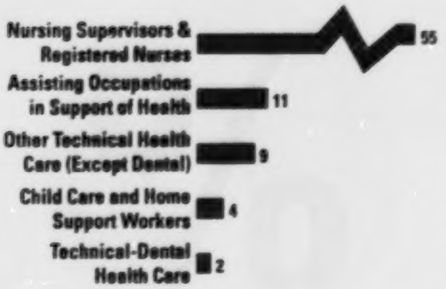
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

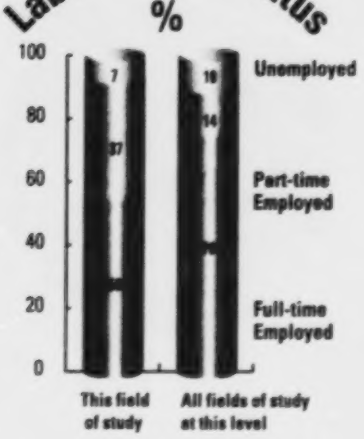
Nursing - Other

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

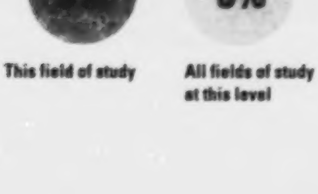
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program provides students with training as nursing assistants, and psychiatric and mental health nurses. Dental and other specialized nursing fields are also taught.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), biology, chemistry and mathematics. Institutions usually require applicants to pass English (French) and mathematics tests and undergo an interview, provide letters of recommendation and have a first-aid certificate and, in some cases, related work experience.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	67%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	88%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	72%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	15%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in nursing and other health; recent university graduates in nursing and other health; and trade/vocational graduates in other nursing.
- Graduates usually found work as nurses or assistants in the health care field. They worked in hospitals, other health institutions or doctors' offices.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as registered nurse, registered nursing assistant, head nurse, paramedic, nursing aide/orderly and manager in health care. For example, many graduates who were working as paramedics or registered nursing assistants two years after graduation were working as registered nurses by five years after graduation. However, relatively few nurses changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U560, U590, C561, T561
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 322, 315

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 5% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in health. They earned 5% more than trade/vocational graduates in other nursing. After five years, they earned 20% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 56% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in health. The unemployment rate for these graduates was slightly lower than for trade/vocational graduates in other nursing (9%).

Latest Available Statistics

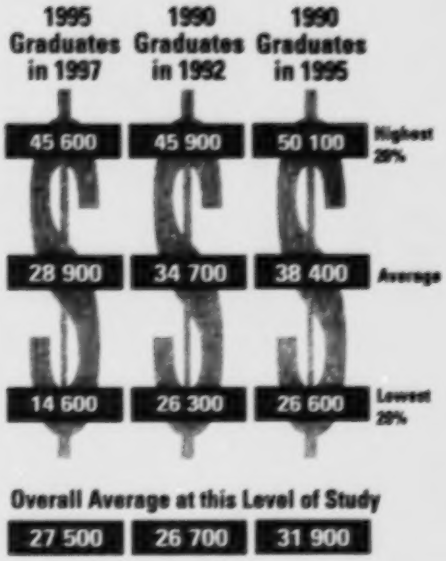
- In 1997, 1,815 students received a college diploma in other nursing. This reflects an increase of 205% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing over the 1987-1991 period, the number of graduates in other nursing then rose significantly, especially between 1996 and 1997.
- In 1997, 87% of these graduates were women, compared to 90% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as specialized nurses, midwives, registered nursing assistants and nursing aides. Employment opportunities should be more plentiful in doctors' and dentists' offices or clinics. Some of these graduates have received training in midwifery, where employment opportunities are expected to be favourable due to an increase in the number of births occurring outside the traditional hospital setting.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Work Prospects

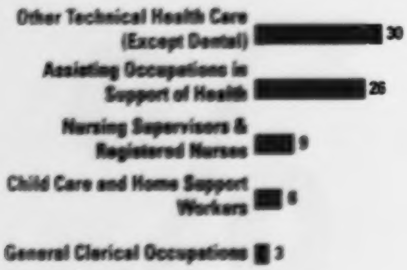
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

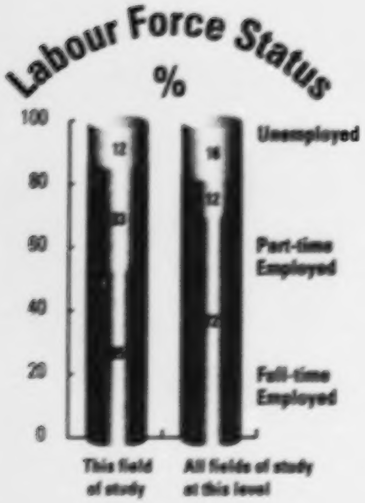
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

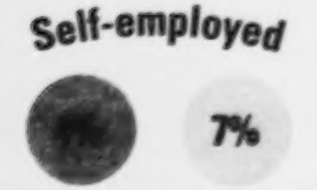
Nursing Aide/Orderly

Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training as nursing aides and orderlies.

- The program is offered in every province except Saskatchewan.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	65%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	44%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition with community college graduates in other nursing and other health fields for the positions they occupy.
- Graduates usually found work as technicians and wardmasters in a health institution or hospital.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement of graduates between the nursing aide and registered nursing assistant occupations. However, many graduates whose occupation was visiting homemaker were working as nursing aides or registered nursing assistants five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the lowest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in the health field. After five years, they earned 9% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C560, C561, U590, T561, U560
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 341

T562

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 55% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 12% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. However, this was the highest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in the health field.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,935 students received a trade/vocational certificate in the nursing aide/orderly field. This reflects a decrease of 43% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. Almost all (80%) of this decline in the number of nursing aides/orderly graduates occurred between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 74% of these graduates were women, compared to 55% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as registered nursing assistants or nursing aides and orderlies in hospitals or doctors' offices, where strong growth is expected over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
33 000	32 800	37 800	Highest 20%
21 400	21 600	26 900	Average
11 400	11 000	15 300	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

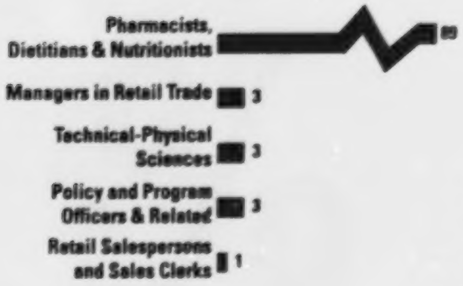
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

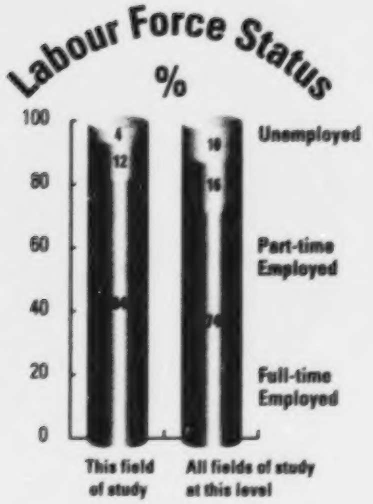
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Pharmacy

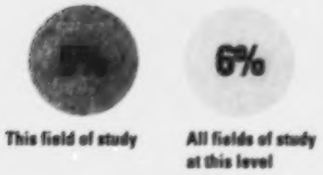
Undergraduate University (4 or 5 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in various branches of this discipline, such as retail, community, hospital and industrial pharmacy.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma. Quebec applicants must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies. Applicants are also required to have completed one year of university with high marks in science. They must also provide a letter of recommendation, be interviewed and pass an entrance exam.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	94%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	12%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	.3%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as bachelor's graduates in other health, chemistry and biology, as well as master's graduates in pharmacy.
- Almost all graduates found work as pharmacists. They worked in pharmacies, hospitals or the pharmaceutical and medical industry.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation, although there was some occupational movement between pharmacist and chemist.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 40% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. Although they earned less than dentists, they remained among the highest paid of all health graduates at this level. They earned 10% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 24% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C550, U523
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 313, 221, 341

U570

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 84% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for all health graduates at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 690 students received an undergraduate degree in pharmacy. This reflects no growth from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After increasing an average of 4.8% per year over the 1987-1991 period, the number of pharmacy graduates remained almost unchanged between 1991 and 1996, then fell by 18% in 1996-1997.
- In 1997, 65% of these graduates were women. compared to 66% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community or industrial pharmacists in the retail and wholesale sectors of the economy as well as in the chemical manufacturing industry. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the hospital sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	62 300	63 800	66 000
Average	47 100	47 500	50 000
Lowest 20%	30 000	36 300	36 000
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

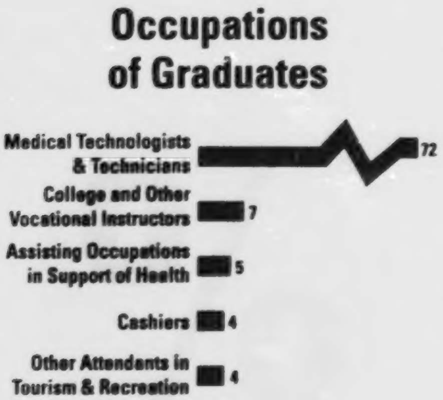
Work Prospects

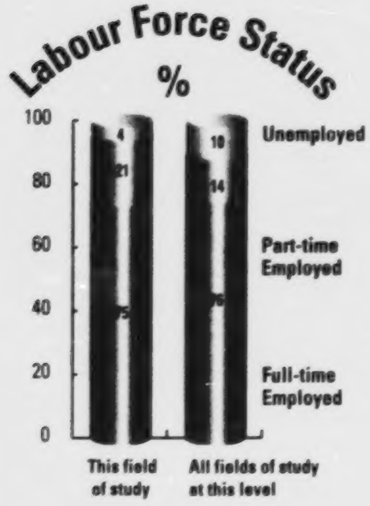
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

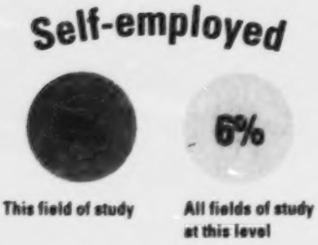
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Radiography, Radiation Therapy and Nuclear Medicine Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)







Program of Study

This program includes training in radiography (X-ray technology), nuclear medicine and radiation therapy.

- The program is offered in every province.
- In all provinces, radiography and nuclear medicine are taught in colleges or CEGEPs, and radiation therapy is taught in hospitals.
- The program includes theoretical and clinical training.
- This program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), biology, chemistry, mathematics and physics. Applicants are also required to undergo an interview, provide a letter of recommendation and have two science credits or a pre-health science certificate.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	64%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	99%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	81%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	14%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in medical laboratory technologies and other health technologies, as well as recent university graduates in chemistry.
- Graduates usually found work as radiologists and worked in a hospital or private clinic.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as medical laboratory technician, medical radiation technologist and manager in health care. For example, many graduates who were working as medical laboratory technicians two years after graduation were working as medical radiation technologists by five years after graduation. However, relatively few medical radiation technologists and health care managers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in

Related Field(s) of Study: C550, U523, C560, C561, U560
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 321

C580

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 37% more than all community college graduates. They were by far the highest paid community college graduates in health. After five years, they earned 17% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was only slightly lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the second lowest unemployment rate for community college graduates in health.

Latest Available Statistics

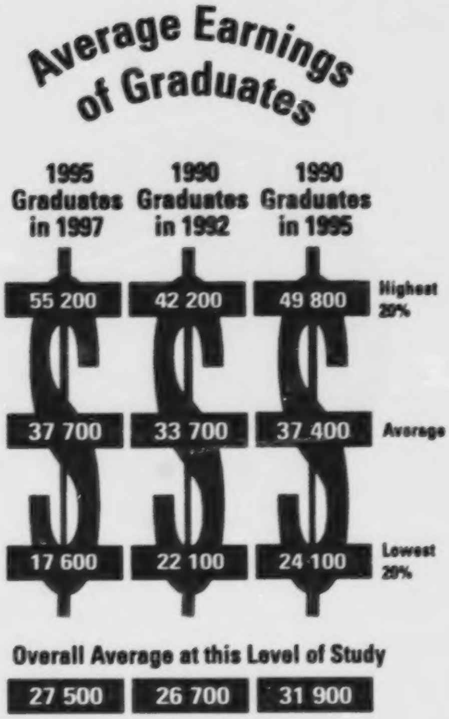
- In 1997, 545 students received a college diploma in radiography, radiation therapy and nuclear medicine technologies. This reflects a decrease of 15% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing by 4.3% per year over the 1987-1989 period, the number of these technology graduates increased by 6.2% per year over the 1989-1994 period. The number of these graduates was 27% lower in 1997 than it was in 1994.
- In 1997, 77% of these graduates were women, compared to 80% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as medical radiation technologists in hospitals and doctors' offices, where strong growth is expected over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	55 200	42 200	49 800
Average	37 700	33 700	37 400
Lowest 20%	17 600	22 100	24 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

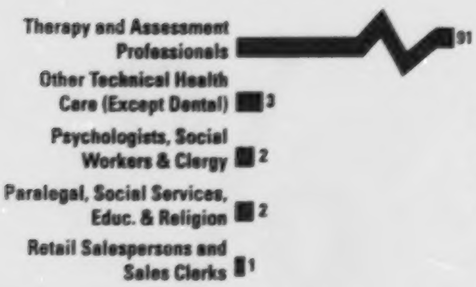
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

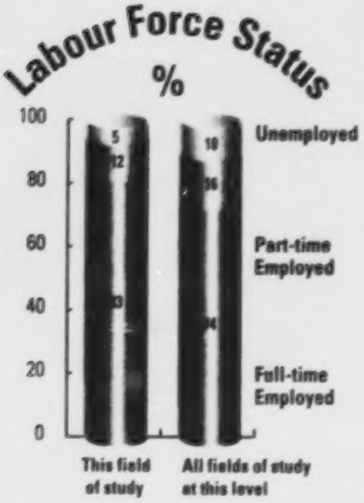
Rehabilitation Medicine

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

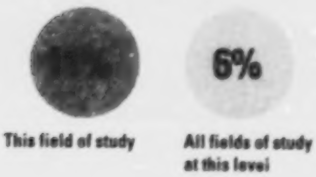
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in such areas as occupational therapy and physiotherapy.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies. Applicants are also required to have completed one year of university with high marks in science. Universities also require applicants to provide a letter of recommendation, be interviewed and undergo a medical examination. Enrollment is often limited.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	95%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	99%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	92%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	1%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	5%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as nursing graduates and master's graduates in rehabilitation medicine.
- Almost all graduates found work as physiotherapists, occupational therapists and audio and speech language therapists. They worked in hospitals or clinics.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There was some movement between the second and fifth years after graduation among occupations such as occupational therapist, physiotherapist, speech and language therapist, nursing and health manager.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They remained among the lowest paid of all health graduates at this level. They earned 8% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 3% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C560, C561, U560, C550, M560
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 314

U590

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 99% of these graduates were in the labour force; 83% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for all health graduates at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,475 students received an undergraduate degree in rehabilitation medicine. This reflects an increase of 50% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of rehabilitation medicine graduates rose consistently by 6% per year over the 1987-1995 period. Since that time, the number of these graduates has remained almost unchanged.
- In 1997, 80% of these graduates were women, compared to 86% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Limited", as the number of new job seekers is expected to significantly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as technicians in the therapy and assessment occupations in clinics or doctors' offices.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 500	43 600	50 800
Average	39 300	35 500	41 200
Lowest 20%	28 700	27 600	33 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

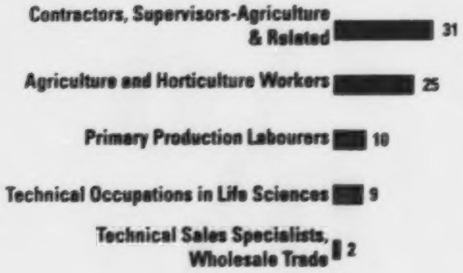
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	[✓ LIMITED]

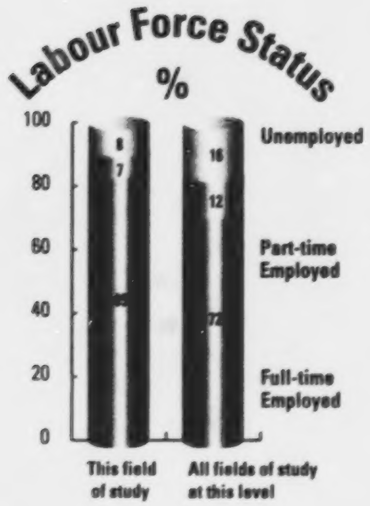
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Agricultural Technologies

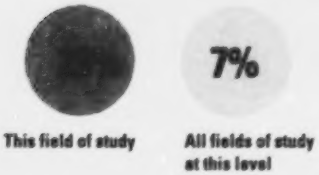
Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in agricultural technology, agricultural business, plant science, horticulture, landscaping and animal science.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	85%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	15%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition for positions with community college graduates in agriculture, forestry, and environment/conservation technologies, as well as agriculture and forestry university graduates at the bachelor's level.
- Graduates usually found work as farmers or employees of an agricultural or horticultural company. Some worked for a club or sports organization.
- An above-average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement of graduates among occupations such as landscaping and horticulture technologist and technician; landscaping and grounds maintenance labourer; farmer and farm manager; supervisor in landscaping and horticulture; general farm worker; and nursery and greenhouse worker.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the lowest paid trade/vocational graduates in the life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 4% less than similar community college graduates and 19% less than university graduates with a bachelor's degree in agricultural sciences. After five years, they earned 16% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C610, U620, T314, U613, U612, C641
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 825, 843, 222, 861

T610

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was also the lowest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was slightly higher than for community college graduates in agricultural technologies (6%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 575 students received a trade/vocational certificate in agricultural technologies. This reflects a decrease of 15% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of these agricultural technology graduates declined, on average, by 13% per year between 1987 and 1989 but has increased by 12% per year since then.
- In 1997, 49% of these graduates were women, compared to 46% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as agricultural consultants or contractors, or as nursery and greenhouse workers, than as farm managers, supervisors or general farm labourers.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	48 400	33 900	41 000
Average	24 400	19 900	24 800
Lowest 20%	9 400	7 800	10 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

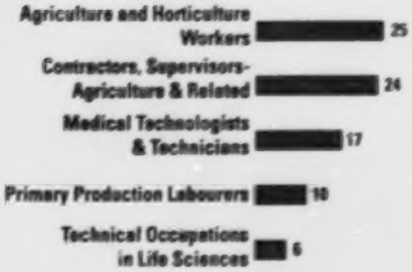
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

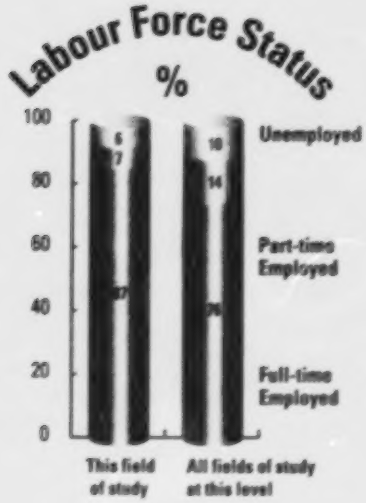
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

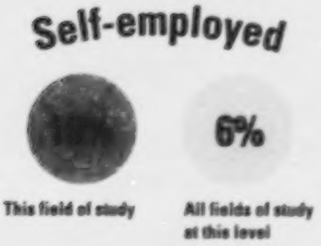
Agricultural Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program provides training in agricultural technology and business, biology, polytechnics and animal science.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), mathematics and preferably physics and chemistry.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	84%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	64%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	35%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in other health, environmental and conservation, and medical laboratory technologies; recent university graduates in chemistry and agriculture; and trade/vocational graduates in agriculture technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as farm workers or operators. Some were animal health technologists. They usually worked on a farm or in the services incidental to the livestock or crop farming industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as general farm worker, animal health technician, farm manager, landscape and horticulture technician, nursery worker, pet groomer, agricultural inspector and agricultural representative and consultant. For example, many graduates who were working as general farm workers two years after graduation were working as farm managers, farm supervisors and wholesale sales representatives by five years after graduation. However, relatively few animal health technicians and agricultural inspectors changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T610, U620, U613, U612, C641, C640
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 825, 843, 321, 222

C610

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 8% less than all community college graduates. They were the lowest paid community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 9% more than trade/vocational graduates in agricultural technologies. After five years, they earned 17% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 87% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also lower than for trade/vocational graduates in agricultural technologies (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,755 students received a college diploma in agricultural technologies. This reflects an increase of 24% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of these agriculture graduates was relatively constant between 1987 and 1992 but has since increased by an average of 10.5% per year.
- In 1997, 58% of these graduates were women, compared to 49% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	43 000	35 300	41 000
Average	25 300	21 100	26 500
Lowest 20%	12 800	9 500	14 300
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as animal health technicians, farmers, agricultural contractors and nursery and greenhouse workers. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the agriculture sector, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Work Prospects

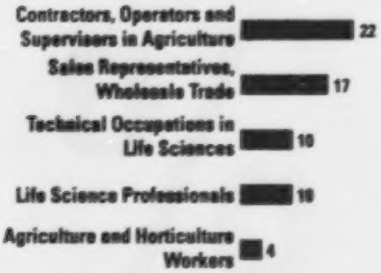
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

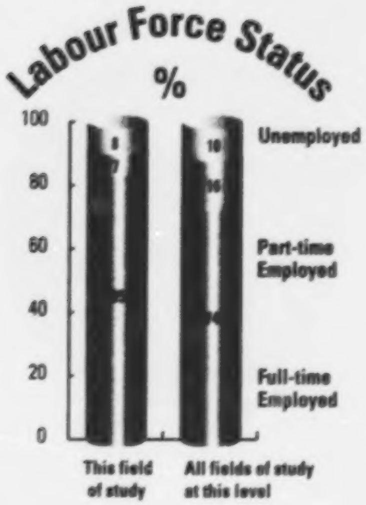
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

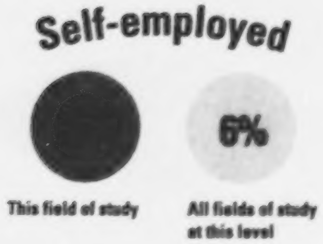
Animal and Plant Sciences

Undergraduate University (4 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes poultry science, poultry genetics, plant protection, plant physiology and horticulture.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with good marks in mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics. Quebec applicants must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	74%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	61%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	23%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in agriculture, environment/conservation and forestry technologies, as well as other university graduates from fields such as agriculture, biology and forestry.
- Graduates usually found work as farmers, farm managers, wholesale technical sales specialists, agriculture and fish products inspectors, and landscape and horticultural technicians and specialists.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation, with some shifting among occupational groups such as technical sales representative, agricultural representative/consultant/researcher and farmer.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 1% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They remained among the highest paid of all graduates at this level in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 11% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 17% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C610, T610, U613, U620
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 825, 222, 212, 221, 622

U612

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 83% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was slightly higher than for other graduates at the bachelor's level in life sciences and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

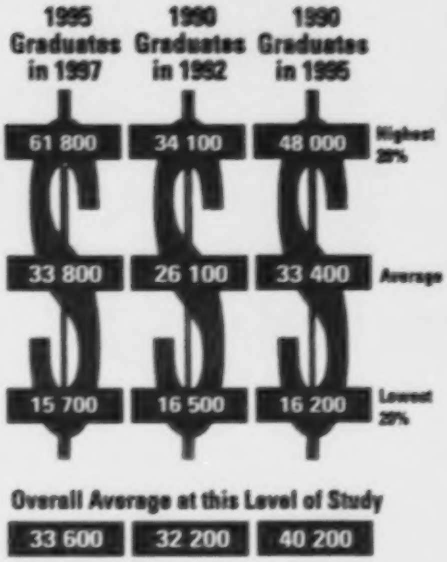
- In 1997, 460 students received an undergraduate degree in animal and plant sciences. This reflects a decrease of 17% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. Most of the decrease in the number of animal and plant science graduates occurred over the 1987-1992 period. Since then the number of these graduates has remained almost constant.
- In 1997, 51% of these graduates were women, compared to 46% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as farm managers/supervisors, nursery and greenhouse managers, landscaping managers, and landscaping and horticulture supervisors. Job growth is expected to be concentrated in the agriculture industry, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



Work Prospects

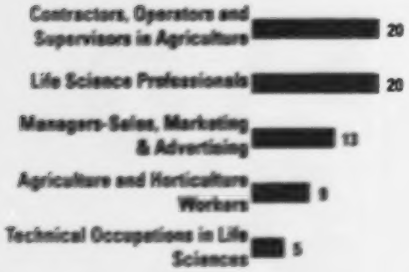
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

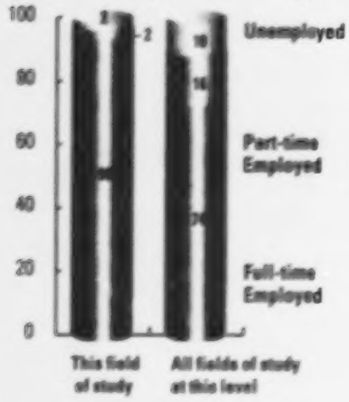
Agriculture - Other

Undergraduate University (3 years)

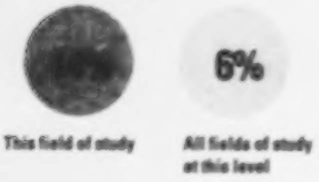
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes agronomy, dairy science, food science and soil science.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	81%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	64%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	24%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as graduates in biology, forestry and animal and plant sciences at the bachelor's level; master's graduates in biology and forestry; and trade/vocational and community college graduates in agriculture, environment/conservation or forestry technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as wholesale trade specialists, biologists, agricultural representatives, consultants and specialists, and as agricultural and related service contractors and managers.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. These shifts usually occurred among occupational groups such as technical sales representative, biologist, and agricultural representative/consultant/researcher.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U620, U641, C550, C610, T610, U612
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 825, 222, 212, 211

U613

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 21% less than those with a master's degree in other agriculture but 22% more than similar community college graduates. After five years, they earned 1% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 96% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which is considerably higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 2% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the lowest unemployment rate of all graduates at the bachelor's level in life sciences and primary technologies. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were 8% at the community college level; and 8% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 495 students received an undergraduate degree in other agriculture. This reflects a decrease of 1% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of these agricultural science graduates declined consistently (7.9% per year) over the 1989-1996 period, then rose by 35.9% in 1996-1997.
- In 1997, 46% of these graduates were women, compared to 32% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	44 800	40 900	69 800
Average	30 200	26 300	40 600
Lowest 20%	16 900	12 500	19 500
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as farm managers/supervisors, nursery and greenhouse operators, landscaping managers, aquaculture operators and managers, and agricultural consultants. Employment opportunities for general farm workers and nursery and greenhouse workers are expected to be limited.

Work Prospects

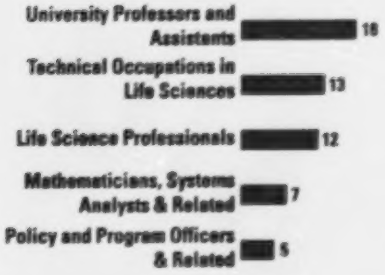
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

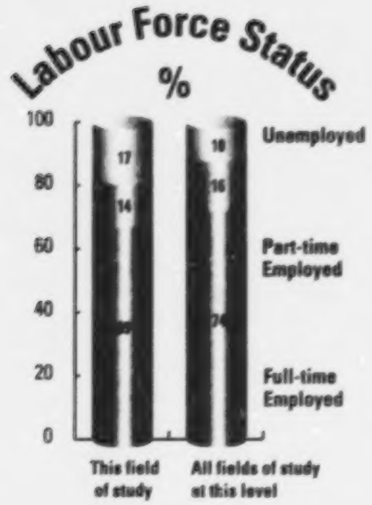
Biology

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

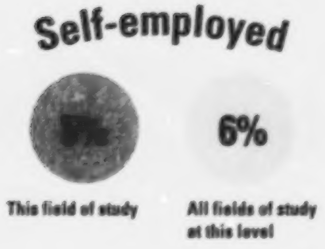
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes biology, as well as microbiology, cell biology, botany, zoology, marine biology, genetics, ecology and evolution.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	60%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	25%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	51%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in environmental and conservation technologies, agriculture and medical laboratory technologies, as well as university graduates in animal and plant sciences, other agriculture and forestry.
- Graduates usually found work as teachers, biologists or medical laboratory technologists or technicians in the education, hospital or consulting services sectors of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were working as teachers or agricultural representatives/consultants two years after graduation were still in these occupations five years after graduation. Occupational shifts usually occurred among occupational groups such as natural science manager, biologist, teacher, technical sales representative, medical laboratory technologist and agricultural representative/consultant/researcher.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C640, U641, C550, C610, U613, U612, M620
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 212, 222

U620

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 18% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the lowest paid of all bachelor's graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 21% less than those with a master's degree in biology. After five years, they earned 11% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 76% of these graduates were in the labour force; 69% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 17% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the highest unemployment rate of all graduates at the bachelor's level in life sciences and primary technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also higher than for those with a master's degree in biology (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 6,080 students received an undergraduate degree in biology. This reflects an increase of 77% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After increasing only slightly over the 1988-1990 period, the number of biology graduates has since risen consistently (7.4% per year). The fastest growth occurred over the 1995-1997 period.
- In 1997, 59% of these graduates were women, compared to 51% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	45 200	42 600	58 600
Average	27 400	24 400	36 000
Lowest 20%	15 000	7 600	19 600

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as post-secondary teaching and research assistants and as researchers and consultants. Employment opportunities for graduates seeking jobs as biologists are expected to be limited, especially in the government, forestry and logging sectors of the economy.

Work Prospects

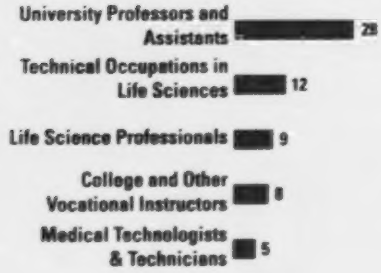
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

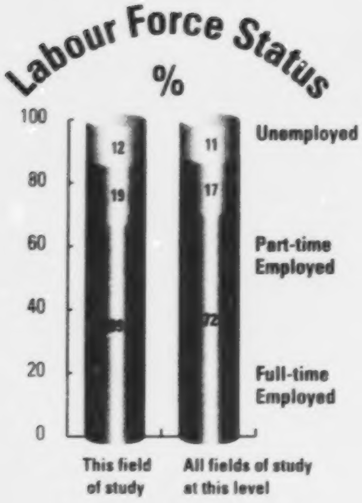
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

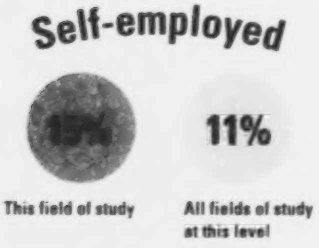
Biology

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes microbiology, genetics, cell biology, animal physiology, botany and ecology.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in biology or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	67%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	43%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	35%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in other health, nursing, medical/surgical specialities, basic medical science, dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and rehabilitation medicine, as well as recent community college graduates in nursing.
- Some graduates found work as university and community college teachers, and others as biology technicians. Graduates often worked in universities, for the government, for scientific consulting firms, in hospitals or in medical/health laboratories.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as chemist, medical laboratory worker, general practitioner and health care manager. Many graduates who were working in medical laboratories two years after graduation were working as university professors or biologists by five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U620, U641, C550, C610, U613, U612
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 212

M620

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 26% less than all graduates at the master's level. They earned 27% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in biology. After five years, they earned 23% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 79% of these graduates were in the labour force; 69% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to11% for all graduates at the master's level. The unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in biology (17%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 450 students received a master's degree in biology. This reflects an increase of 44% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase 32% for all master's graduates. After declining by 9% over the 1987-1990 period, the number of biology graduates increased by 60% in the 1990's. The most rapid growth in biology graduates occurred between 1995 and 1997 (10.5% per year).
- In 1997, 53% of these graduates were women, compared to 44% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Good", as the number of new job openings is expected to exceed the number of job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as university professors or post-secondary teaching or research assistants in the education sector of the economy. Some opportunities are expected to exist for those searching for jobs as biologists or forestry professionals. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited for biological or forestry technologists and technicians. The majority of job openings are expected to be in the provincial government and agriculture sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
62 700	43 900	64 500	Highest 20%
34 700	29 000	40 800	Average
18 100	13 400	22 500	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

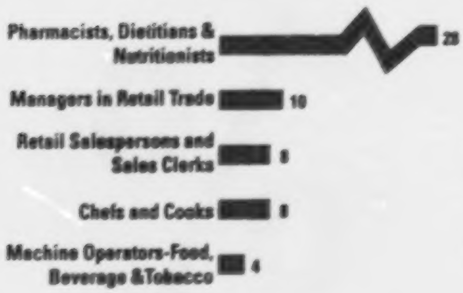
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	[✓ GOOD]
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Food and Household Sciences

Undergraduate University (4 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

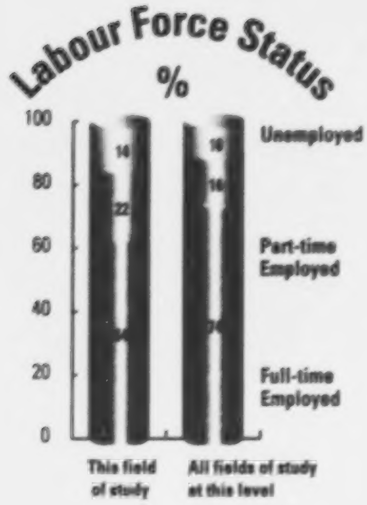
This program includes nutrition, food science, household science, and consumer and family studies.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics (more specifically, in integral calculus), chemistry, physics and biology. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	46%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	39%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	53%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	10%

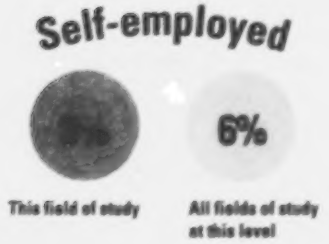


Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in cooking, institutional management and service industry technologies, as well as university graduates in other health and biology.
- Graduates usually found work as dietitians and restaurant and food managers. They often worked in hospitals, prisons or the bakery products industry; in social services; and sometimes even in bookstores.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. However, most graduates who were working as teachers or applied chemical technologists two years after graduation were still in these occupations five years after graduation. Occupational shifts usually occurred among occupations such as teacher, restaurant and food service manager, dietitian, and food service supervisor.



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U570, C550, U523, U620
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 313, 321, 624

U630

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 15% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 27% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 17% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 87% of these graduates were in the labour force; 64% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the second highest unemployment rate for all graduates at the bachelor's level in life science and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,010 students received an undergraduate degree in food and household sciences. This reflects an increase of 7% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase 20% for all graduates at this level. All of the increase in the number of food and household science graduates occurred over the 1987-1992 period. Since 1992, the number of these graduates has decreased by 10%.
- In 1997, 92% of these graduates were women, compared to 95% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as dietitians and nutritionists than as chefs or cooks, which are other occupations often entered by these graduates. Employment opportunities are expected to be more plentiful in the retail trade sector of the economy and the most scarce in the hospital sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	44 700	37 000	46 400
Average	28 700	27 500	33 400
Lowest 20%	15 100	15 400	17 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

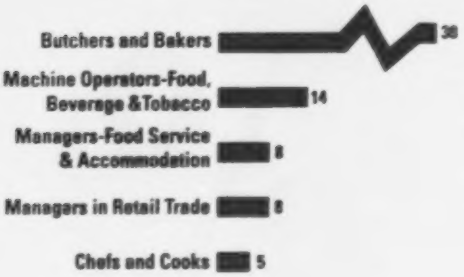
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

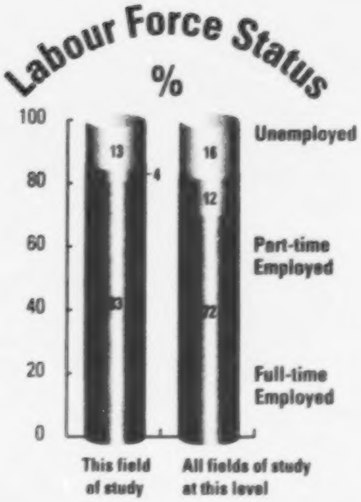
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Food Processing Technologies

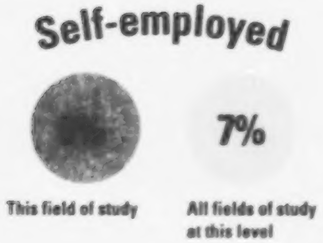
Trade/Vocational (5 months)



Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed

Program of Study

This program includes training in processing meat, seafood, dairy products and other foods.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	67%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often work in the same occupations as trade/vocational graduates in other food preparation and other service industries technologies and cooking, as well as community college graduates in service industries technologies.
- Graduates often found work as butchers, bakers or food industry technicians. They worked for food stores, in meat or chicken processing plants, and in other specialized food services.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. The majority of these graduates were working as butchers two years after graduation. By five years after graduation many had become retail salespersons or managers.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the lowest paid compared to other trade/vocational graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. After five years, they earned 4% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T811, C523, U620
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 625, 946

T631

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 83% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. However, this was one of the highest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in life sciences and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 500 students received a trade/vocational certificate in food processing technologies. This reflects a decrease of 1% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. This net change hides the fact that the number of these food processing technology graduates rose slowly but consistently from 1987 to 1994, then declined by 3% per year from 1995 to 1997.
- In 1997, 19% of these graduates were women, compared to 13% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as retail trade butchers than as industrial butchers or meat cutters, machine operators in food processing or fish plant workers. Employment opportunities are expected to be extremely limited in the fish products manufacturing sector of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
35 900	34 800	50 100	Highest 20%
23 100	21 700	30 800	Average
14 600	12 100	14 900	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

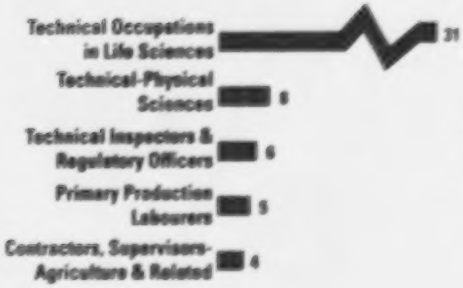
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

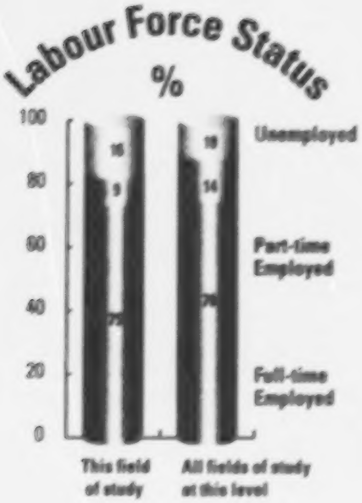
Environmental and Conservation Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed

9%

This field of study

6%

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program covers pollution control, land resources, wildlife and forest conservation, water sciences and air purification.

- The program is offered in every province except Quebec.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with good marks in English (French), mathematics, chemistry, biology or physics. Sometimes applicants are also required to take an aptitude test in mathematics.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	66%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	40%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	47%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in agriculture, forestry, resource processing, chemical and medical laboratory technologies; recent university graduates in biology, chemistry, agriculture, forestry and civil engineering; and trade/vocational graduates in agriculture and construction technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as agriculture and fish products inspectors, forestry technologists and technicians, conservation and fishery officers, or arborists, and worked for a technical services industry, for a provincial government or in the forestry services industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as conservation and fishery officer, biological and forestry technologist, biologist, inspector in public and environmental health, water and waste plant operator, supervisor in logging and forestry, pest controller and agricultural representative. Many graduates who were working as supervisors in logging and forestry two years after graduation were working as supervisors in forest products processing by five years after graduation. However, relatively few conservation and fishery officers, biological and forestry technologists,

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C841, U620, C641, U641, M620, C610
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 222, 212, 226

C640

biologists and water and waste plant operators changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 3% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. After five years, they earned 7% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, about the same as the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 16% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,715 students received a college diploma in environmental and conservation technologies. This reflects an increase of 179% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing slightly between 1987 and 1988, the number of environmental and conservation technology graduates increased by 20.5% per year between 1988 and 1997.
- In 1997, 37% of these graduates were women, compared to 20% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as forestry technologists, agriculture and fish inspectors, and conservation/fishery officers. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the logging and forestry industries, which are expected to decline over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	47 900	45 800	47 300
Average	28 200	27 000	34 000
Lowest 20%	15 500	11 200	19 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

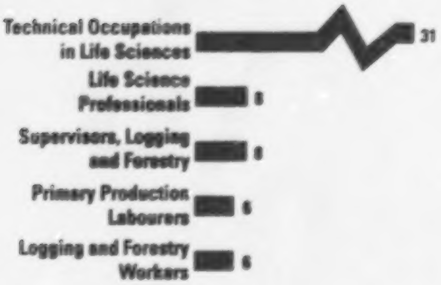
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

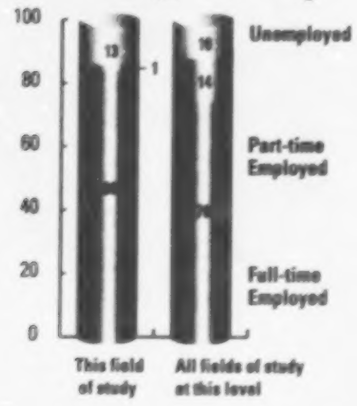
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Forestry Technologies
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

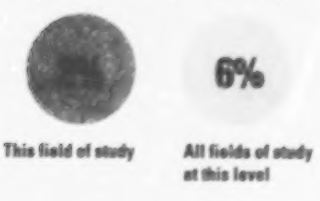
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in forestry management, forest research, forestry and silviculture.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French) and mathematics and at least two other science courses. Applicants must also take an aptitude test. Enrollment is often limited in this field of study.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	82%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	98%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	53%	59%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	26%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in agriculture, environmental and conservation, and resource processing technologies; recent university graduates in biology, chemistry, agriculture and forestry; and trade/vocational graduates in agriculture technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as forestry professionals, forestry technologists or technicians, arborists, tree service technicians and supervisors in logging and forestry. They worked in the forestry industry, for a provincial government, for a technical services industry or in the pulp and paper industry.
- A relatively high proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as forestry technologist, silviculture and forestry worker, supervisor in logging and forestry, forestry professional and supervisor in forest products production. For example, many graduates who were working as supervisors in logging and forestry two years after graduation were working as forestry technologists by five years after graduation. However, relatively few forestry professionals or forestry technologists changed occupations between the second and fifth years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U620, C610, C640, T610, C841, U641
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 222, 821

C641

Earnings

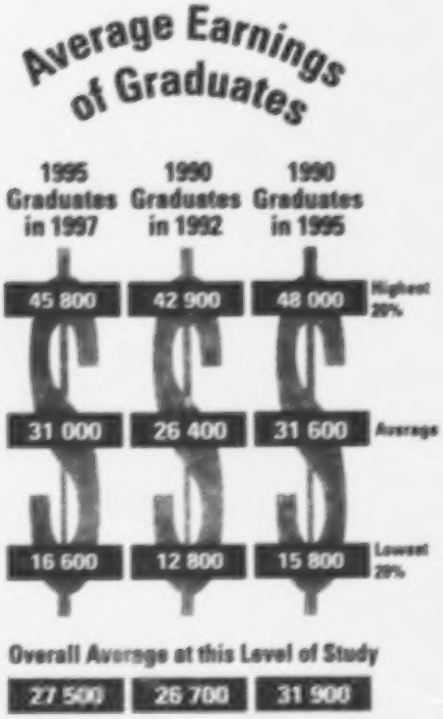
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 13% more than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 22% less than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 1% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 99% of these graduates were in the labour force; 86% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the second highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in forestry (10%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 605 students received a college diploma in forestry technologies. This reflects an increase of 13% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. While the number of forestry graduates decreased by 19% between 1987 and 1992, the number of graduates rebounded with an increase of 40% over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 21% of these graduates were women, compared to 14% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as supervisors and labourers in logging and forestry, and as forestry professionals. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the government sector, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

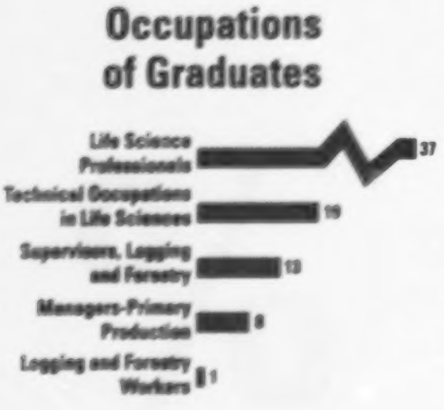
Work Prospects

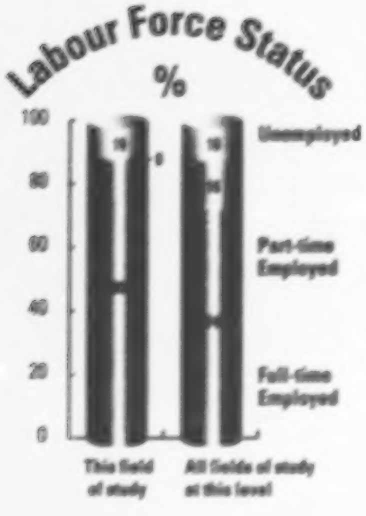
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

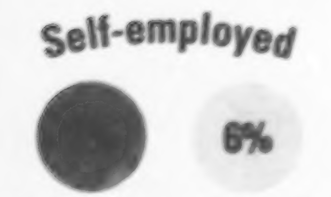
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Forestry

Undergraduate University (4 years)







Program of Study

This program includes the study of ecology, harvesting, resource management, wildlife, wood science and forestry economics.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	71%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	88%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	68%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	15%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in environmental and conservation technologies, and forestry, agriculture and resource processing technologies, as well as university graduates in biology and agriculture.
- Graduates usually found work as professionals or technicians in their field. Some supervised cutting or sawing operations. They worked in the forestry services industry, at a logging site, in a sawmill or for a forestry engineering firm.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of the movement is among the occupations of technologist and technician, forestry professional, mapping and related technologist and arborist and tree service technician. However, most graduates who were working as supervisors in forest products processing two years after graduation were still in that occupation five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U620, C640, C641, C841
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 212, 222, 821

Earnings

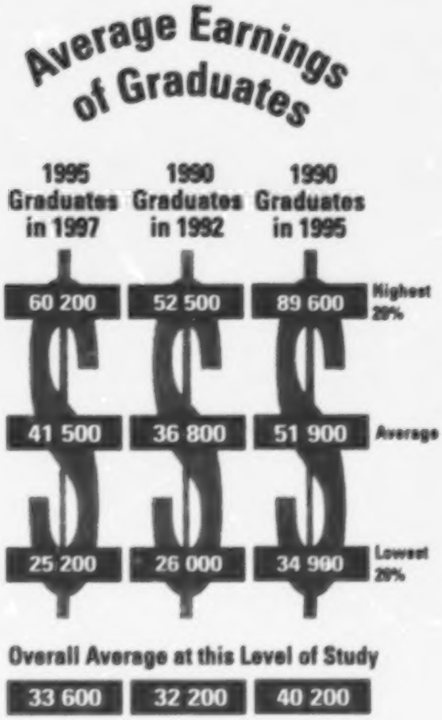
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 24% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were by far the highest paid of all graduates at this level in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 22% more than community college graduates in forestry. After five years, these graduates earned 29% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 10% were unemployed. This was the average rate for all bachelor's graduates. However, this was one of the highest unemployment rates for graduates at the bachelor's level in life sciences and primary technologies. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate for these graduates was below that of community college graduates in forestry technologies (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 430 students received an undergraduate degree in forestry. This reflects an increase of 7% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After decreasing significantly over the 1987-1992 period, the number of forestry graduates increased by 61% over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 22% of these graduates were women, compared to 13% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as supervisors in forest products processing, supervisors in logging and forestry, and forestry technologists and technicians. Employment opportunities for forestry professionals are expected to be limited in the forestry, logging and education sectors of the economy but more plentiful in the provincial government sector.

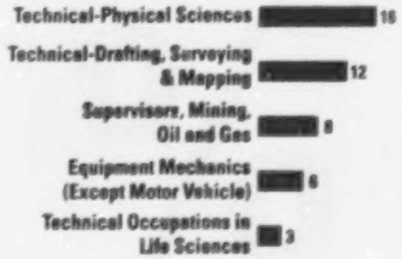
Work Prospects

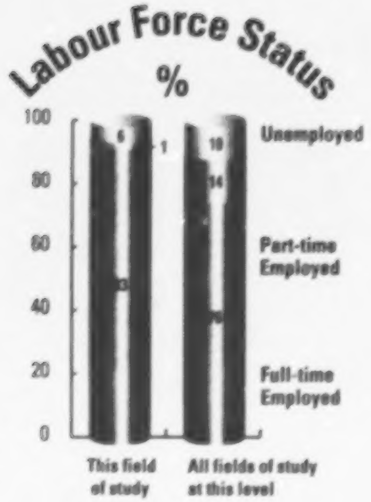
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Primary Technologies - Other

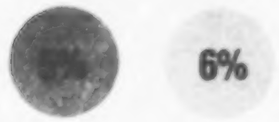
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program covers geology and prospecting, drilling, extracting, mining and petroleum technologies, fishing, hunting and trapping.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in English (French), biology, chemistry, physics and mathematics.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	54%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in chemical and medical laboratory technologies, as well as recent university graduates in chemical engineering, other engineering, chemistry, biology, geology and geography.
- Graduates usually found work as geological and mineral technologists and technicians, surveying and mapping technologists and technicians, and supervisors in oil and gas mining. They worked in an engineering firm, a technical or scientific service industry, the petroleum industry or services affiliated with the petroleum or mining industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as geological and mineral technologist, underground miner, biological technologist and oil and gas worker. For example, many graduates who were working as geological or mineral technologists two years after graduation were working as mining supervisors, geologists or petroleum engineers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few biological technologists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U620, U730, U370, M730, T315
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 923, 823, 826, 221, 22,

C660

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 60% more than all community college graduates. They were by far the highest paid community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. After five years, they earned 22% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 99% of these graduates were in the labour force; 93% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 515 students received a college diploma in other primary technologies. This reflects an increase of 40% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of other primary technology graduates followed a downward trend from 1987 to 1990 (10.5% decrease per year) but then rebounded (15% annual increase over the 1990-1997 period).
- In 1997, 17% of these graduates were women, compared to 12% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to almost equal the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as geological technologists, supervisors in mining, underground miners or oil and gas drillers. Employment opportunities are expected to be concentrated in the professional services and non-metal mining sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
83 000	49 700	60 900	Highest 20%
43 800	32 600	38 900	Average
24 800	15 400	18 400	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

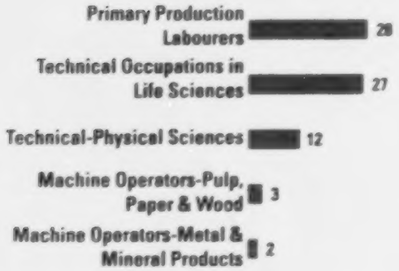
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

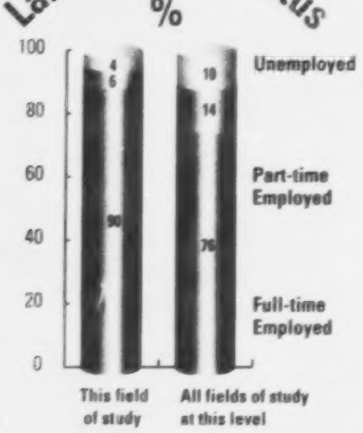
Resource Processing Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed

6%	6%
This field of study	All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes pulp and paper processing, processing of wood products, metal fabricating, petroleum refining and food processing.

- The program is offered in every province except Manitoba and Alberta.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics and English (French). A mathematics aptitude test is often also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	64%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	97%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	59%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	41%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	1%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in environmental and conservation, agricultural and forestry technologies; recent university graduates in agriculture, biology and forestry; and trade/vocational graduates in agricultural technologies.
- Graduates usually found work in the primary industries or as technicians in the life sciences or physical sciences fields. They worked in the forestry industry or the pulp and paper industry.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as farmer, farm manager, agricultural inspector, and forestry and geological technologist. For example, many graduates who were working as agricultural inspectors two years after graduation were working in different occupations three years later. However, relatively few forestry and geological technologists changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C610, C340, U710, U620, U370, M710
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 222, 221, 943, 941

C670

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 30% more than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies. After five years, they earned 3% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the lowest unemployment rate for community college graduates in life sciences and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 230 students received a college diploma in resource processing technologies. This reflects an increase of 19% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After increasing over the 1987-1990 period (42%), the number of resource processing graduates decreased (40%) between 1990 and 1996. The trend again seems to be reversing, as the number these of graduates increased by 25% between 1994 and 1996. In fact, the number of these graduates almost doubled from 1996 to 1997.
- In 1997, 29% of these graduates were women, compared to 39% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as biological technologists and technicians, and agriculture and fish inspectors, since the employment outlook is more positive for these occupations. The majority of the employment growth is expected to occur in the provincial government sector of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	54 700	45 800	53 400
Average	35 700	27 600	32 800
Lowest 20%	17 100	11 200	14 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

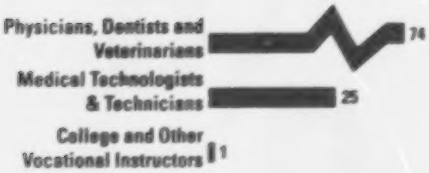
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

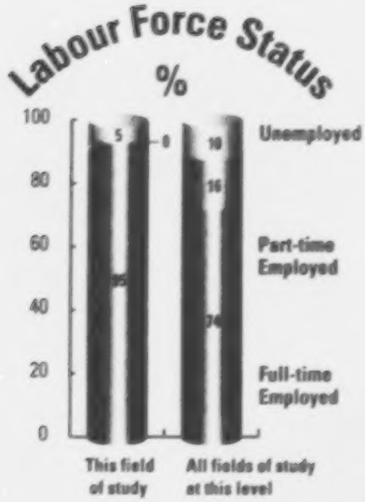
Veterinary Sciences and Medicine

Undergraduate University (4 years)

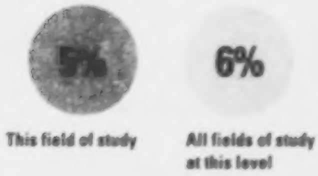
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes the concepts and principles of veterinary medicine.

- The program is offered in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, biology and physics. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies. In most cases a pre-veterinary (university) year is required. Applicants must pass an interview and entrance examination, undergo a medical exam and provide a letter of recommendation. Preference is given to people who have experience working with animals. Applicants must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents of Canada.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	62%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	99%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	61%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	30%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	0%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are highly specialized and work closely with technologists related to animal care.
- The vast majority worked as veterinarians.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the highest paid of all graduates at this level in life sciences and primary technologies. They earned 23% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 36% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U612
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 311, 321

U680

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 95% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for graduates at the bachelor's level in life sciences and primary technologies.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 295 students received an undergraduate degree in veterinary sciences and medicine. This reflects an increase of 13% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of veterinary science/medicine graduates increased slowly and consistently (1.3% per year) over the entire ten-year period. Growth was slightly faster over the 1987-1992 period than over the following five years.
- In 1997, 73% of these graduates were women, compared to 58% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to be relatively successful when searching for jobs as veterinarians or animal health technologists. The better outlook in these occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the agriculture sector of the economy, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	51 900	55 000	89 300
Average	35 500	41 100	54 500
Lowest 20%	20 000	25 700	29 500
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

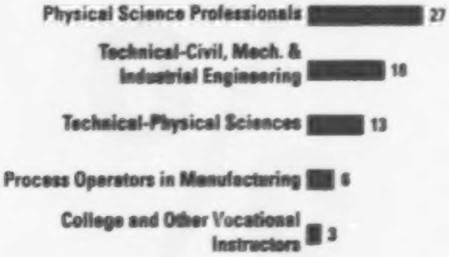
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

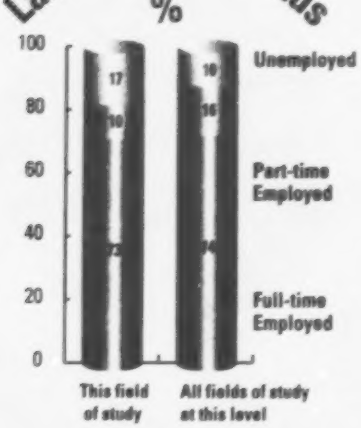
Chemistry

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

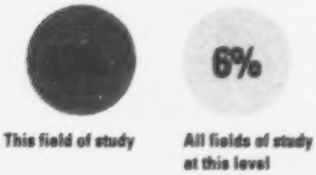
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes organic, inorganic, physical, quantum and analytical chemistry.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	59%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	40%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	18%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in chemical, industrial and medical laboratory technologies, as well as university graduates in chemical engineering, pharmacy and biology.
- Graduates usually found work as technicians or professionals in their field, medical laboratory technologists and technicians, or teachers. Some also worked for natural gas distribution companies or pharmaceutical companies, in the public service, and in universities.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this movement was among occupations such as chemical engineer, chemical technologist/technician, and geochemist. However, most graduates who were teachers or laboratory technologists or technicians two years after graduation were in the same occupations five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C340, C550, M710, U340, U570
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 211, 221, 321, 942

U710

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average the same as all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in physical sciences. They earned 7% less than those with a master's degree in chemistry. After five years, they earned 11% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 70% of these graduates were in the labour force; 73% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 17% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for graduates at the bachelor's level in physical sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also higher than for those with a master's degree in chemistry (13%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,070 students received an undergraduate degree in chemistry. This reflects an increase of 3% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. All of the increase in the number of chemistry graduates occurred over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 47% of these graduates were women, compared to 38% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rate and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to significantly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to be relatively successful when searching for jobs as chemists in laboratories or in the professional services sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government, education and hospital sectors. Some employment opportunities are expected as chemical process operators in the chemical manufacturing sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
44 700	40 400	49 500	Highest 20%
33 600	26 700	36 000	Average
18 400	11 200	20 800	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

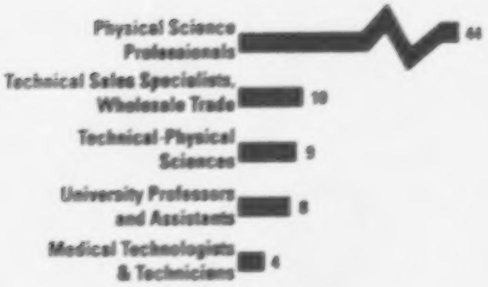
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

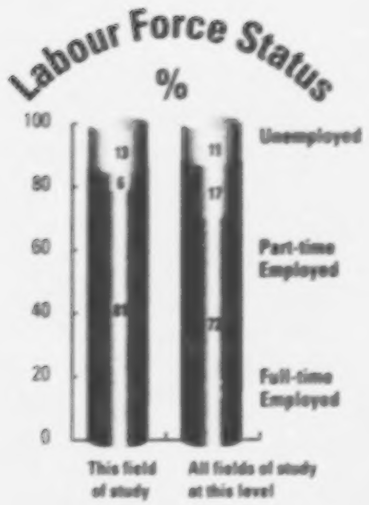
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Chemistry

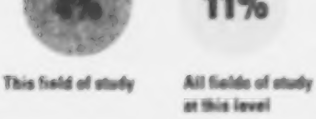
Master's University (3 to 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, quantum chemistry, analytic chemistry, biochemistry and radiochemistry.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in chemistry or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**80%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**91%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**66%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**34%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**3%**	**27%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in other engineering, basic medical science or agriculture, as well as recent community college graduates in chemical technology.
- Graduates usually found work as professionals in their field. Some worked in medical laboratories, others for engineering firms, pharmaceutical companies, universities, medical/health laboratories, chemical products industries and industrial chemicals industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement between occupations such as chemist and teacher.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 24% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in the physical sciences. They earned 7% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in chemistry. After five years, they earned 22% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C340, U710, U620, C550, U570
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 211, 221

M710

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 72% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 13% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the highest unemployment rates for master's graduates in the physical sciences. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in chemistry (17%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 240 students received a master's degree in chemistry. This reflects an increase of 35% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The growth in the number of chemistry graduates slowed significantly over the 1992-1997 period.
- In 1997, 40% of these graduates were women, compared to 32% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to significantly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as chemists in the professional services and chemical manufacturing sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government, education and hospital sectors, which are expected to experience below-average growth over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	49 400	46 900	53 600
Average	36 100	34 400	41 600
Lowest 20%	23 900	16 000	28 300
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

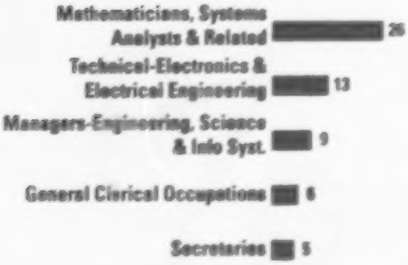
Work Prospects

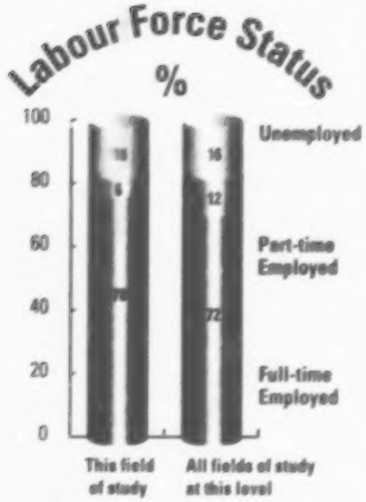
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

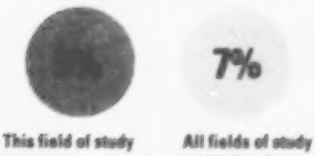
Computer Science
Trade/Vocational (10 months)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes training in computer programming, systems design and analysis, computer technology and word processing.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics and physics. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	50%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the followingt:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition with community college computer science graduates as well as university graduates with a bachelor's degree in computer science for positions as analysts and programmers. They are also in competition with community college graduates in electronics for technician positions.
- Graduates usually found work as systems analysts or programmers, or as technicians in the field. They worked for a computer company or in sales of computer products or equipment.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often a great deal of movement of graduates among three key occupations: systems analyst, computer programmer and computer operator.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 13% more than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They earned 11% less than similar community college graduates and 28% less than university graduates with a bachelor's degree in computer science. After five years, they earned 11% above the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U720, U740, U370, C110, T155
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 216, 224, 142

T720

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 78% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 16% were unemployed, which was the average for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 11% at the community college level; and 5% at the university bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

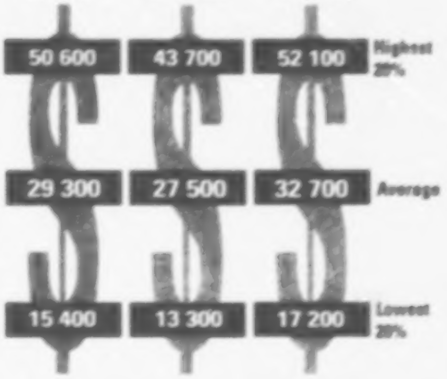
- In 1997, 640 students received a trade/vocational certificate in computer science. This reflects a slight decrease (1%) from the number of graduates in 1987, compared to a 26% decrease for all trade/vocational graduates. While the number of computer science graduates declined by 33% between 1987 and 1991, it rose by 81% from 1991 to 1994. The number of these graduates again fell (49%) between 1994 and 1996 but rose by 60% between 1996 and 1997.
- In 1997, 34% of these graduates were women, compared to 23% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as computer programmers and systems analysts in the business services sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 600	43 700	52 100
Average	29 300	27 500	32 700
Lowest 20%	15 400	13 300	17 200

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

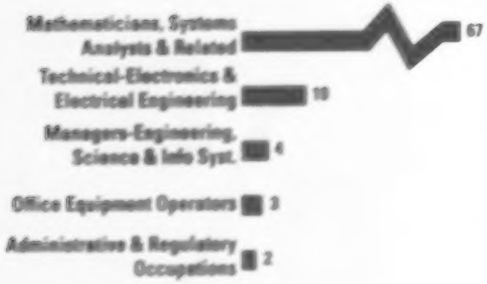
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Computer Science

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

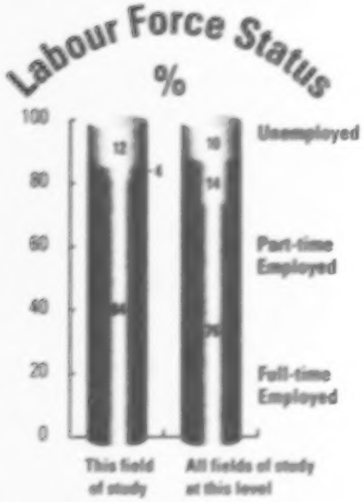
This program covers programming languages, computer hardware systems and the scientific and business applications of some software, including data processing, database management and word processing.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and good marks in mathematics (algebra) and English (French). They must also have some keyboarding skills. Preference is given to those students who have completed courses in management and computer science. Students are also required to pass examinations in mathematics, English (French) and computer science and, in some cases, undergo an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	84%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	23%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	6%

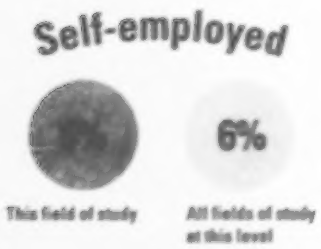


Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in electrical/electronic engineering technologies and instrumentation; recent university graduates in computer science, business, mathematics and engineering; and trade/vocational graduates in computer science and electrical/electronic engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as systems analysts and programmers, and some were electronic technicians. They worked for computer services companies, for telecommunications carriers or for the government.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as computer programmer, systems analyst, computer operator, electronic service technician, electrical/electronic engineering technologist, information systems employee and data manager, data entry clerk and teacher. For example, many graduates who were working as electrical/electronic engineering technologists two years after graduation were



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

working as computer programmers or information systems and data managers by five years after graduation and many computer operators moved into computer programming occupations. However, relatively few computer programmers, systems analysts and data entry clerks changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 20% more than all community college graduates. They earned 19% less than similar graduates with a bachelor's degree, but 10% more than trade/vocational graduates in computer science. After five years, they earned 12% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 94% of these graduates were in the labour force; 84% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 11% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. The unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than for trade/vocational graduates in computer science (16%), but much higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in the same field (5%).

Latest Available Statistics

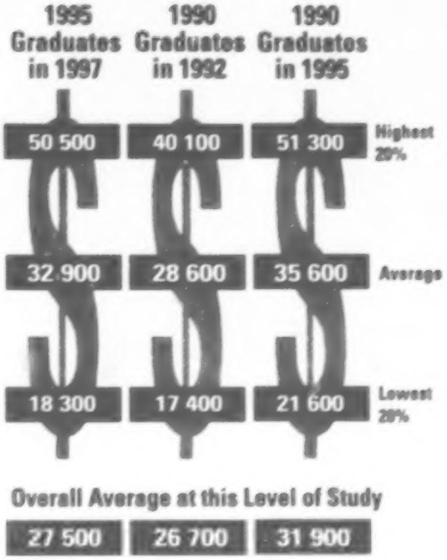
- In 1997, 4,630 students received a college diploma in computer science. This reflects an increase of 30% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing over the 1987-1991 period (31%), the number of computer science graduates increased by 56% between 1991 and 1997.
- In 1997, 31% of these graduates were women, compared to 36% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as systems analysts and computer programmers in the business services, government and finance, insurance and real estate sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities as electrical/electronic engineering technologists are expected to be limited, especially in the business services and retail trade sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates



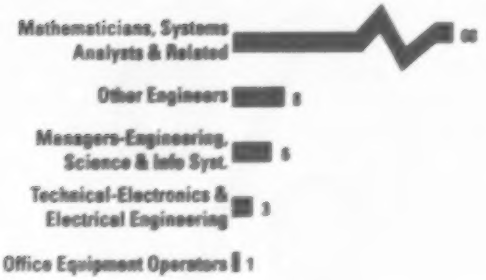
Work Prospects

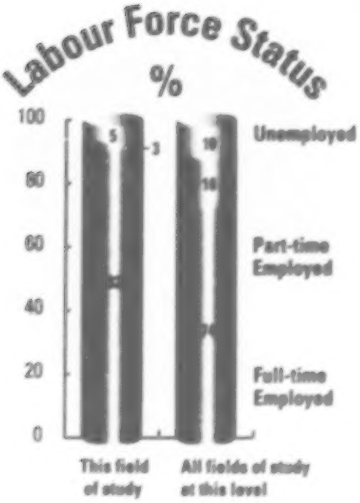
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

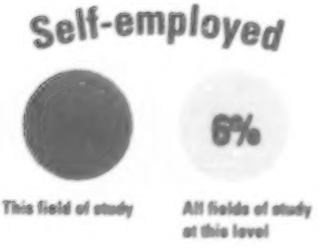
Computer Science

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program provides training in the concepts and principles of computer hardware, software and programming; the theory of computing; scientific and business applications; and business information management.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.
- Many undergraduate students combine computer science with mathematics, commerce or economics for a double major in complementary disciplines.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics (integral calculus), chemistry, physics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	92%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	96%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	73%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	19%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	17%	18%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as mathematics, business and engineering graduates from the various levels of study.
- Graduates usually found work as programmers or systems analysts. Most often they worked for a computer company or in the communications and other electronic equipment industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this movement was among occupations such as systems analyst, computer programmer, information systems manager and computer engineer.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U740, U120, U360, U370, M720, T720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 216, 214, 021

U720

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 21% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all graduates at this level in physical sciences. They earned 16% more than community college graduates in computer science. After five years, they earned 15% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 94% of these graduates were in the labour force; 92% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 5% of these graduates were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in physical sciences. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 5% at the master's level; 11% at the community college level; and 16% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,400 students received an undergraduate degree in computer science. This reflects a decrease of 3% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. However, this trend reversed over the 1992-1997 period, with the number of computer science bachelor's graduates increasing by 15% while the overall number of bachelor's graduates increased by 3%.
- In 1997, 22% of these graduates were women, compared to 27% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	57 800	50 100	65 600
Average	40 500	37 100	46 100
Lowest 20%	24 700	26 100	31 300
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to be relatively successful when searching for jobs as systems analysts, computer programmers, and information systems and data processing managers. Opportunities are expected to be most plentiful in the business services sector of the economy and least plentiful in the telecommunications sector.

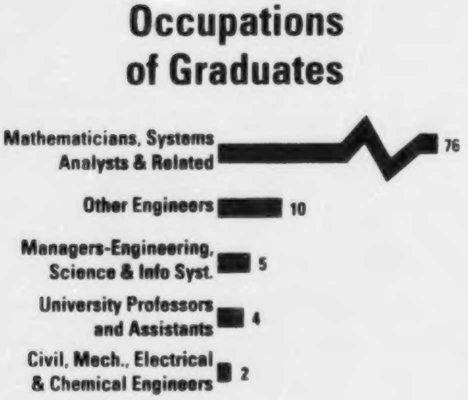
Work Prospects

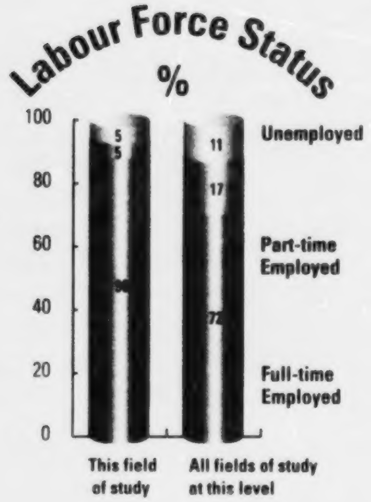
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

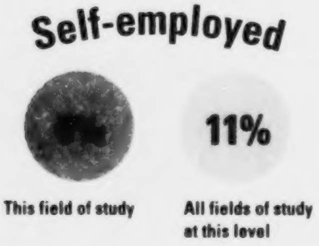
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Computer Science

Master's University (1 or 2 years)


Occupations of Graduates


Labour Force Status


Self-employed

Program of Study

This program includes the theory of computing, database management systems, scientific and business applications, programming, and computer hardware and software design.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in computer science or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	90%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	93%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	49%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	27%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in computer science, business, mathematics, electrical/electronic engineering and computer science engineering, as well as community college graduates in electrical/electronic engineering technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as programmers or systems analysts. Some worked as engineers. They worked for computer companies, for broadcasting and telecommunications companies or in a university.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as systems analyst, computer programmer, computer engineer, university professor and information systems and data processing manager. For example, many graduates who were working as computer engineers became university professors or systems analysts between the second and fifth year after graduation, while many who were electrical/electronic engineers two years after graduation became systems analysts or information systems and data processing managers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were systems analysts or university professors changed their occupations over the three-year period.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U720, U740, U120, U360, U370, T720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 216, 214, 021

M720

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 3% more than all graduates at the master's level. They were the highest paid of master's graduates in the physical sciences. They earned 20% more than graduates in computer science at the bachelor's and community college levels, and 65% more than similar trade/vocational graduates. After five years, they earned 2% above the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 90% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 5% of these graduates were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in the physical sciences. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 5% at the bachelor's level; 11% at the community college level; and 16% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 420 students received a master's degree in computer science. This reflects an increase of 25% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the growth in the number of computer science graduates occurred over 1992-1994 period.
- In 1997, 24% of these graduates were women, compared to 21% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	68 600	54 800	75 300
Average	48 400	41 000	54 500
Lowest 20%	32 800	24 500	38 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as systems analysts, computer programmers or information system and data processing managers than as computer engineers. The best opportunities should be found in the electrical/electronic products manufacturing and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. The outlook is expected to remain promising in the professional services, government, finance and insurance, education and telecommunications sectors.

Work Prospects

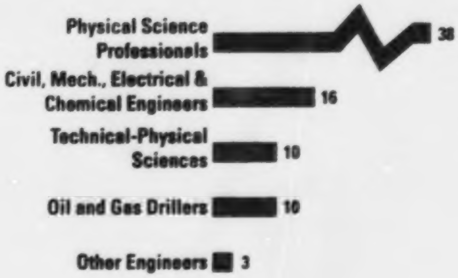
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

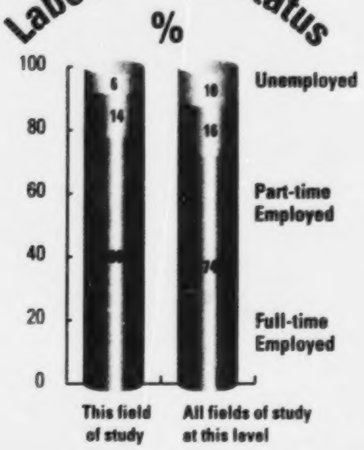
Geology

Undergraduate University (4 years)

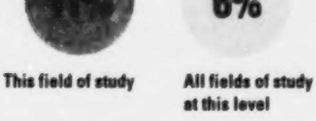
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes the study of geology, geochemistry, minerology, geodynamics and crystallography.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	99%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	68%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	11%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as engineering graduates and those with a master's degree in this field.
- Graduates usually found work as professionals or technologists in their field. Some worked in various engineering fields or as teachers. They worked for engineering firms or in the mining industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. The movement that occurred was usually among occupations such as geologist, geological technologist/technician, urban planner and teacher.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 14% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the highest paid of all graduates at this level in physical sciences. They earned 15% less than those with a master's degree in geology. However, after five years, they earned 6% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U370, M730
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 211, 221

U730

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 87% of these graduates were in the labour force; 80% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the second lowest unemployment rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in physical sciences. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for those with a master's degree in geology (3%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 415 students received an undergraduate degree in geology. This reflects a decrease of 39% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of geology graduates increased significantly (6% per year) between 1992 and 1997 following a 10.6% per year decrease over the 1987-1992 period.
- In 1997, 38% of these graduates were women, compared to 22% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to significantly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to be relatively more successful when searching for jobs as geologists and geological technologists and technicians in the professional services sector. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government, education, and oil and gas sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	51 600	45 500	55 400
Average	38 100	30 500	37 800
Lowest 20%	24 000	16 100	20 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

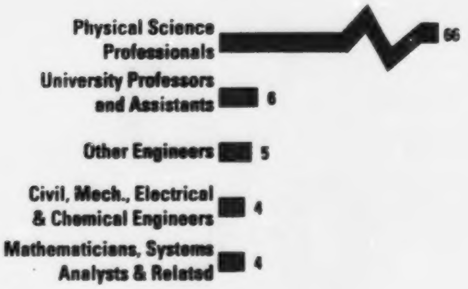
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Geology
Master's University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes crystallography, geomorphology, petrology and mineralogy.

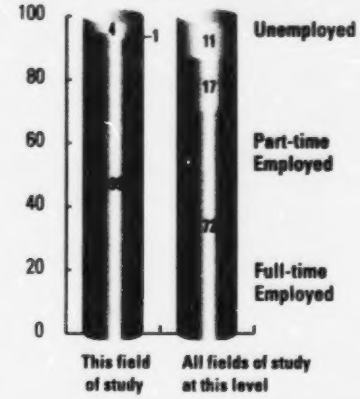
- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in geology or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	82%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	69%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	8%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	27%

Labour Force Status %



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

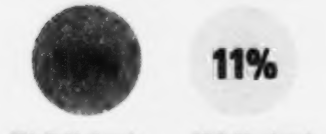
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in chemistry, physics or other engineering.
- Graduates usually found work as geologists or geological technologists. Some also worked as university professors. Many worked for engineering firms or for the petroleum or mining industries.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as geologist, civil engineer and post-secondary research and teaching assistant.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 5% less than all graduates at the master's level. Nevertheless, they were among the highest paid of all master's graduates in the physical sciences. They earned 17% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in geology. After five years, they earned 6% below the average for all master's graduates.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U730, U370, M370, C640
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 211, 221

M730

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 86% of these graduates were in the labour force; 95% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was considerably higher than the average of 72% for all other master's graduates; and 3% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for master's graduates in the physical sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than the rate for those with a bachelor's degree in geology (6%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 155 students received a master's degree in geology. This reflects a decrease of 30% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of geology graduates has decreased every year since 1987, with the exception of 1992 when it rose by 31%. The most rapid decline occurred over the 1995-1997 period.
- In 1997, 29% of these graduates were women, compared to 28% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to significantly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as geologists in the professional services sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government and education sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	66 800	54 100	69 500
Average	44 700	39 800	50 300
Lowest 20%	25 500	20 200	31 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

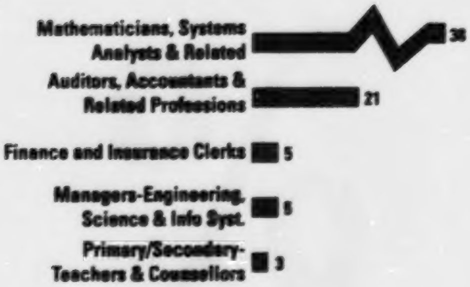
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

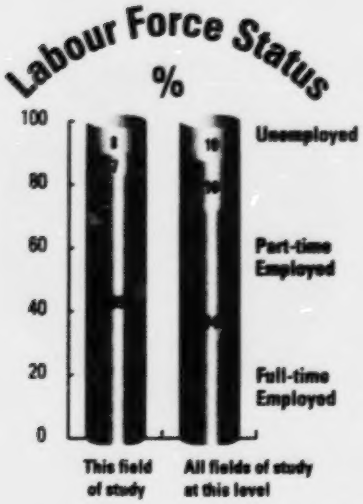
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Mathematics

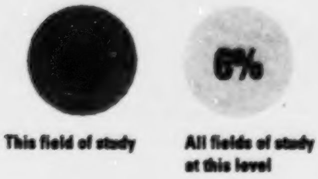
Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes applied mathematics, actuarial mathematics and statistics.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	61%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	39%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as computer science, engineering and business graduates, as well as those with a master's degree in computer science or mathematics.
- Graduates usually found work as mathematicians, teachers, programmers or systems analysts, or financial auditors. They often worked for computer companies or accounting firms.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Some graduates who were working as mathematicians two years after graduation were working as financial/investment analysts, financial planners, systems analysts or computer programmers five years after graduation. However, most who were teachers two years after graduation were still working as teachers five years after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U720, U360, U370, M720, T720, M740
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 216, 111

U740

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 1% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in physical sciences. They earned 17% less than those with a master's degree in mathematics. After five years, they earned 6% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for graduates at the bachelor's level in physical sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was much lower than for those with a master's degree in mathematics (14%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,975 students received an undergraduate degree in mathematics. This reflects a decrease of 15% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. Most of the decrease in the number of mathematics graduates occurred in the 1987-1989 and the 1993-1997 periods.
- In 1997, 44% of these graduates were women, compared to 36% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 500	51 100	63 800
Average	33 200	34 600	42 700
Lowest 20%	18 100	17 100	24 500
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to be relatively successful when searching for jobs as mathematicians, statisticians, actuaries, computer programmers, and information systems and data processing managers. Employment opportunities are expected to be most plentiful in the business services, finance and insurance sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

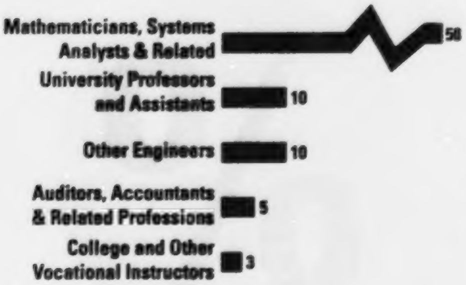
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Mathematics

Master's University (1 to 3 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

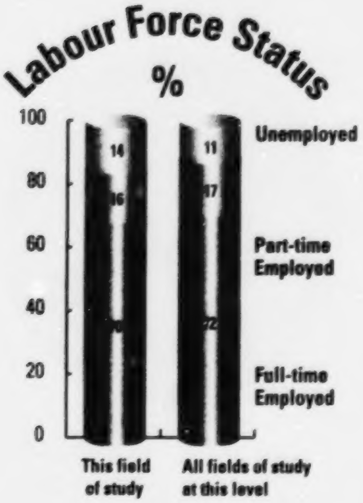
This program includes probability and statistics, actuarial mathematics, mathematical software and programming, analytical number theory and linear programming.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in mathematics or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	88%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	53%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	29%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	11%	27%

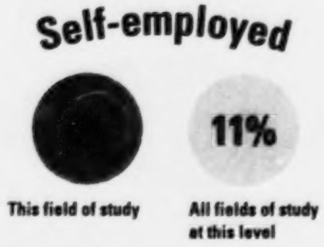


Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as other university graduates in computer science, business and engineering, as well as recent community college graduates in computer science.
- Graduates usually found work as mathematicians, statisticians, actuaries, computer programmers or university professors. They worked for computer companies, in government departments or agencies, in universities and in banks.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as mathematicians, statisticians, actuaries, teacher and computer-related occupations. For example, many who were working two years after graduation as a mathematician, statistician or actuary became systems analysts by five years after graduation, and many who were computer programmers became systems analysts or mathematicians. However, few who were systems analysts changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U720, U740, U360, U370, T720, M720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 216, 111, 021

M740

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 15% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in the physical sciences. They earned 46% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in mathematics. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 72% of these graduates were in the labour force; 70% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in the physical sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in mathematics (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 280 students received a master's degree in mathematics. This reflects an increase of 47% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Of the increase in the number of mathematics graduates 90% occurred between 1987 and 1992. The number of these graduates has remained almost constant since 1995.
- In 1997, 32% of these graduates were women, compared to 27% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as mathematicians, statisticians, actuaries, systems analysts and information systems and data processing managers. Employment opportunities are expected to be the most plentiful in the business services and finance and insurance sectors of the economy and the least plentiful in the government sector.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	58 000	55 700	68 900
Average	39 900	40 000	45 600
Lowest 20%	22 000	26 400	22 300

Overall Average at this Level of Study

47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Physics

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Program of Study

This program includes mathematical physics, astronomy, astrophysics, thermodynamics, mechanics and the properties of matter, optics, electricity and magnetism.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with very high marks in mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	56%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	31%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	31%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

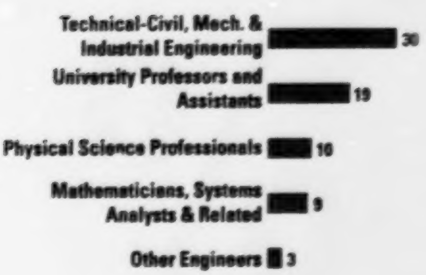
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often compete with community college graduates in civil and mechanical engineering technologies for technician positions in civil or mechanical engineering, and with undergraduates in chemistry for positions in the physical sciences field.
- Graduates usually found work as technicians in civil or mechanical engineering or as professionals in the physical sciences field. They worked in the broadcasting and telecommunications industry, in universities or for engineering firms.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation, although there were some exchanges between the physicist, meteorologist, aerospace engineer and teacher occupations.

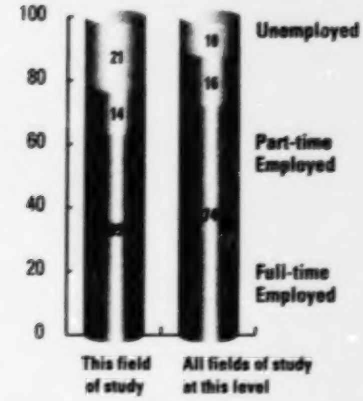
Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in physical sciences. They earned 9% less than those with a master's degree in physics. After five years, they earned 9% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

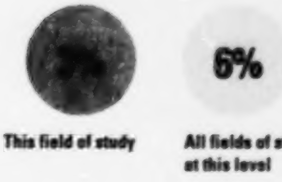
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status %



Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C720, U720, U370, M750
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 211

U750

Labour Market Facts

- Two years graduation, 75% of these graduates were in the labour force; 65% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 21% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the highest unemployment rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in physical sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was much higher than for those with a master's degree in physics (14%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 645 students received an undergraduate degree in physics. This reflects a decrease of 6% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. Most of the decrease in the number of physics graduates occurred over the 1989-1992 and 1994-1996 periods. There were 5% more physics graduates in 1997 than in 1996.
- In 1997, 21% of these graduates were women, compared to 13% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Good", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as post-secondary teaching and research assistants and as physicists. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited within the federal and provincial governments, which are expected to grow slowly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

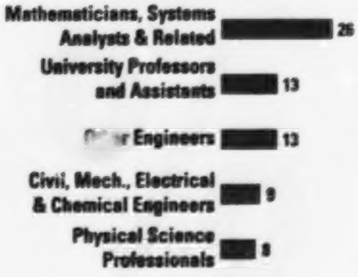
	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	43 200	52 100	49 900
Average	31 600	29 300	36 500
Lowest 20%	17 900	9 100	25 200
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

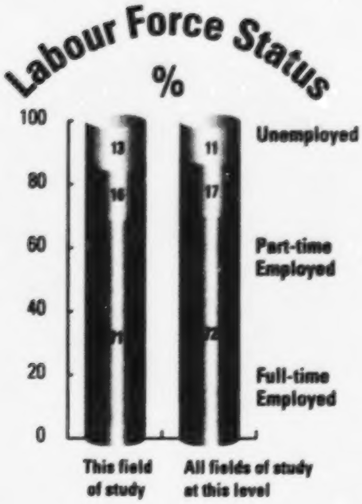
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	[✓ GOOD]
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Physics
Master's University (1 to 2 years)

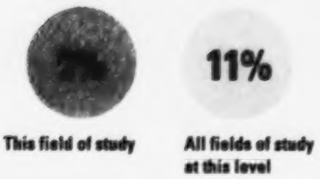
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes astronomy, quantum mechanics, aeronautical biophysics, microphysics, geophysics, and optical, mathematical, medical, molecular, nuclear, particle, plasma and space physics.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in physics or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	65%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	29%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	46%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in chemistry or other engineering.
- Graduates usually found work as physicists, computer programmers or systems analysts. Others taught in universities or worked as engineers. They worked in universities, electronic equipmant firms, engineering firms and computer services companies.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as physicist, teacher and computer programmer. For example, many who were working two years after graduation as computer programmers became systems analysts or physicists by five years after graduation. However, few who were physicists or teachers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 27% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were the lowest paid of all master's graduates in the physical sciences. They earned 10% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in physics. After five years, they earned 15% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M720, U710, U720, U370, U750
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 211

M750

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 56% of these graduates were in the labour force; 71% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in the physical sciences. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was much lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in physics (21%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 205 students received a master's degree in physics. This reflects an increase of 4% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of physics graduates increased between 1989 and 1992 (28%) but the trend then reversed and the number declined by 19%.
- In 1997, 21% of these graduates were women, compared to 12% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to improve to "Fair", as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to significantly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as physicists in the professional services sector, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the government and education sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	53 300	53 700	77 000
Average	34 700	34 200	45 300
Lowest 20%	13 400	13 300	22 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

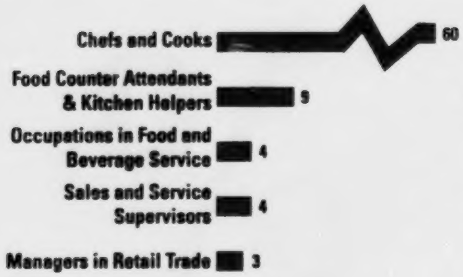
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	[✓ FAIR]
[✓ LIMITED]	LIMITED

Cooking

Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

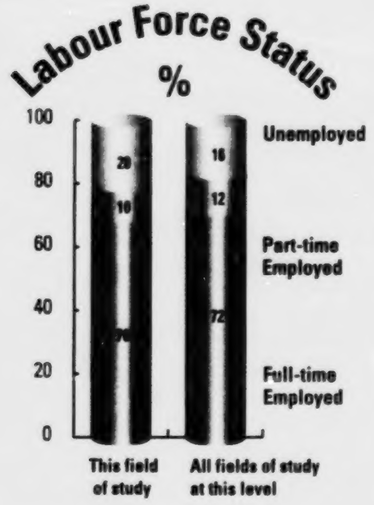
This program trains chefs and cooks.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	78%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	36%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	8%



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

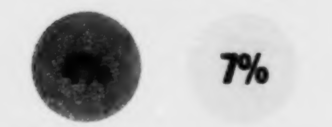
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are sometimes in competition for positions with other trade/vocational graduates in food processing, other food preparation and other service industries technologies; as well as community college graduates in technologies in the services sector.
- Graduates usually found work as chefs or cooks in the food services or accommodation industries.
- An above-average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Occupational movements, between the second and fifth year after graduation, are largely among occupations relating to the preparation, service or management of food. Many who had jobs as cooks were working as bakers, chefs or food service supervisors by five years after graduation. Those who had jobs as chefs were often working as cooks, food servers or supervisors by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 18% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the lowest paid of trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services. They earned 7% less than community college graduates in cooking. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 70% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 20% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was the highest unemployment rate of all trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,880 students received a trade/vocational certificate in cooking. This reflects a decrease of 26% from 1987 to 1997, compared to a decrease of 26% for all trade/vocational graduates. All of the decline in the number of cooking graduates occurred between 1987 and 1993. In fact, the number of these graduates increased by 23% between 1993 and 1997.
- In 1997, 44% of these graduates were women, compared to 26% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- Jobs for these graduates are expected to be concentrated in the accommodation and food services industries, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. However, the number of people seeking employment as chefs or cooks is expected to greatly exceed the number of new job openings. The situation is expected to be better for chefs than for cooks.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	36 200	33 000	40 900
Average	21 300	19 500	25 400
Lowest 20%	12 100	9 400	12 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

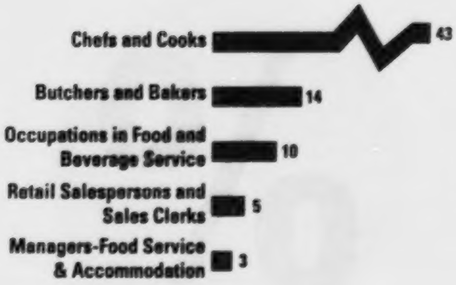
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Food Preparation - Other

Trade/Vocational (6 months)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes training in baking, bartending and dietary services.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

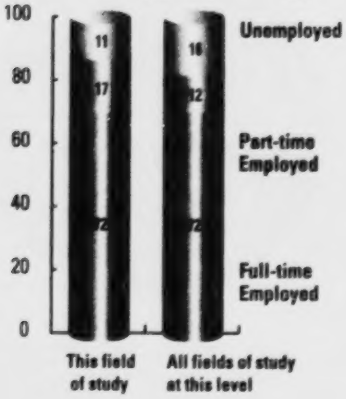
Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	65%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	38%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	8%

Labour Force Status

%



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

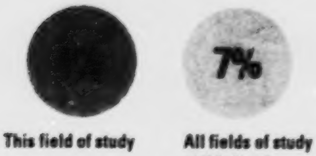
Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study are most often in competition with trade/vocational graduates in cooking, food processing and other service industries technologies, as well as community college graduates in service sector technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as cooks, butchers or bakers in the food services or accommodation industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Few of these graduates whose jobs were as bakers or food service supervisors changed their occupation between the second and fifth years after graduation. Those whose occupation was food service supervisor often were working as cooks by five years after graduation. Those whose occupation was food/beverage server were generally working as a food/beverage supervisor or cook by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 14% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. Their average earnings were similar to other trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services. After five years, they earned 12% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T810, T631, C131, T812, C812
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 624, 625, 645

T811

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 72% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was the average for trade/vocational graduates; and 11% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was also one of the lowest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 500 students received a trade/vocational certificate in other food preparation. This reflects a 4% increase from 1987 to 1997, compared to a 26% decrease for all trade/vocational graduates. Almost all of this increase in the number of these food preparation graduates occurred between 1993 and 1997.
- In 1997, 57% of these graduates were women, compared to 35% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as bakers or bartenders in the accommodation and food services industries rather than in the retail trade sector of the economy, since employment growth is expected to be relatively strong in the former industries over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
36 700	35 300	36 500	Highest 20%
22 100	22 600	25 800	Average
12 900	13 400	15 600	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

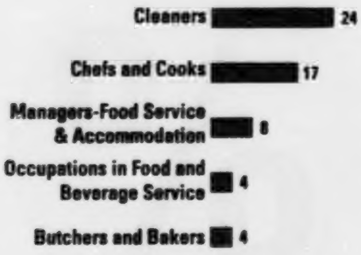
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

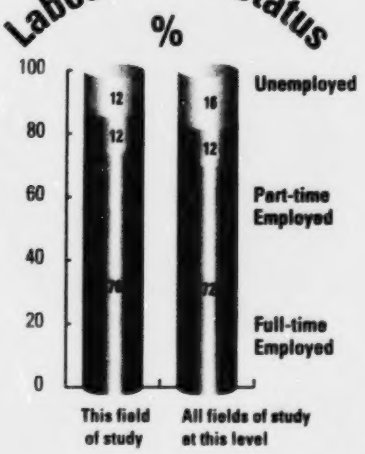
Service Industries Technologies - Other

Trade/Vocational (5 months)

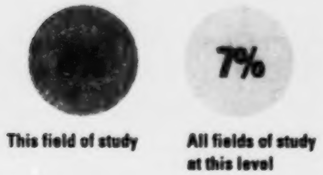
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in food services, the hotel industry, tourism, building custodianship, funeral direction, and dry cleaning and laundering.

- The program is offered in every province except New Brunswick.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	66%	73%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	93%
Does your work directly match your training?	46%	57%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	31%
Were you a part-time student?	14%	8%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to have little competition from other graduates for positions in food preparation, cooking and food processing, or from community college graduates in service industries technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as dry cleaning employees or as cooks in the food services or accommodation industries.
- An above-average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. The majority of the occupational movement between the second and fifth year after graduation is among occupations relating to the preparation, serving and managing of food.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 3% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. They were the highest paid of the trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services. After five years, they earned 24% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C131, C812, T811
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 666, 624, 625

T812

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 12% were unemployed, compared to 16% for all graduates at the trade/vocational level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in the social sciences and services sector. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for community college graduates in service industries technologies (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 510 students received a trade/vocational certificate in service industries technologies. This reflects a 12% decrease from 1987 to 1997, compared to a 26% decrease for all trade/vocational graduates. The number of these technology graduates grew over the 1987-1992 period (5% average growth per year) but declined at a rate of 7% per year thereafter.
- In 1997, 50% of these graduates were women, compared to 32% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to greatly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as building custodians, drycleaners and launderers in the accommodation and business services sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	42 200	56 800	34 200
Average	25 000	26 700	22 500
Lowest 20%	12 600	10 200	8 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	25 800	24 200	29 400

Work Prospects

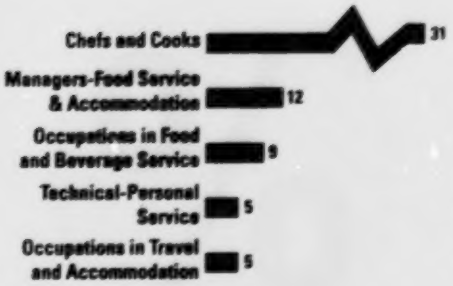
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

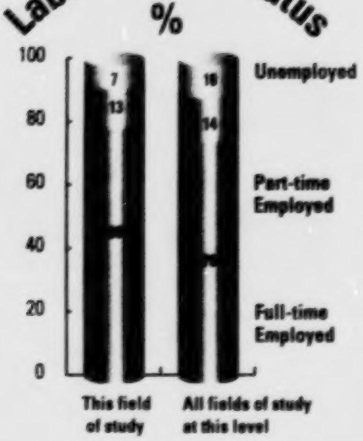
Service Industries Technologies

Career Program, Community College (2 years)

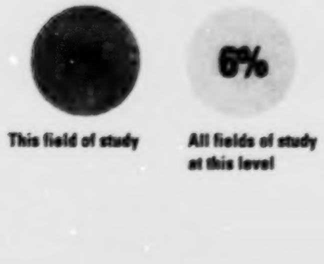
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training in baking, cooking, serving food, home economics, laundry and dry cleaning, hospitality, tourism and funeral directing.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Manitoba.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have some work experience in the field and a high school diploma with good marks in mathematics, English (French) and, in some cases, chemistry. An interview and medical examination are also sometimes required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	72%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	51%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	41%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	6%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in protection and correction technologies; recent university graduates in food and household science; and trade/vocational graduates in cooking, other food preparation, and retail sales.
- Graduates usually found work as cooks or managers in the food services and accommodation industries. They worked in restaurants or hotels.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as restaurant food manager, food service supervisor, cook, bartender, dietitian and nutritionist, chef and accommodation manager. However, relatively few funeral directors, food service supervisors, cooks or chefs changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: T810, C131, T812, C121, T811
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 624, 063, 627, 625, 666

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% less than all community college graduates. They were among the lowest paid community college graduates in social sciences and services. They earned 9% less than trade/vocational graduates in service industries technologies. After five years, they earned 18% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 80% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the same as the average for other community college graduates in social sciences and services. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than for trade/vocational graduates in service industries technologies (12%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,255 students received a college diploma in service industries technologies. This reflects an increase of 58% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. After decreasing (42%) over the 1987-1991 period, the number of service industry technology graduates increased significantly between 1991 and 1997. Most of this increase occurred from 1995 to 1997.
- In 1997, 53% of these graduates were women, compared to 56% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	36 900	43 600	39 000
Average	22 800	24 900	26 200
Lowest 20%	12 900	12 300	13 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Limited", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been less favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as service supervisors and food service and accommodation managers than as chefs and cooks or bartenders; they are also expected to have less success when looking for work in the hospitality and tourism sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to continue to be promising for funeral directors, hairstylists and barbers.

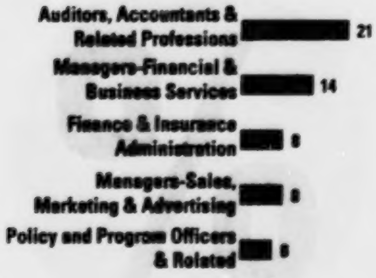
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
FAIR	FAIR
[✓ LIMITED]	[✓ LIMITED]

Economics

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

This program includes the study of business and agricultural economics, econometrics, consumer and labour economics, international trade, banking and the monetary system.

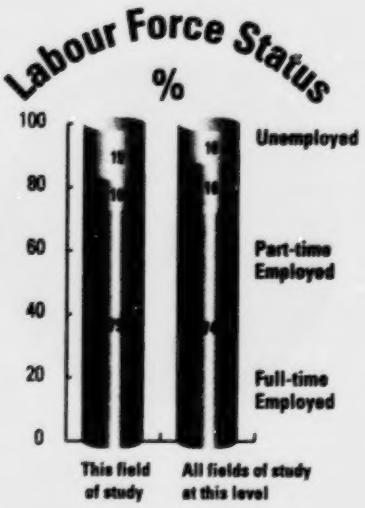
- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics (integral calculus) and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	54%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	75%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	25%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	51%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	18%

Labour Force Status



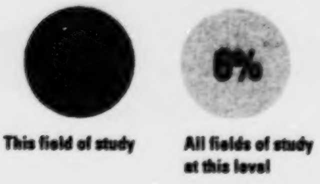
Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as business, sociology, mathematics and political science graduates.
- Graduates usually found work as financial consultants, sales representatives, insurance brokers, financial managers, banking/credit/investment managers, economists, financial analysts, securities agents or investment clerks. Most often they worked in a financial institution.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Many graduates who were working as financial analysts two years after graduation were working as management consultants five years after graduation. Others who were working as sales representatives two years after graduation had become sales managers by five years after graduation. However, most graduates who were working as economists, sales and marketing managers and securities agents two years after graduation were in the same occupation five years after graduation.

Self-employed



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, C121, M120, U860, C111, C140, M820
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 111, 416, 011, 012

U820

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 6% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. They earned 25% less than those with a master's degree in economics. After five years, they earned 2% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years graduation, 91% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was very close to the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was the same as for those with a master's degree in economics.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,250 students received an undergraduate degree in economics. This reflects a decrease of 22% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. All of the increase in the number of economics graduates occurred over the 1987-1992 period. Since 1992, the number of these graduates has decreased by 32%.
- In 1997, 38% of these graduates were women, compared to 32% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	48 200	51 300	67 700
Average	31 600	31 700	41 100
Lowest 20%	19 800	17 400	21 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as financial brokerage managers or banking/credit/investment managers. Employment opportunities are expected to be more plentiful in the business services and finance and insurance sectors of the economy. It is expected that few openings for economists will exist in the business services or provincial government sectors.

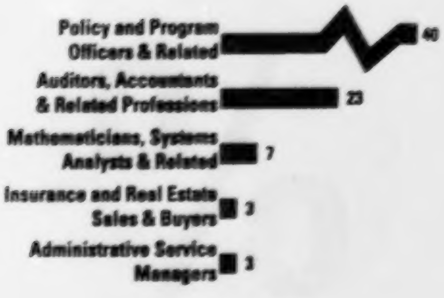
Work Prospects

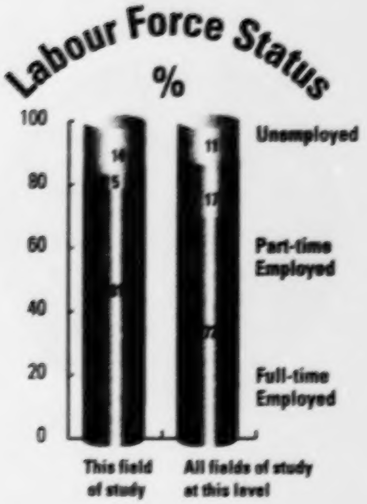
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

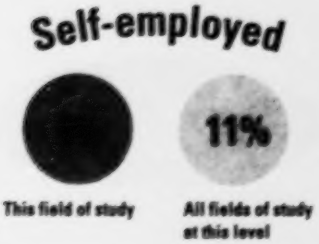
Economics

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes econometrics, labour and monetary economics, industrial organization, international trade theory, public finance and taxation.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in economics or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	75%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	34%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	47%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in business, political science and sociology, as well as recent community college graduates in business and other financial management.
- Graduates usually found work as economists, economic policy researchers and analysts, financial and investment analysts, mathematicians, systems analysts, and securities/investment dealers. They worked for a government department, a brokerage firm, an employer association or a financial institution.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as economic policy researcher, analyst, mathematician, systems analyst, teacher, management consultant, financial and investment analyst, securities agent and investment dealer. For example, many graduates who were economic policy researchers and analysts, teachers, management consultants and financial and investment analysts two years after graduation were working as financial and investment analysts, senior government managers and information, systems and data processing managers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were systems analysts, securities agents or investment dealers changed occupations.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, U720, M120, C121, U820, M720, U880
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 111, 011, 012, 413

M820

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the highest paid of master's graduates in social sciences. They earned 33% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in economics. After five years, they earned 3% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 91% of these graduates were in the labour force; 81% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the average unemployment rate for master's graduates in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was the same as for those with a bachelor's degree in economics (15%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 445 students received a master's degree in economics. This reflects an increase of 4% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Most of the increase in the number of economics graduates occurred between 1992 and 1995. After 1995, the number of economics graduates declined by 21%.
- In 1997, 35% of these graduates were women, compared to 30% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as financial and investment analysts, securities agents, investment dealers, financial planners and mortgage brokers. The outlook for these graduates is also favourable for those searching for jobs as economists in the finance and insurance, professional services, federal government and education sectors of the economy.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	66 300	58 500	74 700
Average	42 100	42 700	51 700
Lowest 20%	25 400	26 900	31 300
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

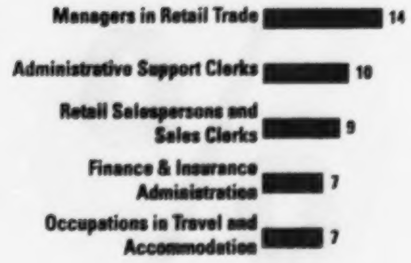
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

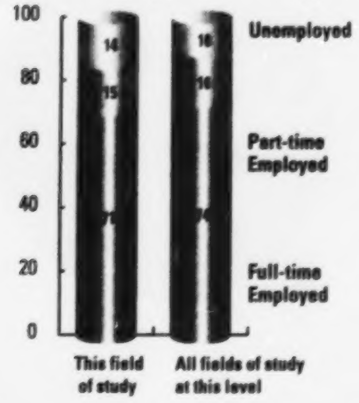
Geography
Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates

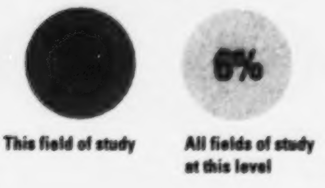


Labour Force Status

%



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes biogeography, cultural and historical geography, environmental geography and physical geography.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	55%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	8%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	55%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates with a qualification in environment/conservation technology; university graduates in planning and resource management and forestry; and those with a master's degree in geography.
- Graduates usually found work as teachers or urban planners or in the field of mapping. They often worked for an engineering firm.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were working as teachers, urban planners or mapping technologists two years after graduation were still in these occupations five years after graduation. Many graduates whose job two years after graduation was in retail sales were working in occupations more closely related to their training by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 20% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. After five years, they earned 18% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: M830, U850, U860, U820, U120
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 215, 416

U830

Labour Market Facts

- Two years graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 71% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 14% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was very similar to the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was higher than for those with a master's degree in geography (10%).

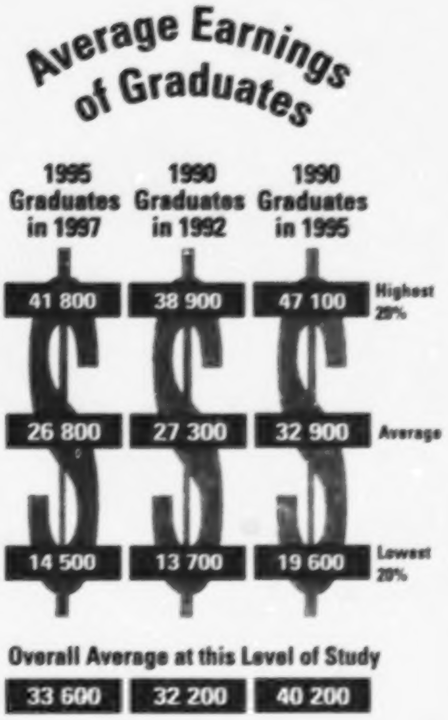
Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,615 students received an undergraduate degree in geography. This reflects an increase of 57% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. After increasing only slightly over the 1988-1990 period, the number of geography graduates increased by 14% per year between 1990 and 1995. Since then the number of these graduates has decreased by 4%.
- In 1997, 46% of these graduates were women, compared to 36% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as urban and land use planners in the professional services sector of the economy. Many of these graduates also tend to search for jobs as travel counsellors or tour travel guides. It is expected that opportunities in these latter jobs will be limited.



Work Prospects

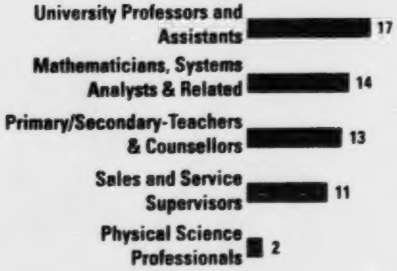
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

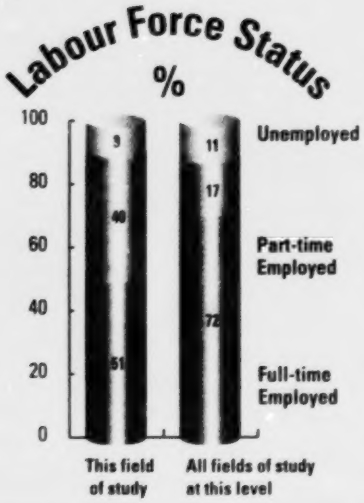
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

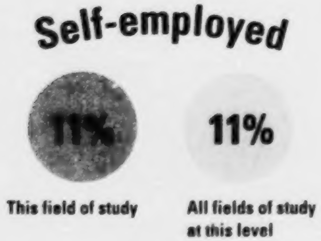
Geography

Master's University (1 to 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes cartography, terrain analysis, hydrology, geomorphology and environmental studies.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in geography or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	80%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	45%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	52%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	14%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in planning and resource management, as well as recent community college graduates in architectural design and drafting, surveying, environmental and conservation technologies, and forestry.
- Some graduates found work teaching at universities and in elementary/secondary schools. Others found work as programmers or systems analysts, mapping and related technologists or physical science professionals. They worked in educational institutions, government departments or travel agencies or in the scientific and technical services industry.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as mapping and related occupations, teaching, and urban and land use planning. For example, many graduates who were working in mapping and related occupations two years after graduation were working as systems analysts and urban and land use planners by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who were working as urban and land use planners changed occupations.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U230, U730, U850, M850, U720
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 215, 225

M830

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 30% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of master's graduates in social sciences. They earned 24% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in geography. After five years, they earned 26% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 88% of these graduates were in the labour force; 51% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 10% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the average unemployment rate for master's graduates in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in geography (14%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 190 students received a master's degree in geography. This reflects an increase of 2% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The number of geography graduates was relatively constant over the 1987-1997 period with the exception of a 27% increase between 1992 and 1994 and a 21% decrease between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 43% of these graduates were women, compared to 34% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as urban and land use planners in the professional services and construction sectors, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

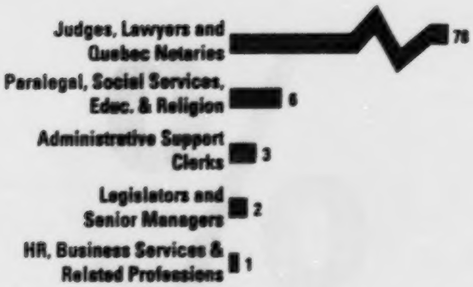
	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	46 800	43 800	53 200
Average	33 000	30 000	39 300
Lowest 20%	16 900	8 900	27 400
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

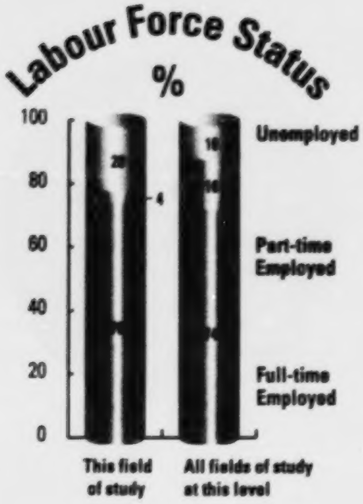
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Law
Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

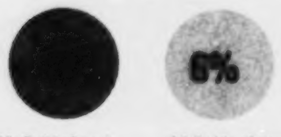
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



This field of study

All fields of study at this level

Program of Study

This program includes the study of criminal, business, tax, banking and labour law, and civil liberties.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.
- Before being able to practise law, graduates must article for at least a year (six months in Quebec) and pass the bar exam.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in the humanities, social sciences and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies. Students must also have completed two years of university with high marks. Admission is also based on an interview, letters of recommendation and an admissions test. The situation is slightly different in the province of Quebec. Applicants are urged to contact the law school of the desired institution or the Canadian Bar Association for more details.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	76%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	91%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	16%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	18%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study, given their highly specialized training, are rarely in competition with other graduates for the positions they occupy.
- The majority of graduates worked as lawyers.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. The few who did change moved between occupations such as lawyer, correctional officer, paralegal and police officer.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U880, C891, C841
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 411

U840

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 11% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were the highest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. After five years, they earned 33% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 76% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 20% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was tha second highest for graduates at the bachelor's level in the social sciences.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,620 students received an undergraduate degree in law. This reflects an increase of 9% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. All of the increase in the number of law graduates occurred over the 1987-1992 period. Since 1992, the number of law graduates has decreased by 8%.
- In 1997, 52% of these graduates were women, compared to 47% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	65 700	61 100	93 300
Average	37 400	39 100	53 600
Lowest 20%	12 600	20 500	24 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for employment with the various levels of government (especially local) rather than in private law firms.

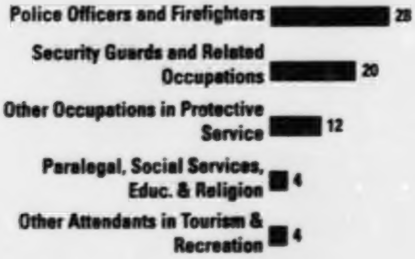
Work Prospects

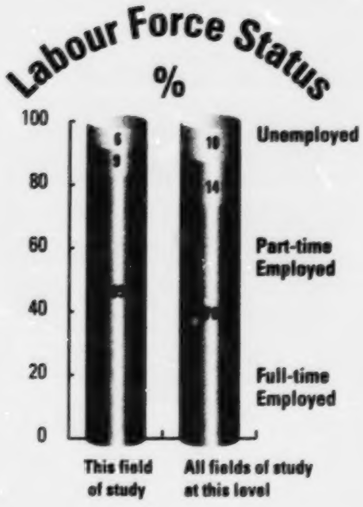
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Protection and Correction Services

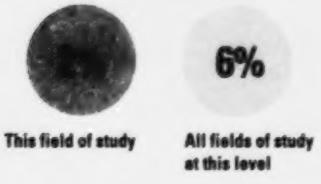
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program offers training in procedures involved in policing, security and protection services, penal and corrections services, and paralegal and legal assistance services.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with courses in mathematics and English (French) and have relevant work experience. Most institutions require applicants to undergo a medical examination, mathematics and language aptitude tests and an interview, and provide letters of recommendation.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	66%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	86%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	49%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	39%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	2%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in social services, service industries technologies and environmental/conservation technologies; recent university graduates in sociology/criminology; and trade/vocational graduates in service industries technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as police officers, firefighters or security officers. Most often they worked for a municipality or for a private agency.
- A relatively low proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among occupations such as police officer, security guard, correctional service officer, private investigator and community and social service worker. For example, many who were working as private investigators two years after graduation were working as police officers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as police or correctional service officers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Earnings

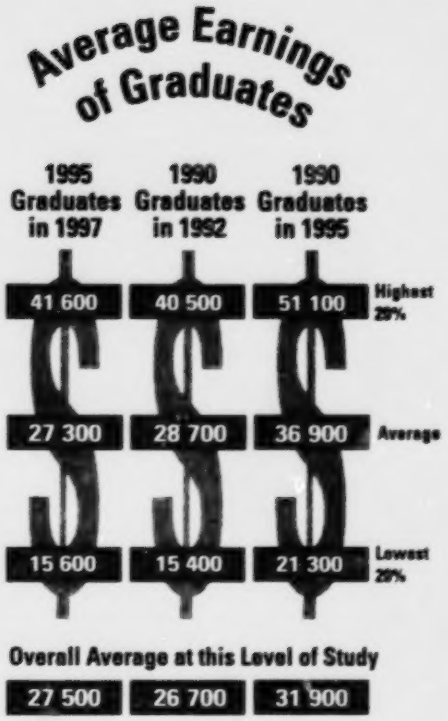
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned the average salary for all community college graduates. They were the highest paid community college graduates in social sciences and services. After five years, they earned 15% above the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 97% of these graduates were in the labour force; 85% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 6% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the lowest unemployment rate for community college graduates in social sciences and services.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 4,400 students received a college diploma in protection and correction services. This reflects an increase of 92% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of protection and correction graduates increased consistently after 1989 with most the growth occurring between 1991 and 1996.
- In 1997, 50% of these graduates were women, compared to 38% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as police officers and firefighters than as sheriffs, correctional services officers or security guards. The better outlook in the former occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the protection service sector of the economy, which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Work Prospects

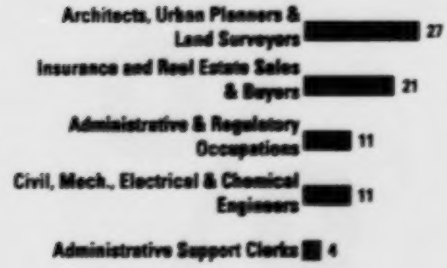
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

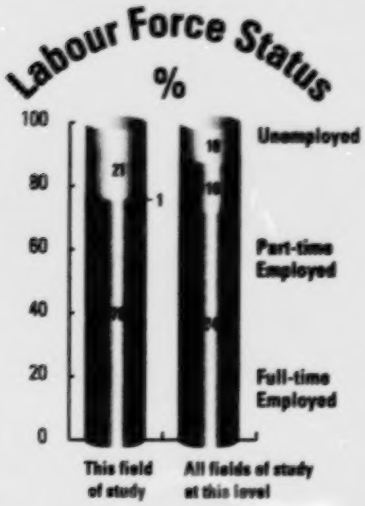
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

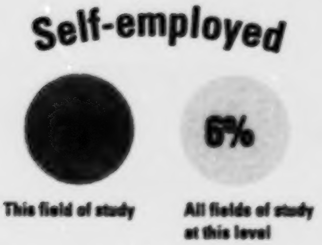
Planning and Resource Management

Undergraduate University (3 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes environmental theory, resource development, urban economics, transportation planning, and urban and land use planning.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	65%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	78%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	30%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	49%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	20%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as geography, other engineering, and architecture university graduates, as well as community college graduates in environmental/conservation and forestry technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as urban planners, assessors, valuators, appraisers, inspectors in public and environmental health, or real estate agents. They worked for engineering firms, government departments or agencies or in the business services industry.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were working two years after graduation as urban planners, teachers, assessors or property administrators were doing the same work three years later.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average the same salary as all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the highest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. They earned 21% less than those with a similar master's degree. After five years, they earned 2% above the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, M120, C121, U820, U860, M850
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 215

U850

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 78% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 21% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This was the highest unemployment rate for graduates at the bachelor's level in the social sciences. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates remained lower than for those with a master's degree in planning and resource management.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 1,435 students received an undergraduate degree in planning and resource management. This reflects an increase of 95% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of planning and resource management graduates rose consistently over the 1989-1996 period (13.5% per year). Increases were larger between 1993 and 1996.
- In 1997, 53% of these graduates were women, compared to 39% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as urban and land use planners and real estate agents in the professional services, provincial government and retail trade sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	49 700	53 000	82 000
Average	33 700	29 800	40 900
Lowest 20%	20 200	14 300	20 100
Overall Average at this Level of Study	33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

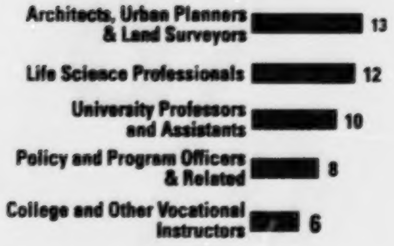
CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

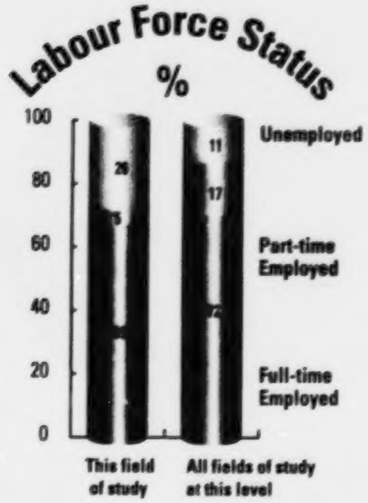
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Planning and Resource Management

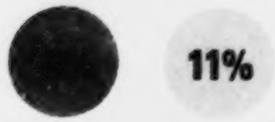
Master's University (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes urban and land use planning, transportation systems planning, community development, environmental studies and resource management.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in this field.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	71%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	94%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	44%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	16%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in business, economics, geography and architecture, as well as recent community college graduates in architectural design and drafting, surveying, environmental and conservation technologies, and forestry.
- Graduates usually found work as urban planners. Others were professionals in the field of life sciences, university teachers/assistants or policy and program officers. They worked for urban planning firms, municipal or provincial departments, or universities, or in the management consulting sector of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as mapping and related occupations, urban and land use planning, management consulting, civil engineering and teaching. However, relatively few who were working as urban and land use planners changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, M120, C121, U620, U820, U370
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 215, 416, 413

M850

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 10% less than all graduates at the master's level. However, they were the highest paid of all master's graduates in social sciences. They earned 26% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in planning and resource management. After five years, they earned 12% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 90% of these graduates were in the labour force; 69% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was somewhat lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 26% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also higher than for those with a bachelor's degree in planning and resource management (21%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 565 students received a master's degree in planning and resource management. This reflects an increase of 59% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Trends in the number of planning and resource management graduates fall into two distinct periods. The first is the 1988-1994 period, which saw an annual increase of 14%. The second period, 1994-1997, saw an average annual decrease of 4% in the number of planning and resource graduates.
- In 1997, 49% of these graduates were women, compared to 36% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Good", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations have been more favourable than those for the economy as a whole.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be below average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as urban and land use planners in the professional services, local government and construction sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	68 100	63 200	69 800
Average	42 600	41 200	47 100
Lowest 20%	27 800	24 500	26 900

Overall Average at this Level of Study

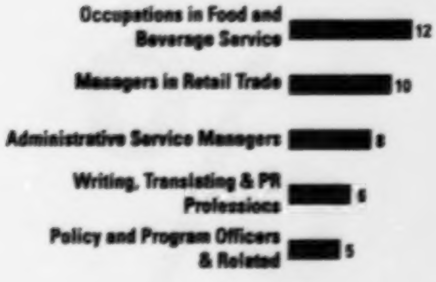
1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
47 200	43 400	53 300

Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
[✓ GOOD]	[✓ GOOD]
FAIR	FAIR
LIMITED	LIMITED

Political Science
Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

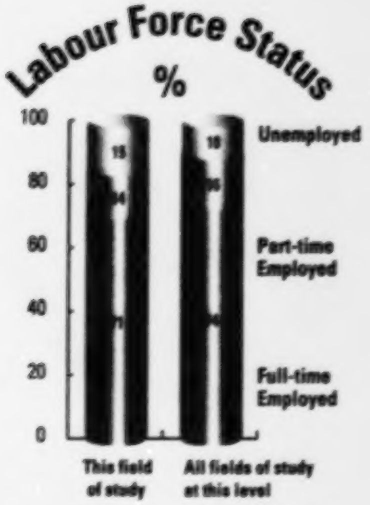
This program includes power analysis, conflict and conflict resolution, political theory and methodology, comparative politics, international relations, interest groups, government structures and legal systems.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in social sciences and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	58%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	80%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	16%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	41%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	7%	16%



Profile of Recent Graduates

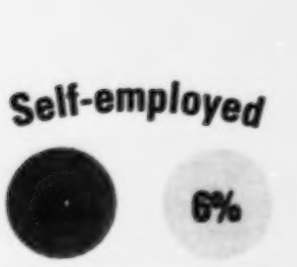
Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college mass communications graduates and other university graduates in business, economics, mass communications and history.
- Graduates usually found work in a variety of different occupations. Some were retail trade managers, health and social policy researchers, writers, journalists, executive assistants or government program officers. They often worked in government or the broadcasting or management consulting industries or for a computer company, a radio and telecommunications company, a management consulting firm or a company selling electronic equipment.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most of this movement was among occupations such as writer, journalist, health and social policy researcher/consultant and government program officer.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. They earned 17% less than those with a master's degree in political science. After five years, they earned 9% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.



Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, M120, U820, U830, M860
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 512

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 71% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was slightly lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was very close to the average for graduates at the bachelor's level in the social sciences. However, the unemployment rate for these graduates was much higher than for those with a master's degree in political science (4%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 3,545 students received an undergraduate degree in political science. This reflects an increase of 14% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of political science graduates fell by 20% between 1992 and 1997 after rising by 47% over the 1987-1992 period.
- In 1997, 46% of these graduates were women, compared to 42% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, journalists and professionals in public relations and communications. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the printing, publishing, radio and television sectors of the economy. Those searching for jobs as political scientists are expected to have a better chance of finding work in the education, federal government or professional services sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995	
46 000	46 200	53 400	Highest 20%
28 000	29 800	36 400	Average
14 200	14 500	22 200	Lowest 20%

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

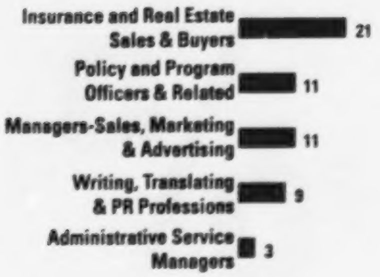
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Political Science

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

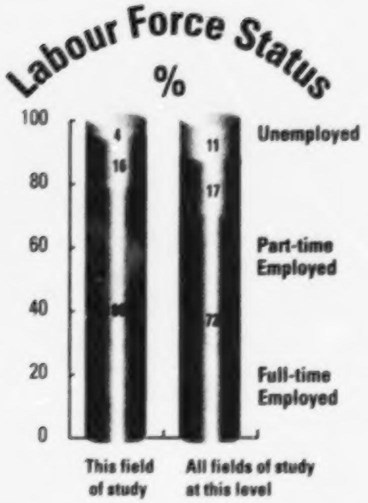
This program includes comparative politics, public administration, international relations and political theory.

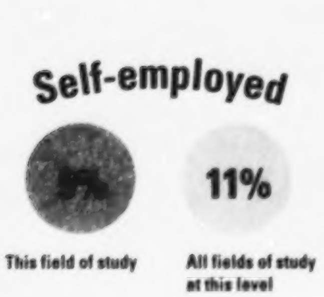
- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in political science or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	78%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	90%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	28%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	58%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	3%	27%





Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in business, history and mass communications, as well as recent community college graduates in mass communications.
- Graduates usually found work as political scientists, policy and program officers, researchers, consultants, writers, editors or journalists. They often worked for political organizations, governments, management consulting firms, the broadcasting industry or real estate offices. Others were professionals or managers and worked for a political or government organization, while others were sales or marketing directors in management consulting firms.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as management consultant, teacher, writer, government program officer, senior government manager and political scientist. For example, many graduates who were working as management consultants two years after graduation were working as writers, editors or political scientists by five years after graduation. Many who were senior government managers two years after graduation were teachers or management consultants three years later. However, relatively few who were teachers changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U120, M120, C121, U820, C110, C111, U860
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 001, 512

M860

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 29% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in social sciences. However, they earned 20% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in political science. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 80% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 4% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the lowest unemployment rate for master's graduates in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much lower than for those with a bachelor's degree in political science (15%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 525 students received a master's degree in political science. This reflects an increase of 46% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. Two-thirds of this increase in the number of political science graduates occurred between 1987 to 1992; growth then slowed considerably between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 43% of these graduates were women, compared to 31% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as writers, journalists or political scientists in the business services or education sectors of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be less favourable for those searching for jobs in the printing and publishing, and radio and television sectors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	50 000	62 900	65 100
Average	33 700	39 800	46 000
Lowest 20%	20 000	20 200	28 500
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

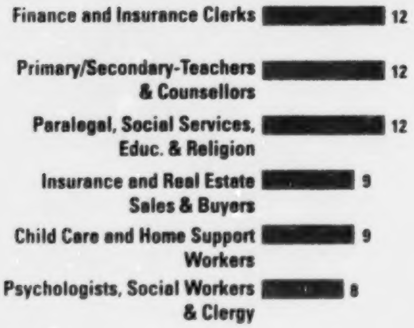
Work Prospects

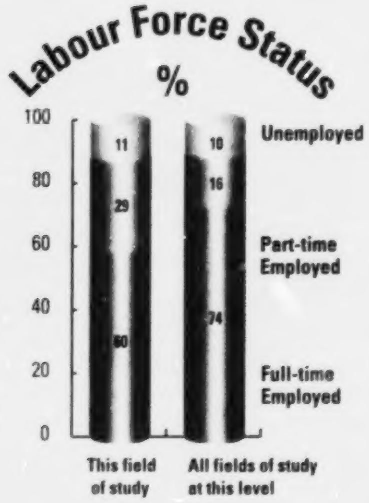
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Psychology

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed

This field of study	All fields of study at this level
9%	6%

Program of Study

This program includes the study and analysis of human behaviour, social psychology, personality, learning, drug addiction, criminal behaviour and child development.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics and English (French). Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	62%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	83%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	37%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	44%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	16%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in education and counselling and social services, as well as university graduates in sociology, social work and religion.
- Most graduates usually found work in a variety of different occupations. Some were teachers, community and social service workers, social workers, family and marriage counsellors, psychologists, health and social policy researchers, clerks for financial or insurance companies, elementary or secondary school counsellors or social workers.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates whose jobs two years after graduation were as psychologists or teachers were still in these occupations five years after graduation. There was some occupational shifting of these graduates among the social worker, family or marriage counsellor and other community and social service occupations.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C210, C891, U880, U890, M890, U450, M870
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 415, 416, 421

U870

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. They earned 20% less than those with a master's degree in psychology. After five years, they earned 13% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 84% of these graduates were in the labour force; 60% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 11% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was slightly lower than the average for graduates at the bachelor's level in the social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was half what it was for those with a master's degree in psychology.

Latest Available Statistics

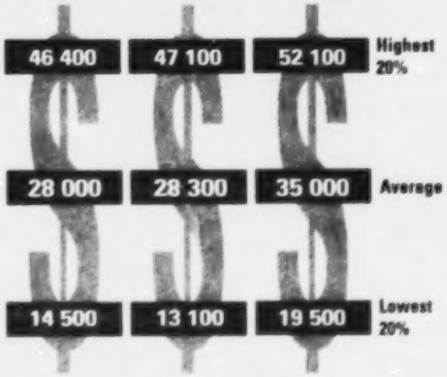
- In 1997, 9,175 students received an undergraduate degree in psychology. This reflects an increase of 29% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of psychology graduates increased consistently over the 1987-1995 period. However, since 1995 the number of these graduates has declined by 5%.
- In 1997, 77% of these graduates were women, compared to 75% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community and social service workers and early childhood educators than as psychologists or family or marriage counsellors. The better outlook in these occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the provincial government services sector of the economy, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	46 400	47 100	52 100
Average	28 000	28 300	35 000
Lowest 20%	14 500	13 100	19 500

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

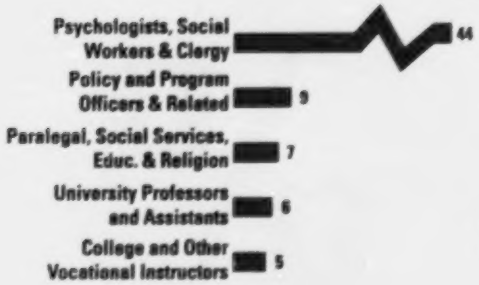
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Psychology

Master's University (2 or 3 years)

Occupations of Graduates



Program of Study

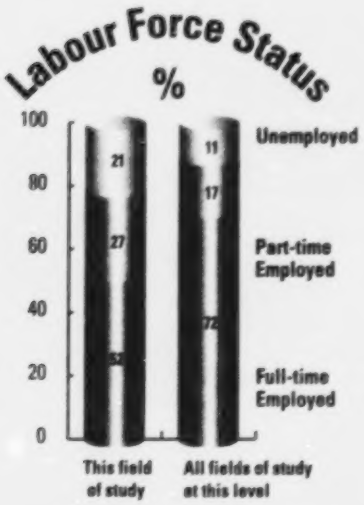
This program includes abnormal psychology, social psychology, clinical psychology, child behaviour, and cognition and the learning processes.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in psychology or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	78%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	85%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	56%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	51%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	8%	27%



Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in non-teaching education, religion, social work and sociology, as well as recent community college graduates in education, and counselling and social services.
- Graduates usually found work as psychologists, psychometricians, community and social service workers, post-secondary teachers or specialists in human resources. They worked in specialized centres, hospitals and universities.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as psychometrician, psychologist, social worker, teacher and management consultant. For example, many graduates who were working as teachers or psychometricians two years after graduation were working as social workers or psychologists by five years after graduation. Many who were working as teachers two years after graduation were working as health care managers three years later.

Self-employed

17%	11%
This field of study	All fields of study at this level

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U880, U450, C891, U890, C210, U870
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 415, 416

M870

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 26% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the lowest paid of all master's graduates in social sciences. They earned 26% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in psychology. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 91% of these graduates were in the labour force; 52% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 21% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was the second highest unemployment rate for master's graduates in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also twice as high as for those with a bachelor's degree in psychology (12%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 585 students received a master's degree in psychology. This reflects an increase of 8% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. The 1987-1992 period saw the number of psychology graduates increase by 11%. This rise was followed by a 12% decrease between 1992 and 1994. The trend then reversed again, with the number of psychology graduates increasing by 10% between 1994 and 1997.
- In 1997, 75% of these graduates were women, compared to 68% ten years earlier.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	57 500	53 300	65 000
Average	35 100	36 900	45 700
Lowest 20%	17 800	20 100	28 700
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as psychologists or family or marriage counsellors in the social service sector of the economy. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in the other services and provincial government sectors of the economy.

Work Prospects

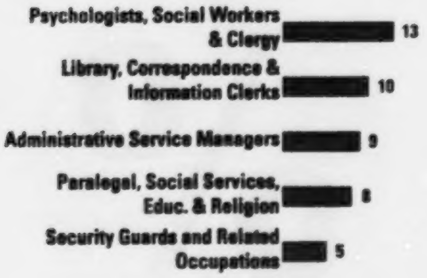
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

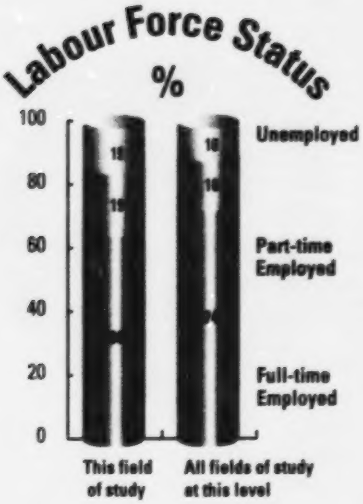
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

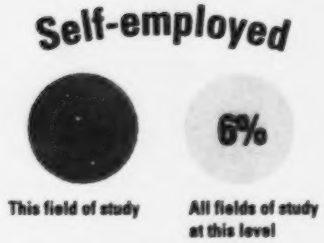
Sociology

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes group relations, social psychology, the family and marriage, population studies, criminology, and religions and society.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or diploma rather than a bachelor's degree.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks in mathematics, the humanities and social sciences. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	54%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	84%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	22%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	45%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	13%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in education, counselling and social services, as well as university graduates in social work, psychology and religion.
- Graduates usually found work in a variety of different occupations. Some were social service workers, teachers, sales and marketing managers, family and marriage counsellors, health and social policy officers and police/correctional/parole officers. Graduates generally worked in government, education or sales industries.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were police officers, correctional officers or teachers two years after graduation were still in these occupations five years after graduation. There was some shifting among occupational groups such as social worker, community and social service worker, family or marriage counsellor, employment counsellor and teacher of students with disabilities.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C891, U450, C210, M890, U890, U870, M880
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 415, 421, 626

U880

Earnings

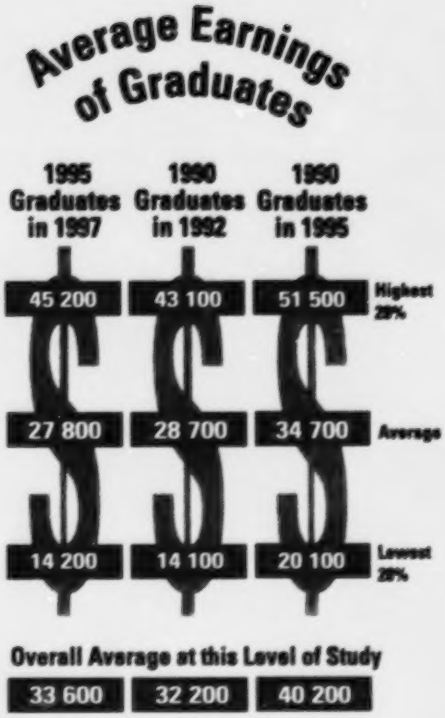
- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 17% less than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. They were among the lowest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. They earned 7% less than those with a master's degree in sociology. After five years, they earned 14% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 66% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was quite close to the average for graduates at the bachelor's level in the social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was very close to the rate for those with master's degrees in sociology (16%).

Latest Available Statistics

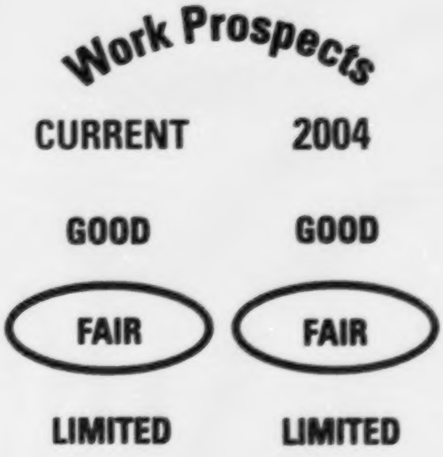
- In 1997, 6,145 students received an undergraduate degree in sociology. This reflects an increase of 74% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The number of sociology graduates increased consistently (9.2% per year) over the 1987-1996 period. The number of sociology graduates was 5% less in 1997 than in 1996.
- In 1997, 74% of these graduates were women, compared to 69% ten years earlier.



National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job openings available to newcomers is expected to slightly exceed the number of new job seekers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as human resource managers, community and social service workers and early childhood educators rather than as social workers or family or marriage counsellors. The better outlook in these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the government, business services and trade sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period. Employment opportunities are expected to be limited in other service industries.

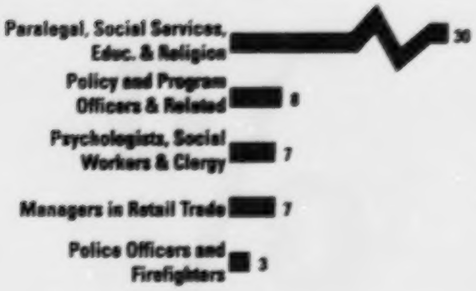


Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

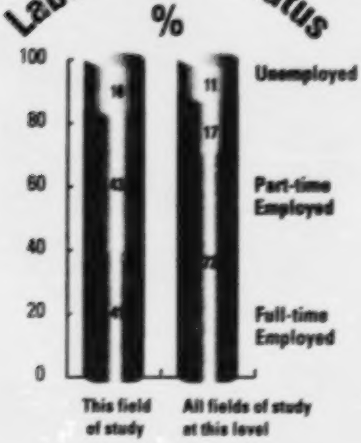
Sociology

Master's University (1 or 2 years)

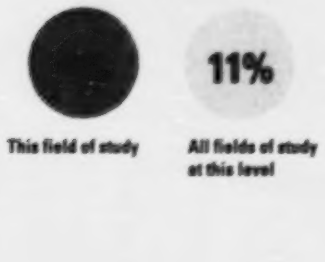
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes social theory, industrial sociology and the sociology of work, social structures and criminology.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a short program leading to a certificate or graduate diploma rather than a master's degree. Admission requirements are the same.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in sociology or the equivalent.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**85%**	**83%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**87%**	**91%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**25%**	**61%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**47%**	**30%**
Were you a part-time student?	**8%**	**27%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in social work, psychology, non-teaching education, religion, business, economics and political science, as well as recent community college graduates in counselling, protection and correction, and social services.
- Graduates usually found work as community and social service workers, paralegals, sociologists, policy and program officers, researchers, consultants, social workers, counsellors, police officers, university teachers, writers and journalists. They worked in lawyers' or notaries' offices, non-institutional social services firms, government departments or agencies, or protective services firms.
- A relatively large proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as social worker; family or marriage counsellor; manager in social, community and correctional services; community and social service worker; and teacher. Many graduates who were working as managers in health two years after graduation were working as senior managers in health, education and social or community services by five years after graduation. Many who were working as managers in social, community and correctional services two years after graduation were working as financial managers three

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C891, U880, C210, U870, U890, U450
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 416, 421, 415

M880

years later. However, relatively few graduates who were working as social workers, teachers or community and social services workers had changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 37% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were the lowest paid of all master's graduates in social sciences. They earned 7% more than graduates at the bachelor's level in sociology. After five years, they earned 21% below the average for all master's graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 41% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 15% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was similar to the unemployment rate for master's graduates in social sciences. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also similar to the rate for those with a bachelor's degree in sociology (15%).

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 340 students received a master's degree in sociology. This reflects an increase of 15% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 32% for all master's graduates. After declining slightly (4%) over the 1987-1992 period, the number of sociology graduates rose significantly (20%) from 1992 to 1997 with most of the growth occurring between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 68% of these graduates were women, compared to 66% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as human resource managers, community and social service workers, employment counsellors, early childhood educators and instructors of the disabled. Employment opportunities are also expected for sociologists, policy and program officers, and researchers in the government. Employment opportunities should be relatively less promising for those searching for jobs as social workers or family or marriage counsellors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	44 300	51 300	58 400
Average	29 700	35 900	42 300
Lowest 20%	13 400	20 800	24 300

Overall Average at this Level of Study

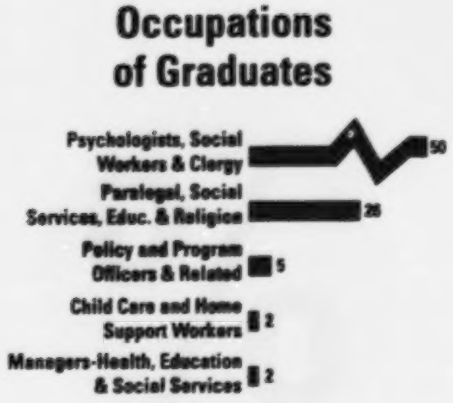
1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
47 200	43 400	53 300

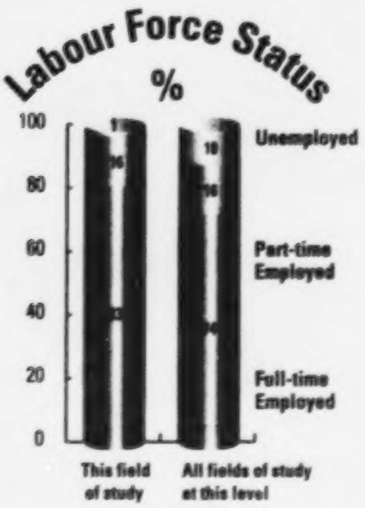
Work Prospects

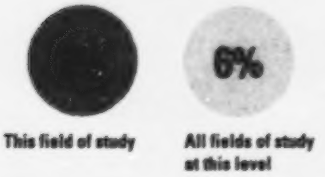
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Social Work/Welfare

Undergraduate University (3 or 4 years)







Program of Study

This program includes training in conflict resolution and helping people solve social and personal problems.

- The program is offered in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: A high school diploma with high marks overall. Quebec students must have a Diploma of Collegial Studies.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	82%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	85%	51%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	23%	33%
Were you a part-time student?	31%	16%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as community college graduates in social services, education and counselling, and protection and correction technologies, as well as university graduates in sociology, psychology and religion.
- Graduates usually found work as social workers, health and social policy researchers, community and social service workers, probation and parole officers, and family or marriage counsellors.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There was some shifting among occupational groups such as social worker, community and social service worker, probation and parole officer, family or marriage counsellor, teacher, employment counsellor, and health and social policy analyst. However, most graduates who were teachers two years after graduation were still in this occupation five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 3% more than all university graduates at the bachelor's level. After law graduates, they were the highest paid of all graduates at this level in social sciences. After five years, they earned 4% below the average for all graduates at the bachelor's level.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C891, U880, C210, U870, U450, M890
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 415, 421, 416

U890

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 93% of these graduates were in the labour force; 83% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was higher than the average of 74% for all bachelor's graduates; and 1% were unemployed, compared to 10% of all graduates at this level. This unemployment rate was by far the lowest for all graduates at this level in the social sciences. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 5% at the master's level; 8% at the community college level; and 16% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,165 students received an undergraduate degree in social work/welfare. This reflects an increase of 26% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 20% for all graduates at this level. The majority of the increase in the number of these social work graduates occurred between 1987 and 1992 (4% per year). The growth in the number of these graduates slowed considerably (0.8% per year) over the 1992-1997 period. In fact, the number of these graduates decreased by 4% between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 84% of these graduates were women, compared to 81% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community and social service workers and early childhood educators than as social workers or family or marriage counsellors. The better outlook in these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the provincial government sector of the economy, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	47 600	40 800	47 700
Average	34 500	33 200	38 500
Lowest 20%	21 700	25 200	28 900

Overall Average at this Level of Study

33 600	32 200	40 200

Work Prospects

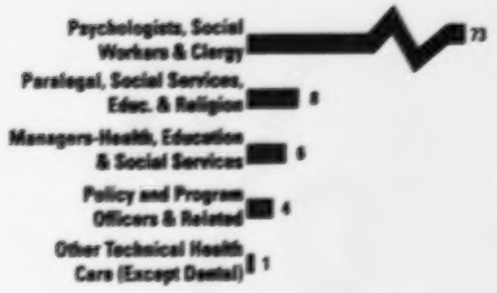
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

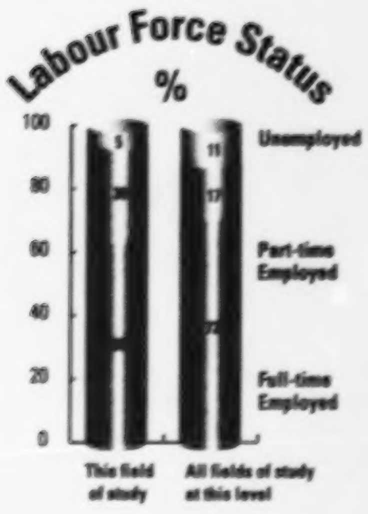
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Social Work/Welfare

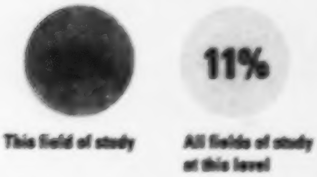
Master's University (1 or 2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes alcohol and drug counselling, and family and marriage counselling.

- The program is offered at universities in every province except Prince Edward Island.
- Some universities offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: An honours undergraduate degree in this field or a related discipline.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	91%	83%
Are you satisfied with your work?	95%	91%
Does your work directly match your training?	70%	61%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	28%	30%
Were you a part-time student?	18%	27%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent university graduates in psychology, non-teaching education, religion and sociology, as well as recent community college graduates in counselling and social services.
- Graduates usually found work as social workers, paralegals, social service workers or community service managers. They worked in social services, schools, hospitals and social service associations.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is some movement among such occupations as social worker; family and marriage counsellor; manager in social, community and correctional services; community and social service worker; and teacher. For example, many graduates who were working as teachers two years after graduation were working as managers in social, community or correctional services by five years after graduation. However, relatively few graduates who were working as social workers or managers in health care two years after graduation had changed occupations.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 14% less than all graduates at the master's level. They were among the highest paid of all master's graduates in social sciences. They earned 17% more than similar graduates at the bachelor's level. After five years, they earned 13% below the average for all master's graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: C891, U880, C210, U870, U890, U450
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 415, 421, 031, 416

M890

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 96% of these graduates were in the labour force; 65% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 72% for all master's graduates; and 5% were unemployed, compared to 11% for all graduates at the master's level. This was one of the lowest unemployment rates for master's graduates in social sciences. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 1% at the bachelor's level; 8% at the community college level; and 16% at the trade/vocational level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 695 students received a master's degree in social work/welfare. This reflects an increase of 32% from 1987 to 1997, the same as the increase for all master's graduates. The number of these social work graduates rose over the 1987-1992 period (32%), remained constant over the 1992-1995 period, and rose again (5%) between 1995 and 1997.
- In 1997, 82% of these graduates were women, compared to 78% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, as the number of new job seekers is expected to almost equal the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as managers in social, community and correctional services. Employment opportunities are also expected for community and social service workers, employment counsellors, early childhood educators and instructors of the disabled. Employment opportunities are expected to be less numerous for social workers and family or marriage counsellors.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	55 000	51 200	56 000
Average	40 400	40 100	46 400
Lowest 20%	27 400	27 600	37 900
Overall Average at this Level of Study	47 200	43 400	53 300

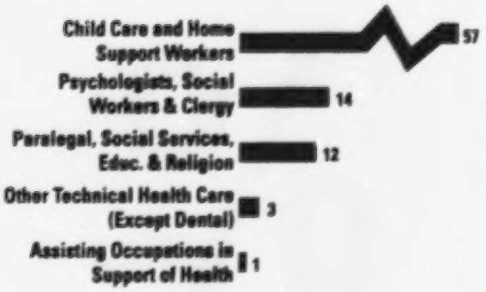
Work Prospects

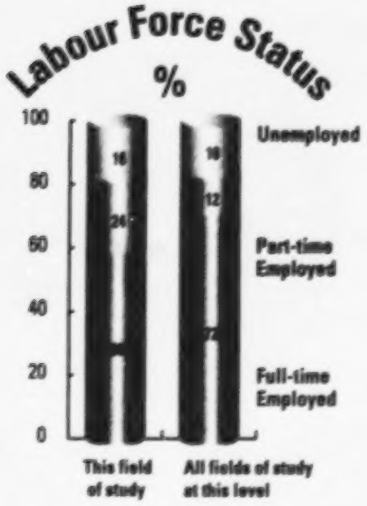
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

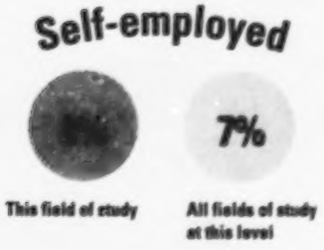
Social Services

Trade/Vocational (7 months)

Occupations of Graduates







Program of Study

This program includes training in child care, geriatric care, social services and social assistance.

- The program is offered in every province except Newfoundland.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the program, the institution and the province. In general, applicants are required to have a high school diploma. Applicants are advised to consult the educational institution concerned for more information. Enrollment is often limited.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	**80%**	**73%**
Are you satisfied with your work?	**98%**	**93%**
Does your work directly match your training?	**76%**	**57%**
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	**24%**	**31%**
Were you a part-time student?	**24%**	**8%**

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study often find work in the same occupations as other trade/vocational graduates in nursing aide/orderly and other nursing technologies; community college graduates in education and counselling, social services and nursing; and bachelor's level university graduates in sociology, social work/welfare, psychology and religion.
- Graduates usually found work as child care workers or social workers in health institutions.
- A relatively small proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. Most graduates who were working as nursing aides/orderlies, visiting homemakers, or community and social service workers two years after graduation were in these occupations five years after graduation. However, some whose occupation was nursing aide had become instructors of the disabled or visiting homemakers by five years after graduation.

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 14% less than all graduates at the trade/vocational level. Their average earnings were similar to those for other trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services. They earned 11% less than similar community college graduates.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

After five years, they earned 9% below the average for all trade/vocational graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 95% of these graduates were in the labour force; 60% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was much lower than the average of 72% for all trade/vocational graduates; and 16% were unemployed, which was the average for all trade/vocational graduates as well. However, this was one of the highest unemployment rates of all trade/vocational graduates in social sciences and services. The unemployment rate for these graduates was also much higher than for community college graduates in social services (8%).

Latest Available Statistics

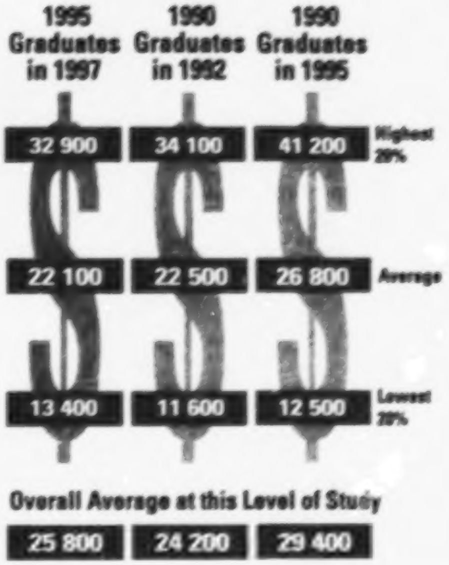
- In 1997, 1,370 students received a trade/vocational certificate in social service technologies. This reflects a 70% increase from 1987 to 1997, compared to a 26% decrease for all trade/vocational graduates. The majority of the increase in the number of social service graduates occurred prior to 1992. The number of these graduates increased 9% from 1992 to 1997.
- In 1997, 77% of these graduates were women, compared to 43% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, the outlook is expected to weaken to "Limited", as the number of new job seekers is expected to greatly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community and social service workers, teachers of the disabled, visiting homemakers and nannies, since these jobs are concentrated in the social services and personal and household sectors of the economy, which are expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates



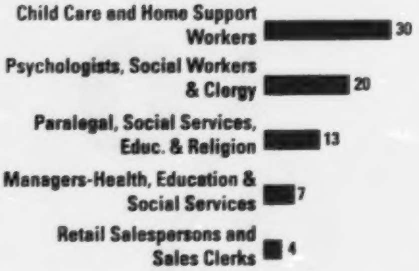
Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	FAIR
LIMITED	[✓ LIMITED]

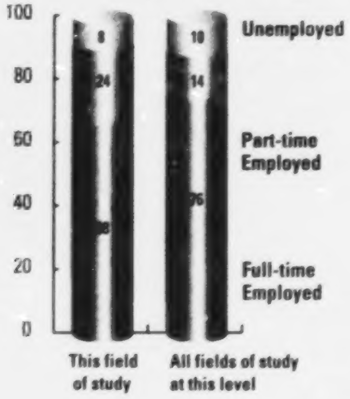
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Social Services
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

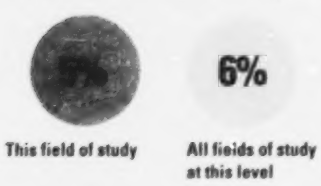
Occupations of Graduates



Labour Force Status



Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes child care, youth services, gerontology, the care of disabled people and domestic science.

- The program is offered in every province.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma with good marks in English (French) and relevant work experience. Applicants must often undergo an interview, pass an admissions test and provide letters of recommendation. A certificate in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is often also required.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	70%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	89%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	63%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	35%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	13%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in protection, correction and education/counselling technologies; recent university graduates in sociology, social work/welfare, religion and psychology; and trade/vocational graduates in other nursing and social service technologies.
- Graduates usually found work as social workers, teacher's aides in daycare centres, visiting homemakers or other social service workers. They worked for a social service organization or sometimes in a health institution or in the education industry.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as family or marriage counsellor, community and social service worker, guidance counsellor, employment counsellor, instructor of the disabled and elementary/secondary teaching assistant. For example, many who were working as family or marriage counsellors or instructors of the disabled two years after graduation were working as social workers or community and social service workers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked as guidance or employment counsellors changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U880, U870, U450, C210, U890, T891
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 647, 421

C891

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 9% less than all community college graduates. They were among the highest paid community college graduates in social sciences and services. They earned 12% more than trade/vocational graduates in social services. After five years, they earned 15% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 89% of these graduates were in the labour force; 68% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 8% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the average unemployment rate for community college graduates in social sciences and services. Corresponding rates for graduates from similar programs were: 16% at the trade/vocational level; and 1% at the bachelor's level.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 5,415 students received a college diploma in social services. This reflects an increase of 175% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. The number of social services graduates increased consistently over the entire period with the largest increases occurring between 1992 and 1997.
- In 1997, 86% of these graduates were women, the same proportion as ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were almost the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of job seekers is expected to exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as community and social services workers, employment counsellors, early childhood educators, instructors of the disabled, family and marriage counsellors, and probation and parole officers. The majority of this growth is expected to occur in the provincial government sector of the economy, which is expected to grow steadily over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	41 600	36 000	39 600
Average	25 000	23 800	27 100
Lowest 20%	13 100	11 800	14 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

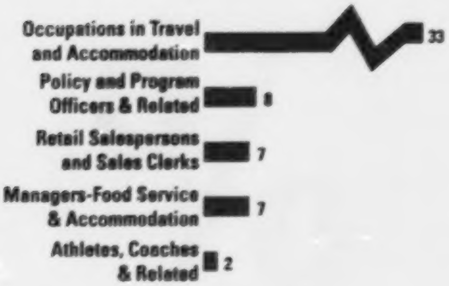
CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

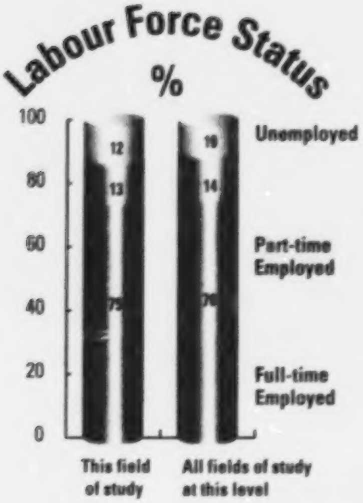
Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Sports and Recreation

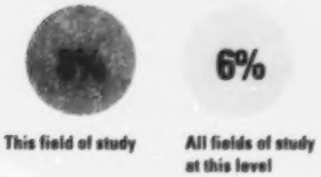
Career Program, Community College (2 years)

Occupations of Graduates





Self-employed



Program of Study

This program includes training as physical education instructors, travel agents/counsellors, ticket agents, and wildlife and park officers.

- The program is offered in every province.
- Some institutions offer a co-op program, combining work and study.
- The program is offered in both official languages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Prerequisites: Vary depending on the institution and the program. In general, students must have a high school diploma and a good command of English (French). They must also pass an English (French) proficiency test, have related work experience and, in some cases, undergo a medical examination and an interview.

Graduates Speak Out

How many said YES	This Field of Study	All Fields of Study at this level
Would you make the same educational choice again?	68%	71%
Are you satisfied with your work?	92%	90%
Does your work directly match your training?	49%	55%
Do you feel overqualified for your work?	40%	34%
Were you a part-time student?	4%	6%

Profile of Recent Graduates

Various national surveys of post-secondary graduates, conducted two and five years after graduation, reveal the following:

Recent Trends

- Graduates from this program of study tend to look for work in the same occupations as recent community college graduates in protection and correction, education/counselling and service industries technologies, as well as recent university graduates in physical education, sociology, biology and psychology.
- Graduates usually found work as travel agents/counsellors, ticket agents, fitness/recreation consultants, recreation and sports program supervisors, sports consultants or athletes, coaches or referees. Graduates usually found work in the travel services, accommodation or recreation sectors of the economy.
- An average proportion of these graduates changed jobs between the second and fifth year after graduation. There is often movement among occupations such as travel counsellor, program leader and instructor in recreation and sport, community and social service worker, and professional occupations in therapy and assessment. For example, many who were working as community and social service workers two years after graduation were working as social workers, teachers or writers by five years after graduation. However, relatively few who worked in the therapy and assessment occupations or as program leaders or instructors changed occupations between the second and fifth year after graduation.

Check out the 'big picture' in "World of Work: Overviews and Trends"

Related Field(s) of Study: U870, U880, U240
Part 1 Occupational Cross-index: 643, 525, 222, 647

C893

Earnings

- After two years in the labour force, these graduates earned on average 22% less than all community college graduates. They were the lowest paid community college graduates in social sciences and services. After five years, they earned 12% below the average for all community college graduates.

Labour Market Facts

- Two years after graduation, 92% of these graduates were in the labour force; 75% of graduates who entered the labour force were working full-time, which was only slightly lower than the average of 76% for all community college graduates; and 12% were unemployed, compared to 10% for all community college graduates. This was the highest unemployment rate for community college graduates in social sciences and services.

Latest Available Statistics

- In 1997, 2,105 students received a college diploma in sports and recreation. This reflects an increase of 29% from 1987 to 1997, compared to an increase of 47% for all community college graduates. Most of this increase occurred between 1989 and 1994, after which the number of sports and recreation graduates remained relatively constant.
- In 1997, 74% of these graduates were women, compared to 75% ten years earlier.

National Outlook for Graduates to 2004

The following ratings are related to the outlooks for the occupations in which these graduates are expected to look for work. These occupational outlooks (see Part 1) are based on the labour market conditions for the entire workforce. The labour market conditions for recent graduates, as profiled above, may differ from those of experienced workers.

- Currently, chances of these graduates finding work in occupations in which they usually look for work are rated "Fair", since recent unemployment rates and earnings in the intended occupations were about the same as the economy-wide averages.
- Over the next five years, this outlook is not expected to change, although the number of new job seekers is expected to slightly exceed the number of job openings available to newcomers. The competition among new graduates for jobs is expected to be above average.
- These graduates are expected to have more success when searching for jobs as travel counsellors, ticket agents and fitness consultants rather than as sports consultants or sports policy analysts. The better outlook for these particular occupations follows from the fact that they are concentrated in the amusement and recreation services sector which is expected to grow strongly over the 1999-2004 period.

Average Earnings of Graduates

	1995 Graduates in 1997	1990 Graduates in 1992	1990 Graduates in 1995
Highest 20%	35 200	34 500	41 900
Average	21 500	22 300	28 000
Lowest 20%	12 900	12 300	16 800
Overall Average at this Level of Study	27 500	26 700	31 900

Work Prospects

CURRENT	2004
GOOD	GOOD
[✓ FAIR]	[✓ FAIR]
LIMITED	LIMITED

Refer to "Understanding the Field of Study Profiles" for a detailed explanation of each section above and how to use it, as well as underlying methodologies and data sources.

Job Futures 2000

Appendices

Job Futures - Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Accreditation	• process that an agency or an association uses to grant public recognition to a training institution, program of study, individual or service that meets pre-set standards.
Applied Research Branch (ARB)	• a branch within Human Resources Development Canada which studies various characteristics of Canadians to help determine policy, or changes to policy, that may be implemented by the Government of Canada depending on the results of the research. Research areas include the workplace, child welfare, employment insurance, aging, labour market conditions, occupational projections, etc. ARB also publishes the *ARB Bulletin, Job Futures* and various other research papers.
ARB	**• see Applied Research Branch**
Average Annual Rate	• in *Job Futures,* this phrase describes the growth in employment or the number of graduates, averaged over a five- or ten-year period, e.g., from 1990 to 1995 the number of graduates increased by 10%, or at an average annual rate of 2% per year. The average annual rate reports the growth as being evenly distributed over each year. This will smooth a slightly irregular yearly growth pattern.
Bachelor's Degree	• undergraduate degree of university education which may take from three to five years to complete. In *Job Futures,* the reference to Bachelor's degree or level includes undergraduate diploma or certificate programs which may take from one to two years to complete.
Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS)	• a family of economic models used to forecast current or future labour market conditions on an industrial and occupational basis. The system takes into account both the supply of, and the demand for, workers by industry and occupation.
Career	• used to describe the sequence of occupations, jobs or positions held in the lifetime of a person.
Census (e.g.,1991,1996)	• a survey of all Canadians conducted every five years across Canada by Statistics Canada. Used to determine population characteristics such as number of people, ages, education level attained, employment, unemployment, occupations, earnings, etc.
Certification	• the issuance of a formal document that certifies or declares that the holder possesses a set of skills, knowledge and abilities, usually received after completion of education/training/experience in the related areas.
College	• post-secondary institution offering certificate and diploma programs. Courses are usually one to three years in length.

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

Term	Definition
Contracting-out	• when an organization hires someone from outside their organization to perform a pre-defined task, for an agreed upon fee, in a set period of time. Synonymous with outsourcing.
COPS	**• see Canadian Occupational Projection System**
Current Outlook	• used to describe the chances of finding employment for each occupation or field of study in *Job Futures* in the current period of time. **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1* and *Understanding the Field of Study Profiles* in *Part 2*.**
Data	• numerical information which captures historical facts, used for analysis to describe and characterize why events have occurred.
Demand	• in the context of *Job Futures,* this term represents the number of workers that employers need to produce a given quantity of goods or services.
Earnings	• income that workers receive in the form of wages, salaries and net self-employed earnings. Excludes other forms of compensation such as retirement benefits, stock options or expense accounts. **• see Earnings (Full-time); (Full-year); (Part-time); and (Part-year)**
Earnings (Full-time)	• income that workers receive in the form of wages, salaries and net self-employed earnings from working 30 hours or more per week in their main job.
Earnings (Full-year)	• income that workers receive in the form of wages, salaries and net self-employed earnings from working either full time, part time, or both for the entire year.
Earnings (Part-time)	• income that workers receive in the form of wages, salaries and net self-employed earnings from working less than 30 hours per week in their main job.
Earnings (Part-year)	• income that workers receive in the form of wages, salaries and net self-employed earnings from working either full time, part time, or both for only part of the year.
Economic Conditions	• indicator of the state of the Canadian economy, in particular those relevant to the labour market.
Education, Training and Experience	**• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1*.**
Education Level – Community College	• Community college includes graduates of career programs, hospitals and schools of nursing, colleges d'enseignement general et professional (CEGEPs) and teachers colleges, but excludes university transfer program graduates.
Education Level – Master's, University	• Master's, university includes master's degrees and graduate diplomas and certificates.

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

Term	Definition
Education Level - Trade/Vocational	• Trade/vocational includes pre-employment or pre-apprenticeship and skill upgrading courses lasting three months or more, but does not include block release apprenticeship training, basic training for skill development, language training and job readiness training.
Education Level – Undergraduate, University	• Undergraduate, university includes bachelor's degrees, first professional degrees, and undergraduate diplomas and certificates.
Employed	• an individual who is working full time, part time, or for themselves. **• see Employed (Full-time); (Full-year); (Part-time); (Part-year); and Self-employed.**
Employed (Full-time)	• an individual who works 30 hours or more per week in their main job.
Employed (Full-year)	• an individual who had a job, either full time, part time, or both, for the entire year.
Employed (Part-time)	• an individual who works less than 30 hours per week in their main job.
Employed (Part-year)	• an individual who had a job, either full time, part time, or both, for only part of the year.
Employment Requirements	• the number of workers required by a specific industry to provide a certain quantity of goods or services. Synonymous with "demand."
Experience	• the knowledge and skills acquired through the performance of a set of activities.
"Fair" rating	• rating for current and future outlooks in Job Futures. • "Fair" labour market outlooks are neither "Good" nor "Limited". Jobs are more difficult to find; the probability of unemployment is higher; and wages and salaries are lower than in comparable occupational groups which are rated "Good." On the other hand, jobs are easier to find; unemployment is less likely; and wages and salaries are higher than in comparable industrial or occupational groups which are rated "Limited." **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1* and *Understanding the Field of Study Profiles* in *Part 2*.**
Field of Study (Major)	• for purposes of analysis, the COPS group has lumped together certain programs of study. In *Job Futures* there are 34 trade/vocational fields of study, 42 at the community college and CEGEP level of study, 45 at the bachelor's university level, and 45 at the master's university level. **• see Program of Study.**
Field of Study (Broad)	• a grouping of major fields of study into nine broader areas of study including arts, business, education, engineering, humanities, life sciences, primary technologies, medicine and health, physical science, social sciences, and services. **• see Field of Study (Major).**

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

Term	Definition
Forecast	• in a *Job Futures* context, this term is used interchangeably with projection. • **see Projection.**
Forecast Period	• for the purposes of *Job Futures 2000,* the forecast period/horizon is 1999 to 2004.
Forecast Tool	• in the context of *Job Futures,* this term includes computer models, quantitative and qualitative information, expert knowledge, and a broad consultation network.
FOS	• **see Field of Study (Major) or (Broad)** • **see *Understanding the Field of Study Profiles***
Future Outlook	• an estimation of the chances of finding work in the future for each occupation or field of study in *Job Futures,* based on past and current labour market conditions, and expert analysis of potential future trends for each occupation.
"Good" rating	• rating for current and future outlooks in *Job Futures.* • "Good" labour market outlooks usually mean that finding stable work is relatively easy and working conditions are attractive or improving. • ***see Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1* and *Understanding the Field of Study Profiles* in *Part 2.***
Industry	• a group of establishments who produce a common set of goods or services. For example, the retail trade industry includes all establishments who buy goods and resell them to the general public.
Industry Association	• an organization of companies that represents the industry and acts as a common spokesperson for the membership.
Job	• a paid position that requires specific knowledge, skills, experience or training that allows a person to perform a variety of required tasks in an organization.
Labour Force	• represents the population 15 years of age and older across Canada that is employed or unemployed, but actively looking for work.
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	• a monthly survey conducted across the 10 provinces in Canada by Statistics Canada of approximately 48,800 households to determine whether people above 14 years of age are working, not working, actively looking for work or no longer actively looking for work, i.e., not in the labour force.
Labour Market	• the forum where buyers of labour, i.e., employers, and sellers of labour, i.e., employees, meet to satisfy job requirements within the Canadian economy or marketplace.

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

Term	Definition
Labour Market Conditions	• labour market conditions in a *Job Futures* context are defined as "Good," "Fair" or "Limited". • "Good" labour market conditions usually mean that finding stable work is relatively easy and working conditions are attractive or improving. • "Fair" labour market conditions are neither "Good" nor "Limited." Jobs are more difficult to find; the probability of unemployment is higher; and wages and salaries are lower than in comparable occupational groups, which are rated "Good." On the other hand, jobs are easier to find; unemployment is less likely; and wages and salaries are higher than in comparable industrial or occupational groups, which are, rated "Limited". • "Limited" labour market conditions mean that new entrants and re-entrants will have difficulty finding stable work, or that working conditions are not attractive or are deteriorating relative to those in other industries or occupations. For new entrants, such as school-leavers and immigrants, limited labour market conditions mean a low probability of finding permanent work and, if they find a job, relatively low pay. For employed workers, these relatively weak conditions will often mean a high probability of loss of work, a high probability of experiencing unemployment spells, and lower wages and salaries.
Labour Market Information (LMI)	• quantitative and qualitative information on employment, wages, standards, qualifications, job openings, working conditions and other factors related to the labour market.
Level of Study	• refers to the level of education, e.g., trade/vocational, college and university.
LFS	**• see Labour Force Survey**
"Limited" rating	• rating for current and future outlooks in *Job Futures.* • "Limited" labour market outlooks mean that new entrants and re-entrants will have difficulty finding stable work, or that working conditions are not attractive or are deteriorating relative to those in other industries or occupations. For new entrants, such as school-leavers and immigrants, limited labour market outlooks mean a low probability of finding permanent work and, if they find a job, relatively low pay. For employed workers, these relatively weak conditions will often mean a high probability of loss of work, a high probability of experiencing unemployment spells, and lower wages and salaries. **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1* and *Understanding the Field of Study Profiles* in *Part 2*.**
LMI	**• see Labour Market Information**
Master's Degree	• post-graduate level of education attained after the successful completion of a Bachelor's degree at the university level. May take from one to two years to complete, depending on undergraduate qualifications and the Master's degree sought.
Mobility	**• see Occupational Mobility**

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

Term	Definition
National Graduate Survey (NGS)	• frequent survey of post-secondary school graduates conducted by Statistics Canada in which certain questions are asked of graduates two and five years after graduation that link education and training with current labour market status. Two-year surveys were conducted in 1984, 1988, 1992 and 1997. Five-year follow-up surveys were conducted in 1987, 1991 and 1997.
National Occupational Classification (NOC)	• classifies all occupations in Canada. This system of coding is the basis for the organization of occupations in *Job Futures*. **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1*.**
New Job Openings	• the total number of new jobs due to changing economic activity and positions becoming vacant because of death, retirement, occupational mobility, and temporary labour force withdrawal.
New Job Seekers	• the total number of new job seekers entering the labour force. This number is the sum of recent graduates from the formal post-secondary school system, recent immigrants, and people re-entering the labour force after a temporary withdrawal, e.g., child bearing or rearing, educational leave, discouragement.
NGS	**• see National Graduate Survey**
NOC	**• see National Occupational Classification**
Non-completers	• individuals who have recently left the school system without graduating.
Occupation	• a collection of jobs or types of work sharing similar skills and responsibilities.
Occupational Group	• a group of similar occupations found in various industries or organizations. In *Job Futures,* an occupational group (3 digit NOC code) is an aggregate grouping of two or more occupations (4 digit NOC code). **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1*.**
Occupational Mobility	• when, for whatever reason, an individual moves from one job to another without experiencing an extended period of unemployment, e.g., worker to supervisor or manager, or is between occupations, e.g., bank teller to financial advisor.
Outsourcing	• when an organization hires someone from outside to perform a predefined task, for an agreed upon fee, in a set period of time. Synonymous with contracting-out.
Post-graduate	• continuing with some level of education after the completion of a university degree program, e.g. teaching certificate, lawyer, doctor, etc.
Post-secondary	• continuing with some level of education after completion of high school.
Prerequisites	• the previous education, training, experience, individual abilities, skills, or qualifications required for a person to undertake a particular program of study.

• Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary

Term	Definition
Profession	• an occupation that requires specialized skills and advanced training.
Professional Association	• an organization that represents members of a professional occupation and may set standards for education/ training or professional designation.
Program of Study	• a detailed listing of areas of study developed by Statistics Canada. Encompasses some 150 areas of study at the university level and about 300 at the community college, CEGEP, and trade/vocational levels of study.
Projections	• a quantitatively based view of the future economy derived through the use of historical data, computer models, expert knowledge and consultations. In reference to *Job Futures*, the emphasis is on future labour market conditions. Synonymous with forecast.
Red Seal	• a nationally registered trademark symbol adopted for the Interprovincial Standards Program to signify interprovincial qualification of tradespersons at the journeyperson level. It is affixed to provincial and territorial *Certificates of Apprenticeship and Qualification* of those apprentices and tradespersons who have met the national standard in a Red Seal trade. The Red Seal is a passport that allows the holder to work anywhere in Canada without having to write further examinations.
School Leavers	• individuals who have recently left the school system. Includes graduates and non-completers. **• see non-completers.**
Sector	• in some instances, this term may be used to describe a grouping of industries or a grouping of occupations. **• see Industry.**
Sector Council	• an organization that represents an industrial sector in terms of occupations, productivity, and viability of the industry.
Self-employed	• a worker who works for themselves at their main job.
Skill Level	• a phrase used to classify occupations in the NOC by the level of training, education or experience required to perform an occupation. **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1*.**
Skill Type	• a term used to classify occupations in the NOC by the industry or sector in which the majority of the occupations fall. **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1*.**
Supply	• in the context of *Job Futures*, this term represents the number of individuals offering their services to employers, including new entrants to the labour market as well as those with or without a job.
Trade/Vocational	• higher level of education that may or may not require the completion of high school and may involve on-the-job training as part of the course requirements.

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

Term	Definition
Training	• the acquisition of knowledge or skills by the performance of tasks under the direct supervision of a person who has already acquired the knowledge or skill. Training can occur on the job or in an educational program.
Trend	• an ongoing change in a set of observations taken over time.
Unemployed	• when an individual is not employed, is looking for work, and is available for work.
Unemployment Rate	• the percentage of individuals who are actively looking for work and are able to work but do not have a job, i.e., the number of unemployed individuals divided by the total number of people 15 years of age and older who have a job or are actively looking for work multiplied by 100, expressed as a percentage. • in the context of *Part 1* of *Job Futures,* the unemployment rate excludes full-time students who may be actively looking for work, or who are employed, and includes only the unemployed who had a job in the past 12-month period. This allows the unemployment rate shown in *Job Futures* to be calculated for a particular occupation. However, this rate is lower than the published national unemployment rate due to these exclusions. • in the context of *Part 2* of *Job Futures,* the unemployment rate is the percentage of graduates who are actively looking for work and are able to work but do not have a job. **• see *Understanding the Occupational Profiles* in *Part 1* and *Understanding the Field of Study Profiles* in *Part 2*.**
University	• institution of higher education beyond the high school level, offering degree and certificate programs of study from one to four years in length, as well as post-graduate studies.

*** Bold denotes other definitions found in this glossary**

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